THE

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1884-85.

939

BOMBAY:

THACKER & Co.

1884.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedábád High School.
Ah.	Ahmednagar High School.
Ah. M.S.	Ahmednagar Mission High School.
Ah. M.	Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.
Alf. B.	Alfred High School, Bhúj.
Am.	Amráoti High School.
B. H.	Bombay High School.
B.K.	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
B.C.	Barodá College.
B.S.	Barodá High School.
B.M.	Belgaum London Mission School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdárs' High School.
Bh.	Bhávnagar High School.
B.H.	Bombay High School.
Bis.	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B.Pro.	Bombay Proprietary School.
Br.	Broach High School.
B.T.	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Tháná.
Ch.	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
C.S.	Cathedral High School, Bombay.
C.Sc.	College of Science, Poona.
D.	Deccan College.
Dh.	Dhárvád High School.
Dhu.	Dhuliá High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E.S.	Elphinstone High School.
A.V.M.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Miraj.
F.	Fort High School.
F.G.A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
F.Ch.M. / S.J.	Free Church Mission School, Jalna.
F.C.	Fort Convent School.
G.A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
L.	Government Law School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G.C.	Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.
G.K.	Grammar School, Karáchi.
H.	Haidarábád High School.
J.C.	John Connon High School.
K.	Kárwár High School.
K.M.	Karáchi Mission High School.
Kat.	Káthiáwár High School.

ABBREVIATIONS.

M.	Miraj English School.
N.J.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
N.	Nariád High School.
N.S.	Násik High School.
N.W.	Nawánagar High School.
N.E.	New English School, Poona.
N.E.B.	New English School, Belgaum.
N.E D.	New English School, Dhárvád.
P.E.	Poona Civil Engineering College.
P.M.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P.	Poona High School.
P.T.	Private Tuition.
R.	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
R.C.	Rájárám College.
Rat.	Ratnágiri High School.
R.M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S.	Sátárá High School.
Sav.	Sávantvádi English School.
S.E.	Sángli English School.
Sc.	Scottish High School, Byculla.
Sh.	Shikárpur High School.
Sho. A.	Sholápur Anglo-Vernacular English School.
Sho.	Sholápur High School.
Sir C.	Sir Cowasjee Jehánghier Navsári Zarthosti Madresá.
Sir J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pársi Benevolent Institution.
St.J.	St. John Anglo-Portuguese School, Máhím.
St.M.	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
St.M.P.	St. Mary's School, Poona.
St. M S.	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
St. P.	St. Peter's School, Mazagon.
St. P.G.	St. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon.
St.X.	St. Xavier's College.
Su.	Surat High School.
Su. M.	Surat Mission High School.

BENGAL SECRET
LIBRARY

I.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1884, TO APRIL 30, 1885.

APRIL, 1884.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	First Term in Arts & Civil Engineering ends.
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	First Term in Medicine ends.

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4		
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11		
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25		
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

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JUNE, 1884.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civ. Eng. begins.
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	Queen Victoria's accession, 1837
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize, and notifying new subject.
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	

JULY, 1884.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
10	Thurs.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	*Last day of Application for* F.M. Examination
16	Wed.	
17	Thurs.	
18	Fri.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thurs.	
25	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M.
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Karsandas Mulji Prize, the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize, and the Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize; and for notifying new subjects.
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thurs.	

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	[illegible]	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	[illegible]	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	[illegible]	
18	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M.A. Examination.
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24		
25	Mon.	Last day of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs.	
29	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
30	Sat.	
31		

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc. and F.C.E. Examinations.
4	Thurs.	
5	Fri.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857.
6	Sat.	
7		
8	Mon.	Question Papers for F.M. Examination due *from Examiners*
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for Second B.A., Second B.Sc. and L.C.E. Examinations.
11	Thurs.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14		
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	**Examination for F.M. begins.**
17	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for Matriculation, LL.B. and LL.B. Honours Examinations, and for the Kahandas Mancharam and Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.
18	Thurs.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21		
22	Mon.	*Last day of sending* in Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, and for notifying new subject. Karsandas Muljí, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, and Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prizes awarded.
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	*Last day of Applications* for L. M. & S. and M.C.E. Examinations.
25	Thurs.	
26	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
27	Sat.	
28		
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	

1	Wed.	*Last day of Application for* M.D. Examination.
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5		
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Accounts at 4½ P.M.
9	Thurs.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12		
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19		
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	Question Papers for Matriculation, Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc., and F.C.E. due *from Examiners.*
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26		
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs.	Question Papers for Second B.A., Second B.Sc., and L.C.E., due *from Examiners.*
31	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5¼ P.M.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

1	Sat.	First Term in Medicine begins.
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	**Examinations for Previous, First B.A., First B.Sc., and F.C.E. begin;** Question Papers for M.A., LL.B., and LL.B. Honours due *from Examiners.*
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	**Second B.A. and Second B.Sc. and L.C.E. Examinations begin.**
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs.	Question Papers for M.C.E. and L.M. & S. due *from Examiners.*
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
I. 17	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering begins. **Examinations for M.A., LL.B., LL.B. Honours, and Matriculation begin.**
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thurs.	Question Papers for M.D. due *from Examiners.*
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
II. 24	Mon.	**Examinations for L.M.& S. and M.C.E. begin;** Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal awarded.
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs.	
28	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	

III.	1	Mon.	**M.D. Examination begins.** *Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships, when vacant.
	2	Tues.	
	3.	Wed.	
	4	Thurs.	
	5	Fri.	
	6	Sat.	
IV.	7		
	8	Mon.	
	9	Tues.	
	10	Wed.	
	11	Thurs.	
	12	Fri.	
	13	Sat.	
V.	14		
	15	Mon.	
	16	Tues.	
	17	Wed.	
	18	Thurs.	
	19	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
	20	Sat.	
	21		
	22	Mon.	
	23	Tues.	
	24	Wed.	
	25	Thurs.	
	26	Fri.	
	27	Sat.	
	28		
	29	Mon.	
	30	Tues.	
	31	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships.

1	Thurs.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	*Last day of Application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships.
4		
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	*Last day of Application* for Degrees.
11		
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
15	Thurs.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18		
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED, 1857.
25		
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs.	
30	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5½ P.M.
31	Sat.	Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

1	Sun	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8		
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22		
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5¼ P.M.
28	Sat.	

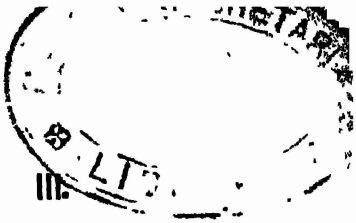
MARCH, 1895

1		
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thurs.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat	
8		
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thurs.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thurs.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22		
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thurs.	
27	Fri.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5½ P.M.
28	Sat.	
29		
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5		
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
9	Thurs.	at 4½ P.M.
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12		
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19		
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26		
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs.	

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due.	Examiners' Question Papers due.	EXAMINATIONS BEGIN ON
F.M.	15th July	8th Sept.	15th Sept.
Previous Examination	3rd Sept.	22nd Oct.	3rd Nov.
First B.A.	3rd ,,	22nd ,,	3rd ,,
First B.Sc.	3rd ,,	22nd ,,	3rd ,,
F.C.E.	3rd ,,	22nd ,,	3rd ,,
L.C.E.	10th ,,	30th ,,	10th ,,
B.Sc.	10th ,,	30th ,,	10th ,,
Second B.A.	10th ,,	30th ,,	10th ,,
M.A.	18th Aug.	4th Nov.	17th ,,
LL.B. Honours	17th Sept.	4th ,,	17th ,,
LL.B.	17th ,,	4th ,,	17th ,,
Matriculation	17th ,,	22nd Oct.	17th ,,
M.C.E.	24th ,,	13th Nov.	24th ,,
L.M. & S.	24th ,,	13th ,,	24th ,,
M.D.	1st Oct.	20th ,,	1st Dec.

B 1030—2 BU



III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR 1884 AND FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS (1885-1889).

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1884

1. MACAULAY—Essays : Hallam, and Two on Chatham.
2. GOLDSMITH—The Good-natured man. She stoops to conquer.

1885.

1. GOLDSMITH—Vicar of Wakefield.
2. SCOTT—Marmion

1886 and 1889.

1. AUSTEN—Pride and Prejudice.
2. GOLDSMITH—The Good-natured man. She stoops to conquer.

1887.

1. SOUTHEY—Life of Nelson.
2. SCOTT—Lady of the Lake.

1888

1. AUSTEN—Sense and Sensibility.
2. SCOTT—Marmion.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Henry VIII.
2. MILTON—Paradise Regained, Books III., IV.
3. THE GOLDEN TREASURY, Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1885.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Henry VIII.
2. MILTON—Samson Agonistes.
3. GOLDEN TREASURY, Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1886.

1. SHAKESPEARE—King John.
2. MILTON—Minor Poems (pp. 477—510 Globe Edition.)
3. GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1887.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.
2. MILTON—Minor Poems (pp. 510—553 Globe Edition).
3. GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1888.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Henry V.—Part I.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost—Books I. and II.
3. GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

1889.

1. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar.
2. MILTON—Paradise Lost—Books III. and IV.
3. THE GOLDEN TREASURY—Book IV.
4. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

BACON—Advancement of Learning.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. COWPER—The Letters of Cowper (the second and third volumes of Bohn's Edition).
2. POPE—Moral Essays and Satires (Globe Edition).

1885—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

BACON—Advancement of Learning.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. POPE—Moral Essays and Satires.
2. MATTHEW ARNOLD—Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar; The Tempest; Hamlet.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. CARLYLE—French Revolution.
5. SIR THOMAS BROWNE—Religio Medici.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Richard III.; The Tempest; Lear.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. COLERIDGE—Biographia Literaria, I.—XIII.
5. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.

1886 and 1888.

1. SPENSER—Faery Queene, Book I.
2. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar; The Tempest; Hamlet.
3. WORDSWORTH—Selections by Matthew Arnold.
4. CARLYLE—French Revolution.
5. SIR THOMS BROWNE—Religio Medici.

II.—SANSKRIT.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. Sákuntalâ, V.—VII,
2. Raghuvans'a, XI.—XV.

1885.

1. Mâlavikâgnimitra.
2. Bhartrihari—Nîti and Vairâgya.

1886.

1. Viddhas'âlabhanjikâ.
2. Meghadûta and Ritusamhâra.

1887.

1. Vikramorvasî.
2. Kumârasambhava, I.—VI.

1888.

1. S'akuntalâ, I.—IV.
2. Raghuvans'a, I.—V.

1889

1. S'akuntalâ, V.—VII.
2. Raghuvans'a, XI.—XV.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. Uttarrarâmacharita.
2. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124 of the Bombay Edition.
3. Rigveda :—
   Maṇḍala I.—Hymns 19, 25.
   II. „ 12, 28.
   III. „ 9, 34, 42, 61.
   IV. „ 46, 54.
   V. „ 1, 25, 26.
   VI. „ 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58.
   VII. „ 67, 68, 69, 86, 88, 89.
   X. „ 10, 18, 81, 90, 121, 129, 168.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1885.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Mudrârâkshasa.
3. Tarka Kaumudî by Laugâkshi Bhâskara.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 125—237.

1886.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Mâlatî Mâdhava.
3. Tarkasangraha.
4. Kâdambarî—124 pp. of the Second Part.

1887.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Vîracharita.
3. Tarkakaumudî by Laugâkshi Bhâskara.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124.

1888.

1. Rigveda—Selection.*
2. Uttarrarâmacharita.
3. Tarkasangraha.
4. Kâdambarî, pp. 125—237.

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*The hymns selected will be announced later.

1889.

1. Uttarrarâmacharita.
2. Kâdambarî, pp. 1—124 of the Bombay Edition.
3. Rigveda—Selection.*
4. Tarkasangraha.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

Kâvya Prakâs'a, I., II. and X.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. S'ankarâchârya's Vedânta Sûtra Bhâshya, Chap. I.. Pâda IV., and Chap. II., Pâda I.
2. Mṛichchakaṭikâ and Mudrârâkshasa.

1885—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

Kâvyaprakâs'a, Chaps. I., II. and X.

1885—1887—1889.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. Mrichchakati.
2. Mudrârâkshasa.
3. S'ankarâchârya's Bhâshya, Chap. I. Pâda IV. and Chap. II. Pâda I.

1886 and 1888.

1. Mâlati Mádhava.
2. Bâlarâmâyana.
3. S'ankarâchârya's Bhâshya, Chap. II. Pâdas I and II.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1884—1889.

I. (*a.*)—Rigveda. The Seventh Maṇḍala with the Commentary of Sâyaṇa.
(*b.*)—Yâska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

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* The hymns selected will be announced later.

II. One of the following five :—

1. Nyâya s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Tarkasangraha with Dîpikâ.
   (*b.*)—Muktâvalî.
   (*c.*)—Gautamasûtra with Vâtsyâyana's Bhâshya.

2. Dharma-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Mitâksharâ.
   (*b.*)—Vyavahâra-Mayûkha.
   (*c.*)—Vîramitrodaya—Vyavahârakânda.

3. Vyâkaraṇa-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Siddhânta Kaumûdî. Mahâbhâshya, Chap I., Pâda. I., Âhnikas I.—V.
   (*b.*)—Paribhâshendus'ekhara.

4. Vedânta-s'âstra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Vedântas'ara.
   (*b.*)—Vedântaparibhâshâ.
   (*c.*)—S'ankarâchâryâ's S'ârîrabhâshya.

5. Alankâra-s'astra.
   viz.: (*a.*)—Dandin's Kâvyâdars'a.
   (*b.*)—Kâvyaprakâs'a by Manmaṭa.
   (*c.*)—Rasagangâdhara by Jagannâtha.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis I.
2. HOMER—Iliad I.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, II.
2. HOMER—Iliad, II.

1886, 1888.

1. XENOPHON—Anabasis, I.
2. HOMER—Iliad, I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. HERODOTUS—V., VI.
2. EURIPIDES—Electra.
3. DEMOSTHENES—The Philippics.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. HERODOTUS—I., II.
2. EURIPIDES—Hecuba.
3. DEMOSTHENES—The Philippics.

1886 and 1888.

1. HERODOTUS—III., IV.
2. EURIPIDES—Electra.
3. DEMOSTHENES—The Philippics.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

THUCYDIDES—I.—IV.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.
2. SOPHOCLES—Antigone, Œdipus Coloneus.

1885—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

THUCYDIDES—I.—IV.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.
2. SOPHOCLES—Antigone, Œdipus Coloneus.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. LIVY—Book III.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses, Book III.

1885.

1. LIVY—Book II.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses, V. 1—571.

1886.

1. LIVY—Book VI.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses, VIII. 1—588.

1887.

1. LIVY—Book IX.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses, XII. 1—628.

1888.

1. LIVY—Book XXVII.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses XIII. 1—622.

1889.

1. LIVY—Book XXXVIII.
2. OVID—Metamorphoses. { I. 1—335. II. 1—328.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. CICERO—De Officiis.
2. VIRGIL—Æneid, III.—IV.
3. TACITUS—Annales, XI.

1885.

1. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.

2. TACITUS—Annales, I.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, I.

1886.

1. CICERO—De Officiis.
2. TACITUS—Annales, II.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, II.

1887.

1. CICERO—{ In Catalinam, 1, 2, 3, 4. / De Senectute. }
2. TACITUS—Historias, I.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, III.

1888.

1. CICERO—De Natura Deorum.
2. TACITUS—Historias, II.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, V.

1889.

1. CICERO—De Officiis.
2. TACITUS—Annales, I.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, VI.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HORACE—Epistles and Satires.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

HORACE—The works of.

1885—1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HORACE—Epistles.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

HORACE— { Odes, III.
Satires.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. TACITUS—Annales, I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, IV.—VI.
3. TERENCE—Heautontimorumenos.
4. LUCRETIUS, I.—III.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. TACITUS—Historiæ.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum, I.—III.
3. PLAUTUS—Captivi.
4. JUVENAL—Satires, I., III., IV., V., VII.

1886 and 1888.

1. TACITUS—Annales I.—VI.
2. CICERO—Epistolæ ad Atticum IV.—VI.
3. TERENCE—Heautontimorumenos.
4. LUCRETIUS, I.—III.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. GENESIS—XI.—XX.
2. PSALMS—XXXI.—LX.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. GENESIS—I.—X.
2. PSALMS, I.—XXX.

1886 and 1888.

1. Genesis—XI.—XX.
2. Psalms—XXXI.—LX

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. Genesis.
2. Ruth.
3. Isaiah—I.—XXXIX.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. Exodus.
2. Ruth.
3. Zechariah.

1886 and 1888.

1. Genesis.
2. Ruth.
3. Isaiah—I.—XXXIX

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

(1.)—Necessary.

Ezra—With the Chaldee passages.

(2.)—Group A. (Language and Literature).

1. Exodus, Leviticus, Deuteronomy.
2. Psalms—I.—LXXII.

(1.)—Necessary.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. Hosea and Joel.

1886 and 1888.

1. EZRA—With the Chaldee passages.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1885—1889.

1. EXODUS, LEVITICUS, DEUTERONOMY.
2. PSALMS—I.—LXXII.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. ECCLESIASTES.
2. I. KINGS.
3. NAHUM AND HABUKKUK.
4. EZEKIEL—XXV.—XLVIII.

1885—1889.

1. ECCLESIASTES.
2. I. KINGS.
3. NAHUM AND HABUKKUK.
4. EZEKIEL—XXV.—XLVIII.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. ALF LAILA—Nights I.—X.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab I.

1885.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 11—20.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab II.

1886.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 21—30.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab III.

1887.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 31—40.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab IV.

1888.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 41—50.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab V.

1889.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 1—10.
2. NAHFAT-OL-YAMAN—Bab I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. ALF LAILA—Nights LI.—LXXX
2. SHAHRESTANI—(Egyptian Edition, Book I.), pages 1—50.
3. MOALLAKAT—Amrolkais.

1885.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 81—110.
2. SHAHRESTANI—Pages 51—100.
3. MOALLAKAT—Tarafa.

1886.

1. ALF LAILA—Nights 111—140.
2. SHAHRESTANI—Pages 101—150.
3. MOALLAKAT—Zohair.

1887.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 141—170.
2. SHAHRESTANI—(Book II.), pages 1—50.
3. MOALLAKAT—Labid.

1888.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 171—220.
2. SHAHRESTANI—(Book II.), pages 51—102.
3. MOALLAKAT—Antara.

1889.

1. ALF-LAILA—Nights 51—80.
2. SHAHRESTANI—(Egyptian Edition, Book I.), pages 1—50.
3. MOALLAKAT—Amrolkais.

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

MAKAMAT—Sessions I.—XXV.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. WAKEDI—Fotoohat-ush-Sham(Bombay Edition),Book I.
2. MOTANABBI—Pages 2—146 (Bombay Edition).

1885—1887 and 1889.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

MAKAMAT—Sessions 26—50.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. WAKEDI—Book II.
2. MOTANABBI—Pages 147—292 (Bombay Edition).

1886.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

MAKAMAT—Sessions 1—25.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. WAKEDI—Fotoohat-ush-Sham (Bombay Edition),Book I.
2. MOTANABBI—Pages 2—146 (Bombay Edition).

1888.

(1).—NECESSARY.

OTBI—Book I.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. WAKEDI—Book II.
2. DIVANI MOARRI (Abol-Ala, Egyptian Edition), Book I.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. OTBI—Book II.
2. EBNI—Khalikan (Persian Edition), First Volume, pages 2—92

3. HAMASAH (Freytag's Edition), pages 1—150.
4. MOALLAKAT—Hareth and Amribni—Kolthoom.

1885—1889.

1. OTBI—Book II,
2. EBNI—Khalikan—(Persian Edition)—First Volume, pages 9—92.
3. HAMASAH—(Freytag's Edition), pages 11—50.
4. MOALLAKAT—Hareth and Amribni—Kolthoom.

VII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. DIVAN-I-HAFIZ—(Bombay Edition), Odes 251—300.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapter I.

1885.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 301—350.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters II. and III.

1886.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 351—400.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters IV. and V.

1887.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 401—450.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters VI.—VII.—VIII. and IX.

1888.

1. HAFIZ—Odes 451—500.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapters X.—XI.—XII.—XIII. and XIV.

1889.

1. HAFIZ—(Bombay Edition)—Odes 251—300.
2. ANVARI SOHAILI—Chapter I.

FOR THE FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. SADY—(Bombay Edition) Tayebat, Odes 1—50.
2. FERISHTA—Preface with the First Chapter (Kings of Lahore), pages 1—91 (Government Edition.)

1885.

1. SADY—Odes 51—100.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter II.—(Kings of Delhi), pages 92—217.

1886.

1. SADY—Odes 101—150.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter II.—(Kings of Delhi), pages 293—396.

1887.

1. SADY—Odes 151—200.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter III.—(Bahamany Kings), pages 518—615.

1888.

1. SADY—Odes 201—250.
2. FERISHTA—Chapter III.—(Bahamany Kings), pages 615—730.

1889.

1. SADY—(Bombay Edition)—Tayebat Odes, 1—50.
2. FERISHTA—Preface with the First Chapter—(Kings of Lahore), pages 1—91 (Government Edition).

FOR THE SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR (Bombay Edition), History of Gazarkhan (First portion of the Second Volume), pages 81—141.

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Creation and the Patriarchs, pages 1—92.
2. ATESHKADA (Bombay Edition) from pages 25 till Sistan.

1885.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—(Bombay Edition)—History of Changiz Khan and his descendants down to Ghazan Khan—pages 4—81 (Second Vol.)

(2.)—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of the Ancient Persian and Arab Kings down to the Mahommedan Era, pages 1—60.
2. ATESHKADA—From the Life of Abol Fruj of Sistan to that of Musood-i-Sadi-Salman, inclusive.

1886.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—Life of Mahommed, pages 1—81. (Book III. of the First Vol.)

(2.) GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Bany Omaya, pages 1—54.
2. ATESHKADA—From Mazandran (page 155) to Shiraz.

1887.

(1.)—NECESSARY.

HABEEB-OS-SEAR—History of Timoor (or Tamerlane), pages 2—92.

(2).—GROUP A. (LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

1. HABEEB-OS-SEAR.—History of Bany Abbas, pages 1—82
2. ATESHKADA—From Shiraz to India.

1888.

(1.)—Necessary.

Habeeb-os-Sear—History of the descendants of Timoor from Shahrokh Mirza to the death of Sultan Aboo Saeed (second volume), pages 93—191.

(2).—Group A. (Language and Literature).

1. Habeeb-os-Sear—History of the contemporary dynasties of Bany Abbas from the house of Taher to the extinction of the house of Saljooh—pages 1—116 (second volume).
2. Ateshkada—From the poets of India to the autobiography of the author.

1889.

(1.)—Necessary.

Habeeb-os-Sear—History of Gazan Khan, (first portion of the second volume), pages 81—141.

(2).—Group A. (Language and Literature).

1. Habeeb-os-Sear—History of the Creation and the Patriarchs, pages 1—92.
2. Ateshkada—(Bombay Edition), from page 25 till Sistan

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

1. Shahnamah—From the visit of Behram to Shankal the Padshah of Hind, till the birth of Nushzad, son of Noushiravan.
2. Masnavi—Dafter I.
3. Rauzat-os-Safa (Bombay Edition)—Sassanian Dynasty.
4. Akhlaki Jalali (Calcutta Edition), pages 1—111.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the birth of Nushzad, son of Noushiravan till the sending of Burzuya the Physician to India.
2. MASNAVI—Daftar II.
3. ROUZAT-OS-SAFA—Changiz Khan.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI—Pages 111—223.

1886.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the visit of Bahram to Shankal the Padshah of Hind till the birth of Nushzad son of Noushiravan.
2. MASNAVI—Daftar I.
3. ROUZAT-OS-SAFA (Bombay Edition)—Sassanian Dynasty.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI (Calcutta Edition), pages 1—111.

1888.

1. SHAHNAMAH—From the accession of Khosro Pêrviz to the throne till the death of Bahram Choobina, inclusive.
2. MASNAVI—Daftar III.
3. ROUZAT-OS-SAFA—The conclusive portion regarding Wonders of the World, pages 1—45.
4. AKHLAKI JALALI—Pages 223—337.

PERIODS OF HISTORY.

FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

1884.

GREEK HISTORY—From the accession of Philip of Macedon to the death of Alexander.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

GREEK HISTORY—The Peloponnesian War.

1886 and 1888.

GREEK HISTORY—From the accession of Philip of Macedon to the death of Alexander.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1884.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Meeting of the States General at Versailles in 1789 to the Fall of the Second Empire.

1885, 1887 and 1889.

WESTERN EUROPE.—From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

1886 and 1888.

WESTERN EUROPE—From the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789, to the fall of the Second Empire.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. Markby's Elements of Law.
2. Justinian (Sandar's edition recommended).
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Kent's International Law.
5. Succession Act (Stokes' edition recommended).
6. Pársi Succession Act.
7. Hindu Wills Act.
8. Indian Majority Act.
9. Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law.
10. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
11. Mayne's Hindu Law..
12. Contract Act (Cunningham and Shepherd's edition recommended).
13. Registration Act.
14. Pollock's Law of Contracts.
15. Smith's Mercantile Law.
16. Specific Relief Act.
17. Snell's Equity.
18. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

    Cuddee *vs.* Rutter.
    Ellison *vs.* Ellison.
    Fox *vs.* Mackreth.
    Glenorchy *vs.* Bosville.
    Keech *vs.* Sandford.
    Pusey *vs.* Pusey.
    Russell *vs.* Russell.
    Bassett *vs.* Nossworthy.
    Brice *vs.* Stokes.
    Howard *vs.* Harris.
    Huguenin *vs.* Baseley.
    Robinson *vs.* Pett.
    Seton *vs.* Slade.
    Woollam *vs.* Hearn.

19. Penal Code (Mayne's edition recommended).
20. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books III. and IV.
21. Evidence Act (Cunningham's edition recommended).

22. Civil Procedure Code.
23. Limitation Act.
24. Criminal Procedure Code.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Jurisprudence.
2. Gaius (Poste's edition recommended).
3. Wheaton's International Law.
4. Domat's Civil Law.
5. Story's Conflict of Laws.
6. Tagore Lectures on Mahomedan Law, and parts of Mitâksharâ and Mayukha relating to Succession and Partition.
7. Pollock's Law of Partnership.
8. The following selection from Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile Law :—

    Birkley *vs.* Preograve.
    Chase *vs.* Westmore.
    Clayton's Case.
    Don *vs.* Lippmann.
    Dixon *vs.* Sadler.
    Forbes *vs.* Aspinall.
    Gratitudine, The.
    Hanson *vs.* Meyer.
    Harman *vs.* Fisher.
    Johnson *vs.* Sheddon.
    Croft *vs.* Day.
    Joy *vs.* Campbell.
    Market Overt Case.
    Roux *vs.* Salvador.
    Rowlandson, *Ex parte.*
    Tyrie *vs.* Fletcher.
    Whitehead *vs.* Anderson.
    Woolridge *vs.* Boydell.
    Worseley *vs.* DeMattos.

9. The following selection from White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity :—

    Aleyn *vs.* Belchier.
    Elliot *vs.* Merryman.
    Dyer *vs.* Dyer.
    Lake *vs.* Cradock.
    Mackreth *vs.* Symmons.

Tollet *vs.* Tollet.
Casborne *vs.* Scarfe.
Harding *vs.* Glynn.
Le Neve *vs.* Le Neve.
Peachy *vs.* Duke of Somerset.
Rees *vs.* Berrington.
Ryall *vs.* Rowles.
Stapilton *vs.* Stapilton.
Townley *vs.* Sherborne.
Penn *vs.* Lord Baltimore.

10. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
11. Addison on Torts.
12. Bentham's Principles of Morals and Legislation.
13. Best on Evidence.

ACADEMIC COSTUME

1. Academic Costume is worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

of the University of Bombay

CHANCELLOR.

GOWN.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts.
CAP.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

GOWN.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.
CAP.—The same, but with silver tassel.

REGISTRAR.

GOWN.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.
CAP.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

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* *Ex. g.* Judges, Bishops, Barristers Military and Naval Officers, &c.

Fellows.

Gown.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.
Scarf.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

Graduates.

B.A. & B.Sc.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.
Hood.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Hood.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L.M. & S.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.
Hood.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

Gown.—*Undress*, black silk or stuff, as M.A.
Full dress, crimson silk, garter blue facings, shape as M.A.
Hood.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.
HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with brown silk, one inch wide.

M.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.
HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP.—For all European Fellows or Graduates—
Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

B 1030—4 BU*

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the Assent of the Governor General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University

should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governor of Bombay,

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

C. MOREHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M.I.C.E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who

may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint: and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay, in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay

in Council shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by

Bye-laws.

them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts,

Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows, by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate

whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual Accounts.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts; and submitted to and approved by the Governor General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT FOR CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

ACT No. I. OF 1884.

AN ACT *to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees by the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.*

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the granting of honorary degrees, and to give to the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay the power of granting the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; and whereas the executive government of each of the said Universities is, by bye-laws made under the Acts establishing the same, vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and certain of the Fellows;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XXI. of 1875.

1. Act No. XXI. of 1875 (*an Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees*) is repealed.

Power to confer honorary degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law.

2. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate of any of the Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to confer on that person the degree of Doctor in the faculty of Law, without requiring him to undergo any examination.

V.

I.—CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATE AND OF THE FACULTIES.

1. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the Syndics, and the Fellows of the University, according to sections III, IV, V, and VI of the Act of Incorporation, shall have seniority and precedence, first, in the order above specified down to the Syndics, and, secondly, according to their official precedence in the case of *ex-officio* Fellows, and, thirdly, in the case of other Fellows, according to the sequence of appointments.

2. The Senate may, for gross misbehaviour unfitting a Fellow in its opinion for his office, and after hearing such Fellow or any other Fellow nominated by him on his behalf, request that his appointment be cancelled under the provisions of section VII of the Act of Incorporation.

3. At a convenient time, soon after the appointment of any Fellow, the Syndicate shall, and at any subsequent time the Syndicate may, consider and recommend his appointment to one or more of the Faculties. Such recommendation shall be considered and adopted or rejected at the next following meeting of the Senate.

II.—THE FACULTIES.

4. There shall be four Faculties, namely, of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every member of the Senate shall be a member of one Faculty at least, and any member of the Senate may be a member of more than one Faculty.

5. Each Faculty shall meet ordinarily once a year, within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees, for the purpose of electing a Dean and Syndics for the year, and at other times when convened by the Dean, or as provided in Bye-law 8.

6. A meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its members. The Dean, or Senior Fellow present, shall be chairman at such Meeting, and the chairman shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

7. The office of Dean shall be vacated by the Dean's ceasing to reside in the City of Bombay for a period of more than three calendar months, or by his leaving the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three calendar months.

8. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct the Senior Fellow in Bombay belonging to the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to convene a Meeting of the Faculty for the election of a new Dean.

9. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III—THE SYNDICATE.

10. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—

Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.
Two by the Faculty of Law.
Two " " Medicine.
Two " " Civil Engineering.

11. It will be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate, to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other officers and servants of the University except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments, save as provided by any Bye-law; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; to consider proposals laid before it by members of the Senate, and from time to time to frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

به هیکلش که ید الله سرشت ز آب و تراب
بیک قیام و چهار اصل و چل صباح که هست

ازاین سه معنی الف دال و میم بی اعراب
به بهترین خلف و اربعین صباح پدر
بصبح محشر و خمسین و الف روز حساب
بیار محرم غار و بمیر صاحب دلق
به پیر کشتهٔ غوغا بشیر شرزهٔ غاب

به بوتراب که شاه بهشت و کوثر اوست
فدای کعب و ترابش کواعب واتراب
بعنکبوت و کبوتر که بیش ترس شدند
همائے بیضه دین زا ز بیضه خوار غراب
بدان سگی که وفا کرد و برد نام ابد
به پشهٔ که غزا کرد و برد گنج ثواب
بگوسپندی کورا کلیم بود شبان
بگوسفندی کورا خلیل شد قصاب
نبردم و نبرم جز به بزم شاه سجود
نکردم و نکنم جز به صدر خواجه مآب

12. The elections of Syndics shall take place within three weeks after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

13. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow in the Syndicate.

14. The office of Syndic shall be vacated by the Syndic's being absent from three consecutive ordinary monthly meetings.

15. On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct a Meeting of the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to be convened for the election of a new Syndic.

16. Four members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate. The Chairman at such Meetings shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote.

18. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

19. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

20. Subject to Bye-law 40, the decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposal may be brought before the Senate by any member of the Senate by way of Resolution at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, modify or overrule any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

21. No proposal shall be entertained by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered by the Syndicate, or submitted for a period of at least three months for consideration by the Syndicate.

IV.—BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

22. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed annually by the Senate within three weeks

8. "Poets are men of peace; they bear no arms, but their tongues are sharper than Actius his razor; their pens carry further and give a louder report than thunder." 10

Quote any verses you remember from فردوسی and سدی | more or less akin to the aforesaid sentiments.

9. (*a*) Describe نیشاپور State for what it was celebrated in the time of the Achæmenian and Parthian kings. Under what name was it known to the ancient Persian writers as a halting place of the primitive A'ryan migration? 10

(*b*) Give its condition in the time of Jengis Khán.

(*c*) Mention its Greek name and say who were its principal poets as well.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group A. (Language and Literature).

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(1) *Mir Khond—Rauzat-us-Safa, Vol. V., or Habeeb-us-Sear, first portion of the 3rd vol. (Changiz Khán and his descendants).*

(2) *Hdji Lutfaly—Atashkada.*

1. State from whom are the following verses. Quote any parallel verses you remember from Anwarí, Sádi, Háfiz and Firdusi:— 7

کجرو انرا دهند خرمنها
برگ کاهی بر استان ندهند
مگسان را دهند شکر و قند
به همایان جزا استخوان ندهند

after the fixed date for the Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

23. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

24. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations, where necessary, to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University.

25. Members of the Board shall hold office until the next Annual Election. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Elections shall be filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

V.—THE REGISTRAR.

26. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Ordinary Annual Meeting. His term of office shall be two years, but the Registrar may be re-appointed.

27. The duties of the Registrar shall be as follows :—

(*a*) To be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

(*b*) To act as Secretary to the Syndicate and to attend all Meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Board of Accounts and Examiners, and to keep Minutes thereof.

(*c*) To conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate.

(*d*) To issue all notices convening meetings of the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate and Board of Accounts.

(*e*) To perform such other duties as may be from time to time prescribed by the Syndicate, and generally to render such assistance as may be desired by the Vice-Chancellor in performance of his official duties.

28. The salary of the Registrar shall be Rs. 360 per month.

29. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding two months for any one term of office, or six months in all, on such terms as to salary as the Syndicate may think proper. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall be paid at such rate not exceeding the salary of the Registrar as the Syndicate may determine. If the Registrar shall overstay his leave, his appointment shall become vacant.

30. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

VI.—MEETINGS OF THE SENATE

31. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, unless for special reasons the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor otherwise directs.

32. Such propos als and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Bombay, and are in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, shall be entertained and debated in the Senate.

33. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fourth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from the Presidency, by the Syndicate.

34. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Fellows to the Vice-Chancellor.

35. A Convocation for Conferring Degrees shall be held on the Third Tuesday in January, and on such other graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

36. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next graduation day.

37. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty, respectively pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science,

Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

38. Nothing in the foregoing is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M. D. or M. A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

39. In special cases and at the discretion of the Syndicate, Candidates who have passed the Examinations may be permitted to take their Degrees *in absentia*.

40. Fourteen days before the day fixed for a Meeting of the Senate the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all business to be brought before the Meeting and of the terms of all Resolutions to be then proposed, together with the name of the proposer of each, intimation in writing of which has previously reached him. Notice in writing of proposed amendments and the terms thereof and of motions for any change in the order of business as set forth in the statement, must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar four clear days* before the day of Meeting. The Registrar shall, two clear days before the day of Meeting, forward to each member of the Senate a statement of all the motions and amendments; and no motion or amendment, of which such notice has not been given, shall be put to the Meeting, other than a motion for dissolution, adjournment, or suspension of the sitting, for passing to the next business on the statement, for directing the Syndicate to review their decision, or an amendment which shall be accepted by the Chairman as merely formal.

N. B.—The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, a Fellow elected by the Meeting, presides at the Meetings of the Senate. The Senior Fellow present shall take the chair for and until such election only. Six members of the Senate form a quorum, and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, the Chairman, in case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote (Act XXII. of 1857. section IX).

* "Four clear days" means four days exclusive of the day on which notice reaches the Registrar and of the day of Meeting. Thus, if the meeting is fixed for Saturday, the notice must reach the Registrar on Monday; if for Friday, the notice must reach him on Saturday.

VII.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

41. Each Fellow, before he takes his place, shall write his name on a slip of paper which shall be provided for the purpose at the entrance of the place of Meeting, and which he shall then deliver to the door-keeper.

42. At the expiration of half an hour from the time of Meeting, the Chairman shall take notice whether there are six Fellows present; and if there are not, the Meeting shall forthwith be dissolved. Such dissolution shall be recorded by the Registrar under the signature of the Chairman.

43. At every Meeting the business to be entertained shall, unless the Meeting shall by special vote otherwise determine, be taken in the following order:—

(1.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of the Chairman.

(2.) The election, if it is part of the business to be entertained at the Meeting, of any official of the University.

(3.) Any motion for a change in the order of business.

(4.) Any business and motions of which due notice has been given in the order in which such business and motions are entered in the statement of the business and motions to be brought forward subject to the provisions of this Bye-law and to Bye-law 49.

VIII.—RULES OF DEBATE.

(i.) *Motions.*

44. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word *That*.

45. Every motion at a Meeting must be seconded; otherwise it will drop. Any Fellow may second a motion, by saying "That motion is seconded by me," and may reserve his speech.

46. When a motion has been seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, which shall be done by the Chairman saying "The proposal is," and concluding in the terms of the motion.

47. When the proposal has been thus stated, it may be discussed as a question to be resolved simply in the affirma-

tive or negative, or as proposed to be varied by way of amendment. When, before or after debate, no Fellow rises to speak to the motion, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

48. Not more than one proposal and one amendment thereto shall be placed before the Meeting at the same time.

49. A substantive proposal once brought forward shall not be proposed a second time at the same Meeting, or at any adjournment thereof. A proposal substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part.

(ii.) *Amendments.*

50. Any proposal before the Meeting may be amended (1) by simply leaving out a word or words; (2) by leaving out a word or words and adding or inserting a word or words; (3) by simply adding or inserting a word or words.

51. No amendment shall be proposed which would reduce a proposal to a negative form, or would alter the first word.

52. No amendment shall be proposed which substantially raises a question already disposed of by the Meeting, or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

53. The order in which amendments to a proposal are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman with reference to their extent and mutual relation subject to Bye-law 43 (3) and (4).

54. An amendment may be moved by any Fellow who has not already spoken in the debate, and must be seconded in the same way as a motion; otherwise it will drop. An amendment, the substance of which has been disposed of in part, may be modified by its proposer so as to retain only the part not so disposed of.

55. When an amendment has been moved and seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair, and then the debate may proceed on the original proposal and the amendment together; but, so far as the question raised by the amendment is one on which he has not yet spoken, any Fellow may speak to that question, though he has spoken to the original question, or a previous amendment

(iii).—*Putting the Question; Further Amendments.*

56. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall put question to the vote thus:—

If there is no amendment, the Chairman shall say "The proposal is," and conclude in the terms of the motion.

If there is an amendment he shall say "It has been moved," and state the motion; then he shall say "Since which it has been moved by way of amendment," and state the amendment; and then, if the amendment is one of the first two kinds, he shall put the question "Shall the words (or word) proposed to be left out be retained."

If the amendment is of the second kind, and the last-mentioned question has been resolved in the affirmative, the amendment shall drop. If the last-mentioned question has been negatived, the Chairman shall then put the question "Shall the proposed words be added" [or "inserted"].

If the amendment is of the third kind, the first question put shall be "That those words be there added" [or "inserted"].

57. If an amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and, subject to the foregoing Bye-laws, any other amendment duly notified shall then be proposed thereto.

58. If an amendment is carried, the proposal as amended shall be stated from the Chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which the further amendments to the original proposal of which due notice has been given and so far as they shall be applicable, may be proposed subject to the foregoing Bye-laws; and such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment.

59. No question shall be withdrawn from the decision of the Meeting without its unanimous consent; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval, announces that it is withdrawn.

(iv.) *Adjournments, &c.*

60. A proposal "That this Meeting be now dissolved" or "be now adjourned to (some specified time)" may

be moved at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the Meeting shall drop.

61. A proposal "That the debate be now adjourned" may be moved at the like time and in the like manner as the motion "That this Meeting be now adjourned," and if carried shall have the effect of postponing the debate till the next Meeting. If it be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

62. No amendment shall be moved to a proposal under either of the two last preceding Bye-laws, except one for substituting a different time for that for which it is proposed to adjourn the Meeting or debate.

63. A Meeting or a debate renewed or continued after an adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

64. The motion "That the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement" may be made at any time, in like manner and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such a motion be carried, the proposal under consideration and the amendment thereto shall not be further dealt with at the Meeting.

65. No motion for the dissolution or for the adjournment of the Meeting, or for the adjournment of the debate, or for the suspension of the sitting, or to pass to the next business, shall be made or spoken to during a debate by any Fellow who has spoken in the debate or shall be spoken to by such Fellow. Any such motion shall take the place of any question that may be before the Meeting, and, if not withdrawn, must be disposed of before such question.

66. When a motion of the class contemplated in the last preceding Bye-law has been brought forward and negatived, no other motion of that class shall be again brought forward until after the lapse of what the Chairman shall deem a reasonable time; nor shall a debate be allowed on such second or subsequent motion brought forward during a debate on the same proposal discussed alone, or the same proposal and amendment discussed together, according to Bye-law 43.

(v.) *Miscellaneous.*

67. On each proposal, or proposal and amendment in debate, a Fellow may speak once, subject to the provisions of Bye-laws 54 and 65.

68. The Fellow who is first up, at the conclusion of a speech, has the right to be heard. In cases of competition the Chairman shall decide.

69. The mover of every original Resolution may reply upon the whole debate. But the mover of an amendment or of a dissolution or adjournment, or of the suspension of the sitting, or that the Meeting pass to the next business on the statement, has no right to reply.

70. No Fellow shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

71. The Chairman has the same right of moving or seconding a motion or amendment and of addressing the Meeting as any other Fellow. But he shall vacate the chair whilst he is addressing the Meeting, and the chair shall during such time be taken by the Senior Fellow present not being the Chairman.

72. Any Fellow may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even whilst another Fellow is addressing the Meeting, but no speech shall be made on such point of order. Such a call pronounced by the Chairman to be vexatious, and any interruption or obstruction to the progress of the business before the Senate so pronounced to be unseemly or unreasonable, shall be deemed a breach of order.

73. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any Fellow to order, and, if the Fellow so called to order shall in speaking disregard such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down and thereon another Fellow may speak. In the event of any contumacious disregard of a ruling or call to order by the Chairman, he may request the Fellow so offending to leave the Meeting, and on such requisition the Fellow named by the Chairman shall be suspended from his functions as a Fellow during the Meeting, and shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

74. Any motion standing in the name of a Member who is absent from a Meeting may be brought forward by any other Member.

(vi.) *Voting.*

75. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Senate by a show of hands in the affirmative and negative, or by sitting and rising, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.

76. Any Fellow may then demand a Division, except on a motion of the kind contemplated in Bye-laws 60 and 61.

77. The Chairman shall thereupon appoint four Tellers, two on each side; and shall give such directions for effecting the Division as he shall consider expedient.

78. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be begun, every Fellow who was present at the putting of the question and desires to vote, shall signify his vote by giving to the Tellers for the side of the question upon which he intends to vote, a paper stating his name.

79. Upon the Chairman announcing the Division to be closed, the Tellers shall state in writing the numbers on each side, sign the statement, and hand it to the Chairman, together with the papers (in two separate bundles) containing the names of the several voters on each side, whereupon the Chairman shall declare the result of the Division to the Meeting, and the Division Lists shall be recorded in the Minutes.

80. If, after a Division has been taken, five Fellows present shall in writing demand a scrutiny, the Chairman shall appoint two or more Fellows to act with the Tellers as Scrutineers; and such Scrutineers shall thereupon withdraw and compare the numbers with the names and such names with the list of the Senate for the time being, and shall report the facts found by them to the Chairman, who shall thereupon declare the result to the Meeting, and such declaration shall be conclusive.

81. Pending the scrutiny, the Chairman may, in his discretion, either suspend the sitting or call for such business as may, in his opinion, be most conveniently proceeded with. Business thus entered on, shall be proceeded with; but on its disposal the regular order of subjects, if it have been departed from, shall be resumed.

IX.—ELECTIONS.

82. Elections by the Senate shall be conducted according to the rules hereinbefore provided, subject to the modification prescribed by the Bye-laws next following.

83. No Candidate shall be put in nomination at any Meeting of the Senate for a seat on the Board of Accounts or as Registrar or at any Meeting of a Faculty for the office of Dean of such a Faculty, or Syndic, unless a proposition for his nomination in writing, signed by the intending proposer and seconder, shall have been handed in to the University office at least four clear days previously. And the University Registrar shall, two clear days before the Meeting, forward to every Member of the Senate or Faculty, as the case may be, a list of the proposed nominations.

84. In all cases of contested election, the election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers. In case of a contested election amongst more than two candidates for a single appointment, the candidate who has the smallest number of votes on a first ballot shall be withdrawn, and another ballot between the remaining candidates shall then be taken; and so on until the number of candidates is reduced to two, when the final ballot between these two shall be taken. In case of a contested election for more than one appointment, each Fellow shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are appointments to be filled, but shall not give more than one vote for one person.

ENDOWMENTS.

85. A Statement of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

86. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November, and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the Second

Term shall commence on the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

87. Terms can be kept only by matriculated students who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

88. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms:—For the First Term eighty days; for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, sixty days; and for the Second Term in that of Medicine, seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his matriculation, attend sixty days during that same term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that term.

89. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept terms.

90. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their terms.

91. To keep a term at a College or Recognized Institution, an Undergraduate must go through the full course of study at that College or Institution prescribed for such term to the class to which such Undergraduate then belongs.

I. ARTS.

In the following Regulations the pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used to denote either sex, the masculine or the feminine.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Syndicate,* commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

3. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

4. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

5. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I.—LANGUAGES.—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	French.	Hindustáni.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Persian.
Latin. †	Maráthi.	Sindhi.
Hebrew.	Gujaráthi.	
Arabic.	Cánarese.	

* The following places have been appointed by the Syndicate:—*Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad,* and *Karachi.*

† The attention of students intending to study Medicine is drawn to the fact that the Examining Bodies of the United Kingdom which recognize the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, require a certificate that the Candidate passed in Latin.

(Any other language may at any time be addod to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing (1) one or more passages for paraphrase, with, as an alternative, one or more passages for translation into English in the following vernacular languages, viz.:—Maráthi, Gujaráthi, Cánarese, Hindustáni, Sindhi and Portuguese; (2) questions in grammar; and (3) an exercise or exercises in composition.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from and into English, and questions in grammar.

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain *extempore* a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read.

II.—MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules. Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

2*nd.*—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III.—GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st.*—Elementary History of England, and India, and Elementary Geography.

2*nd.*—Elementary knowledge of—

(*a.*)—The mechanical powers.

(*b.*)—The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion

(*c.*)—The solar system.

N.B.—Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in English.

7. On the Fourth Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained by each Candidate, and the name of his school.

8. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

9. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass three subsequent examinations, the first to be called the Previous Examination, the second the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the third the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

N.B.—A Bachelor of Science of this University who has kept six terms therein, may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Arts by passing the final examination only for that Degree.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

10. The Previous Examination will be held once a year in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

11. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept two terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

14. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.
V. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The paper in English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The paper in the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.
2. Euclid, Books I—IV and VI, with deductions, and Definitions of Book V.

III.—LOGIC—One paper.

Logic.—The subjects treated of in Fowler's Deductive Logic The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV.—HISTORY—One paper.

Ancient History.

A definite period will be notified by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.—One paper.

Elementary Physics (except Light and Electricity), viz., Laws of Motion—Forces of Nature considered generally—Energy considered generally—Visible Energy—Heat.

Text book recommended in Elementary Physics ; *Balfour Stewart :* Lessons in Elementary Physics.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in languages.

16. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

17. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

18. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an Examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University, or partly at one and partly at the other, as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid Examinations.

19. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

20. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

21. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

22. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.

II. Mathematics.

I.—LANGUAGES—Four papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books to be prescribed by the Syndicate one year before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* Examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—MATHEMATICS—Two papers.

1. Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

2. Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

23. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in Languages.

24. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

25. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

26. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

27. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. under the *N.B.* to Regulation 18, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form I.

28. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form I).

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form J).

30. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

31. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Languages.

II. One of the following groups to be selected by the Candidate:—

A. Language and Literature.
B. History and Political Economy.
C. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
D. Mathematics.
E. Natural Science.

I.—LANGUAGES—Two papers.

1. English.

2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in books in each language to be prescribed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be one paper. The paper on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The paper on each language will contain questions in grammar, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II.—GROUPS—Four papers.

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

(*a.*) *English*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*b.*) *Second Language*—Two papers on books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.

B.—HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(*a.*) *Political Economy*—One paper; *Smith*: Wealth of Nations; *Fawcett*: Manual of Political Economy.

(*b.*) *History of India* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries down to the overthrow of the Peshwa. One paper: *Elphinstone*: History of India; *Mill*: History of British India.

(*c.*)—One of the following:—

(1.) *History of Rome*, from the earliest times to the close of the Republic. Two papers: one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Religion.

(2.) *History of Greece*, from the Persian invasion to the taking of Corinth. Two papers, as above.

(3.) *History of England*, from the Restoration to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Two papers one on the Political History, and one on the History of Institutions, Literature, and Science.

C.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(*a.*) *Logic*—Two papers: *Fowler*: Deductive and Inductive Logic; *Mill*: Books I, II, and III.

(*b.*) *Moral Philosophy.*—Two papers: *Sidgwick*: Method of Ethics; *Butler*: First part of the Analogy, and Sermons.

D.—Mathematics.

(a) *Pure Mathematics.*

(a.) *Conic Sections treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.* One paper.

(b.) *Differential Calculus:* One paper—Differentiation of Functions of one variable; Successive Differentiation; Taylor's Theorem; Evaluation of Indeterminate Functions; Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. *Integral Calculus.*—Integration of Functions of one variable.

(b) *Applied Mathematics.*

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).]

(1)—*Dynamics:* One paper: Laws of motion; Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion; Falling Bodies; Projectiles; Collision; the Pendulum.

(2)—*Hydrostatics:* One paper: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids; Specific gravity; Floating Bodies; Rotating Liquid; Tension of vessels containing Fluids; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(3)—*Optics:* One paper: Reflection and Refraction of Rays at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, not including Aberrations; Refraction through Prisms, Plates and Lenses; the Eye; Telescopes.

(4)—*Astronomy:* One paper: The more elementary parts so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

E.—Natural Science.

[The student may select either (1) and (2), or (3) and (4).

(1)—*Elementary Physics:* Two papers: Laws of motion; Forces of Nature considered generally; Energy considered generally; Visible energy; Heat, Light and Electricity; Oral examination on the use of apparatus.

(2)—*Inorganic Chemistry:* Two papers: The Chemistry of the non-metallic elements and their more important compounds; the Chemistry of the principal metallic elements and their more importaut oomponnds; general principles of Chemical Philosophy; the practical recognition of simple Salts.

(3)—*Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, and Systematic Botany:* Two papers: *Flowering Plants*; their Parts; the Leaf; Stem; Buds and branches; the various forms and the duration of Plants; the Root and underground stem; Inflorescence; the Flower; Calyx; Corolla; Stamens and Pistil; Structure of the Ovule; the Fruit and Seed; Fertilization; Germination; Cells and their contents: Chemical constituents of Plants; the structure and vital processes of the Stem, Root, and Leaf; Surface covering and appendages of Plants; Food of Plants; Principles of Classification; a general knowledge of the characters, distribution, properties and uses of the following natural order:—*Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ Ampelideæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ and Gramineæ.*

A general knowledge of the two Cryptogamic orders *Filices* and *Fungi.*

Practical Examination.—Description and recognition of species and of microscopic preparations. The collection and drying of Botanical Specimens.

(4)—*Comparative Anatomy and Physiology:* Two papers: Structure of a Mammalian animal, with the minute structure and chemical constituents of the more important tissues; its elementary Physiology; the Blood; Vascular System and Circulation; Respiration; Digestion; the sources of loss and gain to the Blood; Motion and Locomotion; Voice and Speech; Nervous System; Innervation; Sensation; Organs of sight, sound, smell, taste and touch; Reproduction; Life and Death; Elementary Anatomy and Physiology of a Bird, Lizard, Frog, Fish, Oyster, Insect, Lobster, Earthworm, Starfish, Jellyfish, and Sponge; Principles of Zoological Classification; Distribution of Species; Animal Embryology; Recognition and Description of Preparations.

32. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified.

33. On the Fourth Thursday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

34. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination (*vide* Form K).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

35. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must have passed the Previous Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

N.B. (1)—Masters of Arts who shall have taken that Degree prior to the end of 1881, and who in the Examination for B.A. have passed in Group C., D. or E., or the subjects in the opinion of the Syndicate equivalent thereto when the examination was passed, and who in the examination for the Degree of M.A. have passed in Branch 3 or 4 of that Examination, may obtain the Degree of B.Sc. on passing an examination in such of the subjects prescribed for that Degree as in the opinion of the Syndicate shall be properly complementary to those in which the Candidates have already passed, regard being had to the rules prescribed for the Final Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. But Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed or be eligible for prizes.

N.B. (2)—A Bachelor of Arts who has taken up Group C., D., or E. in the B.A. Examination may obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Science on passing the final examination only for that Degree.

I.—FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

36. The First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

37. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept four terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form L.

N.B.—An Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay, who has passed at his own University an examination in Arts corresponding, in the judgment of the Syndicate, to the Previous Examination at this University, may be admitted to this Examination, provided that he has studied in residence for such time at a recognized University or at this University or partly at one and partly at the other as may be considered by the Syndicate equivalent, in the circumstances of each case, to the terms required for the aforesaid examinations.

38. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form L).

39. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form M).

40. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

41. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. MATHEMATICS—Two Papers.

Trigonometry.—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the Area. The nature and use of Logarithms.

Statics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

2. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Differences between Mechanical Mixture, Solution, and Chemical Combination. Outlines of Crystallography. Formation of Crystals. Dimorphism. Isomorphism. Conditions on which the Melting-point and the Boiling-point of a substance depend. Difference between Elementary and Compound Substances. Laws of Chemical Combination. Equivalent Weights of the Elements. Multiple Proportions. The Atomic Theory. Atomic Value (Quantivalence). Molecules. Molecular Weights. Relation between the Density of a Gas and its Molecular Weight. Abnormal Densities. Avogadro's hypothesis. Combination of Gases by Volume. Compound Radicals. Atomic and Molecular combination

Meaning of Chemical symbols, formulæ, and equations. Calculation of quantities by weight and by volume. Chemical changes, and the conditions under which they occur. Combination. Decomposition. Double-decomposition. Nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Capacity of Saturation of Acids and Bases. Nomenclature.

Relation between Atomic Weight and Specific Heat. Faraday's Electrolytic Law. Principles of Spectrum-Analysis. Diffusion of Gases.

Hydrogen, Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. The combinations of the last four elements with Hydrogen.

Oxygen. Ozone. Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen. The oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine. Chlorates. and Hypochlorates.

Sulphur. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid and the Sulphates. Sulphurous Acid and the Sulphites. Chlorosulphuric Acid

Nitrogen. The Atmosphere, and its relations to animal and vegetable Life. Ammonia. Ammonium and its Salts. The oxides of Nitrogen. Nitric Acid and Nitrates. Nitrous Acid and Nitrites.

Phosphorus. Phosphuretted Hydrogen. The oxides of Phosphorus. Phosphoric Acid and the Phosphates. Chloride and Oxychloride of Phosphorus.

Arsenic and its oxides. Arseniuretted Hydrogen. Arsenious Acid and its Salts. Arsenic Acid and its Salts. The Sulphides of Arsenic. Detection of Arsenic.

Antimony, its oxides and sulphides. Antimoniuretted Hydrogen. Chlorides of Antimony. Compounds of Antimonic Oxide. Detection of Antimony.

Boron. Boracic acid and the Borates.

Carbon. Carbonic oxide and Carbonic acid. The Carbonates. Carbon Oxysulphide. Sulphocarbonic Acid. Marsh-gas. Ethylene. Combustion. Structure of Flame. Coal-gas. Davy Lamp. Principles of Illumination.

Silicon. Siliciuretted Hydrogen. Silicon Chloride. Silicon Chloroform. Silica and the Silicates.

Potassium. Sodium. Silver.

Calcium. Strontium. Barium.

Aluminium.
Magnesium. Zinc. Cadmium.
Lead.
Manganese. Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. Chromium.
Bismuth. Copper. Mercury. Gold. Tin.
Platinum.
The chief Compounds of these Metals with the more important Acid radicals. The detection of these Metals, and their Compounds, in powder, or in solution.

3. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—Two Papers.

[*Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the Methods and Apparatus by which the leading principles of Physics, as enumerated below, can be illustrated and applied.*]

Units of Measurement.
The Laws of Motion considered experimentally
The chief Forces of Nature.
The general properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
The nature, intensity, and transmission of Fluid Pressure in general.
The Pressure of Liquids in Equilibrium under the action of Gravity.
The Equilibrium of Solids floating or entirely immersed in gravitating Fluids. The Specific Gravities of substances, with the ordinary modes of determining them.
Measurement of the Pressure of the Atmosphere and of the Elastic Force of Gases.
Diffusion of Liquids and Gases.
Definition of Work and Energy; Conservation and Transmutation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Production and mode of Propagation of Sound.
Intensity, Pitch, and Quality.
Velocity of Sound in Air.
Influence of Temperature and Density.
Velocity of Sound in other Media.
Laws of Reflection and Refraction.
Nature of Musical Sounds.
Longitudinal Vibrations of Rods and of Columns of Air.
Transverse Vibrations of Strings. Variation in their rate of vibration by changes in their tension, length, thickness, and substance.

HEAT.

Definitions of *Heat* and *Temperature*.

Construction of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature.

Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases under Heat.

Change of State; Tension of Vapours; Latent Heat.

Radiant Heat, its reflection, refraction and absorption.

Conduction; definition of Thermal Conductivity.

Convection.

Specific Heat. Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.

MAGNETISM.

Properties of Magnets. Induction. Magnetic relations of Iron and Steel.

Terrestrial Magnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Two Electrical States and their mutual relations.

Conduction and Insulation.

Induction.

Electric Attraction and Repulsion.

Distribution and Accumulation of Electricity on Conductors.

Electric Discharge.

Voltaic Electricity; the various Batteries.

Electromotive Force, Strength of currents, Resistance; Ohm's Law.

Heating and Chemical effects of Electric Currents.

Action between Currents and Magnets; Electro-Magnetism.

Induced Currents; Magneto-Electricity.

Thermo-Electricity.

OPTICS.

Laws of Propagation of Light. Measurement of Velocity of Light. Photometry.

Laws of Reflection and Refraction of Light.

Reflection at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.

Refraction at Plane and at Spherical Surfaces.

Refraction through Lenses, including the formation of Images.

Chromatic Dispersion.

4. GENERAL BIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Structure, functions, and life-history of simple Unicellular Plants, such as *Protococcus* and *Saccharomyces* (Yeast) as types of Vegetable life.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Penicillium*, *Mucor*, or some other simple Fungus.

Structure, functions, and life-history of *Chara* or *Nitella*.

Morphology, histology, and history of the reproduction of a Fern.

Morphology and histology of a Flowering plant; structure of a flower; homologies of leaves and floral organs; histology of ordinary vegetable tissues, such as epidermis, parenchyma, fibrovascular tissue, and their arrangement in the stem and leaves.

Growth of a Flowering plant; formation of wood and bark; nature of cambium.

Reproduction of a Flowering plant; structure of ovule; methods of fertilization; development of ovule into seed.

General principles of Vegetable Nutrition; food of plants; action of green parts of plants; nature and flow of sap.

Structure, functions, and life-history of the following Animals, as types of some of the chief divisions of the Animal Kingdom:—*Amœba*, *Vorticella*, *Hydra*, Earthworm, Mussel, Snail, Lobster or Crayfish, Frog.

General histology of chief animal tissues:—blood; pavement, columnar, ciliated, and glandular epithelium; connective tissue; cartilage; bone; muscle; nerve-fibres and nerve-cells.

General physiology of Circulation, Respiration and Digestion in the Frog, together with the fundamental properties of muscle, nerve, and the spinal cord.

Reproduction of Frog, and chief phases in life of Tadpole.

42. On the Third Monday in November the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

43. A certificate will be given to those who pass the examination.

II.—SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

44. The Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in November.

45. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination, unless he shall have kept six terms in the University of Bombay, or has been admitted to the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. under the *N. B.* to Regulation 37, and has thereafter kept two terms in the University of Bombay, and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form O.

46. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination (*vide* Form O.)

47. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given (*vide* Form P.)

48. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself on a subsequent occasion, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

49. Candidates will be examined in three of the following nine subjects, one at least of which must be chosen from among Nos. III—VIII:—

1. PURE MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

(1)—*Algebra:* Binomial and Multinomial Theorems. Scales of Notation. Exponential and Logarithmic Series. Convergency and Divergency of Series. Inequalities.

Plane Trigonometry.—Properties of Triangles. Associated Circles of a Triangle. Summation of Series which do not involve exponential functions.

Spherical Trigonometry.—As far as Solution of Triangles.

(2)—*Conic Sections:* Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abriged notation.

(3)—*Differential Calculus:* Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem. Evaluation of indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable, Tangents and Normals of Plane Curves.

Integral Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable. Rectification and Quadrature of Plane Curves.

II. APPLIED MATHEMATICS—Three Papers.

(1)—*Analytical Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers. *Elementary Hydrostatics.*

(2)—*Elementary Dynamics.*

Dynamics of a Particle.—Rectilinear, Parabolic and Elliptic Motion. Central Forces.

(3)—*Elementary Geometrical Optics.*

Astronomy.—The more elementary parts, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena without calculation.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—Three Papers.

The subjects prescribed for the FIRST B.Sc. EXAMINATION with the addition of the following; the whole being treated Mathematically, as well as Experimentally, so far as the Mathematics of the FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION are applicable :—

Friction.
Elasticity of Solids, Liquids, and Gases; methods of measurement.
Capillarity.
Connexion between Energy and Velocity. The various Energies and their Transmutations.
Conservation and Dissipation of Energy.

ACOUSTICS.

Indirect methods of measuring Velocity of Sound.
Transverse Vibrations of Rods.
Tuning-forks.
Vibrations of Plates and Membranes.
Musical Intervals.
Composition of Vibrations. Beats.
Interference.
Resonance.

Harmonics.
Quality of Musical Sounds.
Methods of analysing Complex Sounds.

HEAT.

Methods of measuring Specific Heat, Coefficients of Expansion, Tension of Vapours, and Latent Heat; with the chief results that have been obtained.
Relation between Emission and Absorption of Radiant Heat. Theory of Exchanges. Laws of Cooling. Variation with Temperature of Quality and Quantity of Radiation.
Measurement of Coefficients of Conductivity and their variation with Temperature.
Laws of Thermodynamics and their principal Applications.

OPTICS.

Optical description of the Eye, and Theory of unaided Vision.
Vision through Lenses, Microscopes, and Telescopes.
Spectrum-Analysis.
Conditions of Achromatism in thin Compound Prisms and Lenses.
The Wave-Theory; its explanation of Reflexion and Refraction.
Interference, Double Refraction, and Polarization.
Nicol's Prism.
Interference of Polarized Light; Rotatory Polarization.

MAGNETISM.

Magnetic Moments, and methods of comparing them.
The methods of determining the Dip, Total Intensity and Magnetic Declination, at any place.
Secular and Diurnal Variations.
Disturbances and their Laws.
Connexion between Magnetic Disturbances and other phenomena.
Diamagnetism.

ELECTRICITY.

Measurement of Electrical Density, Capacity, Quantity and Potential.
Centimetre-gramme-second system of Units.

Theory of Voltaic Battery.
Measurement of Electromotive Force, Current, and Resistance.
Action of Currents on Currents.

IV. CHEMISTRY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, treated more fully than at the FIRST B.SC. EXAMINATION.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Detection and estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Sulphur in Organic Compounds. Calculation of empirical formulæ from percentage composition. Determination of molecular weight of organic bodies. Compound Radicals. Mode in which the atoms are supposed to be united in the molecule. Types. The Valency of Compound Radicals in Relation to the Valency of the Constituent Atoms. Saturated and Non-saturated Compounds.

Isomerism. Metamerism. Polymerism. Homologous series. Classification of the Carbon Compounds.

The general action of Chlorine, Nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, Chromic acid, Nascent Hydrogen, Potash, and the Chlorides of Phosphorus, on the principal groups of Carbon Compounds.

Fermentation. Decay.

Synthesis of the following:—Urea. Ethyl Alcohol. Tartaric acid. Alizarine.

Derivatives of the series $C_n H_{n+2}$.

Marsh-gas. Ethyl hydride. A special knowledge of Methyl and Ethyl Alcohols and their chief derivatives, particularly Ethers, Acetic Aldehyde, Formic and Acetic acids, with Acetone and Isopropyl-alcohol, will be required: also a general acquaintance with the higher Alcohols and their chief derivatives.

The Ethylamines. Tetraethylammonium. Cacodyl. Zinc methyl. Silicon ethyl.

Ethylene and its chief derivatives. Glycol. Glycolic acid. Lactic acid. Glyoxal. Oxalic acid. Succinic acid. Malic acid. Tartaric acid. Citric acid.

Cyanogen and its compounds. Prussic acid. Cyanides and double Cyanides. Cyanic and Cyanuric acids. Sulphocyanides. Ureas.

Uric acid. Guanidine. Glycocyamine. Glycocyanidine. Sarkine. Creatine. Creatinine. Theobromine. Caffeine.

Glycerine and Allyl Alcohol, their chief derivatives. Constitution of Fats and Oils. Erythrite. Mannite. Glucose and Levulose. Cane-sugar. Milk-sugar. Cellulose Starch. Glycogen. Dextrine.

Aromatic compounds. Benzene. Toluene. Phenol. Cressol. Hydroquinone. Resorcin. Pyrocatechin. Pyrogallic acid. Oil of Bitter Almonds. Benzyl-alcohol. Benzoic acid. Benzophenone. Hippuric acid. Salicylic acid and Isomeric acids. Oxysalicylic acid. Gallic acid. Phtalic acid and Isomeric acids. Styrol (Cinnamic alcohol). Nitrobenzene. Aniline. Toluidine. Rosaniline. Diazobenzene and its compounds. Naphthalene. Anthracene. Oxanthraquinene. Alizarine. Indigo and Indol. Cymene. Camphor and Terpenes.

Glucosides. Amygdaline. Salicine. Tannine.

Alkaloids. Conine. Nicotine. Morphine. Strychnine. Quinine. Cinchonine.

Taurine. Lecithin. Choline. Albumen. Fibrin. Caseine.

Practical Examination.

Qualitative Analysis.—Substances will be given for analysis containing not more than two Acids and two Bases, Organic or Inorganic, but not more than one organic acid and one organic base. The Inorganic acids and bases to be those embraced in the FIRST B.SC. Practical Examination; the Organic acids and bases to be selected from the following list:—

Oxalates, Acetates, Benzoates, Succinates, Tartrates, Urates, Gallates, Tannates, Cyanides, Double Cyanides, Alcohol, Starch, Grape-sugar, Urea, Morphia, Quinine, Strychnine.

V. BOTANY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

HISTOLOGY.

The structure of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of Protoplasm. The nature and mode of origin of the contents of the Cell. The Chemical and Physical properties of the Cell-wall, and the mode in which it is added to. The Formation and Growth of Plant tissues by Cell-division. The Development of the Epidermal, Fibro-vascular, and Fundamental tissues from Primitive tissue.

MORPHOLOGY.

The distinguishing structural characters, geographical distribution, and the properties and uses of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ Apocyneæ, Convolvulaceæ, Labiatæ, Urticeæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchideæ, Amaryllideæ, Palmæ, Aroideæ, Gramineæ, Coniferæ, Cycadeæ. Solanaceæ.

Filices, Marsiliaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Musci, Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Physomycetes, Fucaceæ, Saccharomycetes, Schizomycetes.

The principles and practice of Classification.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The ultimate constituents of Plants. Composition of the Plant in successive stages of growth. The Materials of Plant-food; their general nature; the organs by which they are absorbed. Rotation of crops. Ascent of the Crude Sap. Respiration. Transpiration. The Descending Sap. Assimilation or general nature of the changes by which the Food Materials are converted into the various vegetable Tissues. Influence of Light and Temperature upon Plants. Increase of the Plant. Movements and special directions in Plants and their different parts. Vegetable irritability and Movements of Climbing Plants. General Phenomena of Sexual Reproduction; various modes in which flowers are fertilized. The intercrossing of Plants and its effects. Dimorphism and Trimorphism; Dichogamy. Germination. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine and dissect (microscopically when necessary) Plants or parts of Plants placed before him, selected with reference to their typical character as representing their respective natural orders; and to write descriptions of them.

VI. ZOOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders :—

GENERA.

Homo.	*Blatta.*
Erinaceus.	*Scorpio.*
Sus.	*Tegenaria* (or any spider).
Ovis.	*Oniscus.*
Columba.	*Cyclops.*
Gadus.	*Daphnia.*
Lepus.	*Lumbricus.*
Canis.	*Carcinus.*
Raca.	*Hirudo.*
Bucinum.	*Uraster.*
Limax.	*Echinus.*

ORDERS.

Primates.	*Brachiopoda.*
Cheiroptera.	*Polyzoa.*
Cetacea.	*Tunicata.*
Perissodactyla.	*Coleoptera.*
Proboscidea.	*Hemiptera.*
Sirenia.	*Hymenoptera.*
Edentata.	*Lepidoptera.*
Marsupialia.	*Diptera.*
Monotremata.	*Myriapoda.*
Struthionidæ.	*Cirripeda.*
Saururæ (Archæopteryx).	*Annelida polychæta.*
Lacertilia.	*Trematoda.*
Ophidia.	*Pteropoda.*
Chelonia.	*Cestodea.*
Crocodilia.	*Nematoidea.*
Pterosauria.	*Rotifera.*
Ichthyosauria.	*Turbellaria.*
Urodela.	*Crinoidea.*
Ganoidei.	*Cœlenterata.*
Dipnoi.	*Porifera.*
Elasmobranchii.	*Infusoria.*
Marsipobranchii.	*Radiolaria.*
Pharyngobranchii.	*Gregarinida.*
Cephalopoda.	*Foraminifera.*

The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification. Meaning of the terms Species, Variety, and Race. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera; and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

VII. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

Chemical Composition of food. The quantities and kinds of food required to balance the losses of the economy.

The several processes to which the Food is subjected in Digestion.

Absorption in general; chyliferous and lymphatic Absorption.

The Blood, its organic and chemical constitution; phenomena and mechanism of Circulation.

Respiration, its mechanical and chemical actions; effects of its suppression.

Temperature of the Body; production and regulation of Animal Heat.

Secretion and Excretion; construction and operation of Secreting Apparatus. Chemical composition and amount of the Urinary, Cutaneous and Pulmonary excretions.

Muscular and other Contractile substance; phenomena presented by acting Contractile substance.

Nutrition, Growth, and Reparation.

The Mechanism of Locomotion, Voice and Speech.

Constitution and Functions of Nervous System. Distinction of Motor and Sensory Nerves or Nerve-fibres. Phenomena presented by Nerves in action. Influence on Contractile Tissue.

Functions of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Ganglia. Sensation, Voluntary Motion, Reflex Action. Inhibitory Action. Influence of Nervous System on Heart and Blood-vessels, and on Secreting Organs.

Organs of the Senses and their functions.

Reproductive Organs and their functions.

Changes produced in the Ovum by impregnation. Outline of the Development of the Embryo and its

Envelopes. Nutrition of the Fœtus. Changes which occur at Birth in the Fœtus and in the Parent. Lactation.

Changes which take place with Age in the Proportions of the Body; in the Skeleton; in the Dentition; and in the Reproductive Apparatus.

Differences between Man and Woman other than in the Reproductive Organs.

Senile Decay.

Somatic and Molecular death.

Practical Examination.

Each Candidate must be prepared (1) to examine and describe Microscopical specimens of Animal tissues and organs; (2) to make Microscopical preparations of Animal tissues and organs; (3) to prove his practical acquaintance with the chemistry of albumen and its allies, milk, the digestive juices and their actions, blood urine, and glycogen. Also to show his practical acquaintance with the most important Apparatus used in studying the Physiology of muscle, nerve, the circulatory and respiratory systems, and the organs of sense.

VIII. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—Two Papers and a Practical Examination.

The General Distribution of Land and Water on the Surface of the Globe.

The composition of Sea-Water.

The boundaries, communications, depth, and general form of the floor of the Arctic, Pacific, and Atlantic Basins.

The Chief Ocean Currents.

Marine Denudation. The formation of Cliffs and Beaches; of Shingle, Sand, and Mud; Transport and Deposit of the Products of Denudation by the Sea.

The formation of Mineral Deposits by marine organisms.

Inland Seas, the Peculiarities of the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Dead Sea.

Ice-floes and Shore-ice.

The commoner materials of which the Crust of the Earth is made up: Clay; Quartz; Sandstone; Limestone; Slate; Gneiss; Granite; Trap.

Stratified and Unstratified Rocks; Faults; Dykes; Metamorphism; Cleavage.

Average height of Continents; direction and general character of the principal Mountain-chains. Watersheds. River and Lake Basins. Special characteristics of particular River-basins. Area and general character of the North-American Lake-system.

The great Plains; Steppes; Tundras; Pampas; Sahara; Peatbogs.

Rainfall; Denudation and Transport of Materials effected by Rain and Rivers; River-valleys; Cañons; Deltas; Bars; Lacustrine Deposits. The share taken by fresh-water organisms in the formation of Lacustrine Deposits.

Snow and Ice; Glaciers and Icebergs as agents of denudation and transport.

The Atmosphere and its Currents. Trade-winds and Monsoons. The Air as an agent of transport of organic and inorganic matters.

The structure and mode of formation of Volcanoes. Volcanic products. Earthquakes. Elevation of land. Raised beaches.

The conditions of Climate; causes of differences between the climate of localities equidistant from the Equator.

Distribution of Terrestrial Plants and Animals. Botanical and Zoological Provinces. Distinctive characters of Floræ and Faunæ of different regions.

General distributions of Marine Plants and Animals. Fauna and Flora of the Deep Sea.

The nature of the processes by which the remains of Animals and Plants are preserved and fossilized.

The general features of the Quaternary epoch; River Gravels; Drift; Boulder-Clay. Characteristic Fossils.

The general features of the Tertiary epoch. the relations of the Miocene Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The nummulitic formation: its extent, and the probable physical conditions under which it was produced.

The Cretaceous epoch. Extent of the Chalk formation; the physical conditions under which it was produced.

The relations of the Cretaceous Fauna and Flora with those of earlier and later epochs.

The Wealden and Purbeck formations; the conditions under which they were deposited, and their most characteristic organic remains.

General nature of the Oolitic and Liassic formations. Age of Reptiles. Distinctive features of Mammalian remains of Stonesfield slates. Invertebrata characteristic of Mesozoic epoch.

Rhætic and Triassic formations; conditions of deposition. Distinctive Organic remains. Salt-beds.

Permian formation. Its extent and relations. Palæozoic character of its Invertebrate Fauna. Characteristic Vertebrata.

Carboniferous formation; conditions of depositions; formation of Coal; characteristic Fauna and Flora.

Devonian formation and the Old Red Sandstone; conditions of deposition; characteristic Fishes.

General characters of the Silurian, Cambrian, and Laurentian formations.

The earliest known Forms of life and the Invertebrata characteristic of the Palæozoic epoch.

Mineral veins. The ordinary modes of occurrence of Lead, Tin, Iron, Copper, Silver, and Gold.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to identify and describe specimens of the principal Rocks, and of the Fossils characteristic of the Formations above enumerated.

IX. LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and subsidiary operations.
The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will.
The Theories of Ethics.

50. On the Fourth Monday in November, the Examiners will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

51. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form Q.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

52. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

53. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts; and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the degree of M.A., on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

54. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

55. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form S.)

56. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

57. The Examination will comprise the following branches :—

I.—Languages.

II.—History and Philosophy.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Natural Sciences.

I.—Languages.—Six papers.

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following :—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set :—

1st and *2nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidates, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3rd and *4th*. Similar questions on the Latin and Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by the Candidates.

5th. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ.*

6th. Original English Composition in Prose or Verse.

II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.—Six papers.

1st and *2nd.* Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Etymology.

3rd. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4th. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5th. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6th. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a.*) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b.*) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—MATHEMATICS.—Six papers.

1st. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2nd. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3rd. Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4th. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5th. Statics and Dynamics.

6th. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.—Six papers.

(*a.*) { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology. }

(*b.*) { Chemical Physics.
Inorganic Chemistry.
Meteorology and Physical Geography. }

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences therein enumerated.

58. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will publish a list of successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

59. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form T.)

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in November.

2 No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

4. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form V.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

There will be six papers, namely :—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

8. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange and publish in two Divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

9. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form W.)

HONOURS.

10. The Examination for Honours in Law will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

11. The Examination will be open to any Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

13. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Y.)

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a*.) Roman Civil Law.

(*b*.) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.

(*c*.) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

15. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

16 The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two Classes the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

3. The First Examination in Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after twelfth September.

4 No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b*) Of having passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

N.B.—An Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids will be held each year along with the Previous Examination. A Candidate who has passed the Previous Examination shall be exempted from this Examination.

(*c.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

(*d.*) Of having attended the following Courses:—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Chemistry ..	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 lectures.
In Materia Medica	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months.

In Practical Pharmacy.	1 Course of instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e*). Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AA.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given (*Vide* Form AB.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination in Medicine, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology and Histology.
3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the adulteration of Drugs.
4. Botany,* Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. in Chemistry and in Botany shall be exempted from the examination in these subjects at the First Examination in Medicine.

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* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected :—

Anonaceæ, Menispermeæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ*, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparideæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadiaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticiceæ*, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Cannaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Palmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Gramineæ ; and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

9. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

10. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two Divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

12. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Fourth Monday in November.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following courses :—

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
In Surgery.....	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures.
On Diseases of the Eye...	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures.
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children...	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures.
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology.	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate.
In Pathology	1 Course, of at least 30 lectures.
In Hygiene	1 Course, of at least 20 lectures.

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months and have conducted Midwifery cases, and have attended Hospital practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz.* :—

(*a.*) Eighteen months at the Medical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk) with lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c.*) Six months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery; and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

17. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

20. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it; and must produce a certificate of his having attended a course of 30 Lectures in Comparative Anatomy.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AG.)

29. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AH.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.
4. Comparative Anatomy.

N.B.—A Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in Zoology, shall be exempted from the examination in Comparative Anatomy for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AI.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and the other the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in November.

4. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—Two of the required terms will be remitted in the case of Candidates who have kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and three in case of a Bachelor of Science.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AJ.)

6. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AK.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four papers.

1st. (a.) *Arithmetic*, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

(b.) *Algebra*—to Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. (a.) *Euclid.*—The first four and the sixth Books with the Definitions of the fifth Book, and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.

(b.) *Trigonometry.*—Solution of Plane Triangles with expressions for the area.

3rd. *Statics.*—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4th. (a.) *Dynamics.*—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies. Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact.

(b.) *Hydrostatics.*—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
Two papers.

1st. (a.) *Heat.*—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers. Effects of Heat, Dilatation. Apparent and Real Expansion. Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law. Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance. Barometric Corrections. Change of State. Specific and Latent Heat. Regelation. Vaporization. Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.

(b.) *Frictional Electricity.*

2nd. *Inorganic Chemistry.*—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter. Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary

for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination. Atomic Theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic Notation and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms. Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation, and Properties of the Non-Metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—Engineering.

Four papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st.* *Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with the Compass and Chain. The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd.* *Materials used in Construction.*—Stone. Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles, Limes, Mortar, Cements, Concrete, Plaster. Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer Process. Paints and Varnishes.

3*rd.* *Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precaution against Settlement. Plain Arching. Different Forms of Arches and modes of describing them. Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4*th.* (*a*). *Roads.*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads. Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey.

Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument. Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

(*b.*) *Earthwork.* Mensuration and setting out. Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5th. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the _____

Date _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B.—Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified.

9. The Examination will be written and oral.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay commencing on the Second Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examinaton unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AL.)

14. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30 for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AM.)

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
II. Experimental and Natural Science.
III. Civil Engineering.
IV. One of the following to be selected by the Candidate:—
  A. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
  B. Optics and Astronomy.
  C. Mining and Metallurgy.
  D. Architecture.
  E. Mechanical Engineering.
  F. Chemical Analysis.
  G. Botany and Meteorology.

I.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Four papers.

1st. *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*
2nd. (*a.*) *Geometric Conic Sections.*
(*b.*) *Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.*—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates.
3rd. *Statics and Dynamics.*
4th. *Hydrostatics.*

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
Three papers—Oral and Practical.

1st. *Inorganic Chemistry.*—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2nd. (*a*). *Heat*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction, Radiation, and Convection. Absorption, Reflec-

tion, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges Mechanical Theories of Heat, Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

(*b*) *Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.*

3*rd.* *Geology.*—Definitions of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other movements of the Earth's crust Succession of Strata Formation of Coal Metamorphism of Rocks Igneous Rocks . Geographical Distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections

4*th.* *Practical*—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5*th.* *Oral.*

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOLOGY.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.

Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department)

III—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Six papers—Examination of Drawings, and Oral.

1*st.*—*Engineering Field and Office Work.*

(*a.*) Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude Contouring. The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments

(*b*) *Geometrical Drawing.*

N B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour, together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd* *Strength of Materials*—Pressure. Tension. Torsion. Transverse strain. Factor of Safety. Deflection Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs

3rd. *Bridges*—Masonry Bridges. Centering.
Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.
Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4th. (*a.*) *Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of Supply. Quantity of Water required. Slope of bed and section of channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Superpassages. Head Works. Regulators. Irrigational Tanks. Motion of Water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

(*b.*) *Harbours.*—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5th. *Specification and Estimating.*—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N.B—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6th. *Railways.*—Location. Gauges. Curves. Gradients Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations. Signals. Turn-tables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7th. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate:—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of _____ *by _____ and completed on the _____

(Signed) _____
Principal of the

Date _____ _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

N.B. -Each Candidate will also be required to execute in the presence of the Examiners a pen and ink sketch of a simple object, to show proficiency in free hand-sketching. For this sketch two hours will be allowed.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Roorkee Treatise of Civil Engineering.
The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.

Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II., Chap. I., and Section I. of Chap. II.)

IV. ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, TO BE SELECTED BY THE CANDIDATE:—

A.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Two papers.

1st. *Analytical Geometry.*—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2nd. (*a.*) *Differential and Integral Calculus.*—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

(*b.*) *Integral Calculus.*—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Two papers.

1st. Reflection and Refraction at Plane and Spherical Surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2nd. Apparent motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolomaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Two papers.

1st. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations.

Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings. Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of Security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall and Long wall systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2nd. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace Materials. Plays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz.:—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc smelting. Treatment of Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

TEXT BOOK.

Bloxam's Metals; their Properties and Treatment.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

Two papers.

1st. The Classic Orders. Gothic Architecture.

2nd. Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindu Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the study of Gothic Architecture,
Fergusson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I. to V. inclusive.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

One paper and practical.

1st. *Machinery.* The Steam Engine, including Land, Marine, and Locomotive Engines. Workshop machinery.

2nd. *Practical.* Candidates will be examined *practically* in one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:—

1. Fitting.
2. Smith's Work.
3. Carpentry.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.
Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

One paper and practical.

Chemical Analysis.—Qualitative and Quantitative.

G.—BOTANY AND METEOROLOGY.

Two papers.

1.—*Botany, Structural and Systematic.*

In Systemtic Botany the characteristics, properties, uses and distribution of the following Natural Orders :—

Anonaceæ, Capparidaceæ, Malvaceæ, Aurantiaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Lythraceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cactaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Cordiaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Santalaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, Coniferæ, Cycadaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, Palmæ, Cyperaceæ, Gramineæ.

Recognition of Specimens.

2.—*Meteorology—Meteorological Instruments.*

Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer, Rain-gauge and Anemometer, General Distribution of Atmospheric Pressure, Temperature, Wind and Rain over the surface of the Globe, and the Special Meteorology of India.

17. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

18. The practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidate's practical ability in Subject II. and in E of Subject IV. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes and Pass, the names in each Class and Pass being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AN.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AO.)

24. Each Candidate must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AP.)

25. In the Examination, each Candidate will be required to submit, with due authentication, the working-drawings and specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AQ.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put at any University Examination calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate; and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To

THE REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY,

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the languages.

I wish to be examined at*_____

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Name, with surname, in the English and Vernacular characters) _____

Birth-place ..... { Village. Táluka. Zillah.

Birth-day .. .. { According to Christian or Native Chronology.

Father's .... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion).. _____

(Where educated) ... _____

(Enter Post Office address) _____

(Enter day and year)_____

Please insert one of the following centres of Examination :—

1. Bombay.	3. Ahmedabad.	5. Karáchi.
2. Poona.	4 Belgaum.	

I certify that _____ has been (in my School) or (under my tuition) from _____ to _____ and that I assent to the above application.

(*Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher*) _____
(*Enter Post Office address*) _____
(*Enter day and year*) _____

N.B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time, the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of Moral Character*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signature) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

(2.) *Certificate of Age*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for _____ years, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____
(Enter Post Office address) _____
(Enter day and year) _____

FORM B.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signature) _____
Registrar.

(Date)

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of _____ 188

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION
FORM D.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination. I wish to be examined in the English and languages.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Matriculation)* .....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) .....

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am _____

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 _____ Second Term	

* If the Candidate has not passed the Matriculation Examination of this University, he must produce a certificate of his having passed the Matriculation Examination of his own University.

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Previous Examination at the University of Bombay.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Previous Examination.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and _____ languages,

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Previous Examination)* ..... _____
(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____
(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his passing the Previous Examination the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under *N B.* to Regulation 19 in Arts.

No. of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 _____ Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 _____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____ 188 ; and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

FORM I.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the _____ language, and in* _____

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Previous Examination).....

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the _____, the number of days under specified, at the† _____ of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	

* Insert one of the following groups, with particulars as to the sub-divisions taken up:—

A. Language and Literature.—B. History and Political Economy.—C. Logic and Moral Philosophy. D. Mathematics. -E. Natural Science.

† Insert the words the Previous Examination or the First Examination for the Degree of B.A., as the case may be.

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

FORM J.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of _____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc

FORM L.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing

First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College).....

(Date of Previous Examination)*.....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the Previous Examination, the number of days under specified, at the_____of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
First Term 188 -8 . Second Term	
First Term 188 -8 _____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said_____is a person of good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

* If the Candidate has not passed the Previous Examination of this University, special application for admission to this Examination must be made under N. B. to Regulation 38 in Arts.

FORM M.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Signature)_____ _____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of_____ and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

FORM O.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

I offer to be examined in*

(1)_____

(2)_____

---

* Insert three of the following nine subjects, *one* at least of which must be chosen from among No. III.—VIII :—

I, Pure Mathematics ; II, Applied Mathematics ; III, Experimental Physics ; IV, Chemistry ; V, Botany ; VI, Zoology ; VII, Animal Physiology ; VIII. Physical Geography and Geology ; IX, Logic and Psychology.

(3)_____

I am, &c.,

(Name)... ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.)..... _____
(Enter Post Office address)..... _____
(Enter day and year)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended, since his passing the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, the number of days under specified, at the_____ of which I am_____

Number of Days.			Remarks.
188	-8	First Term	
188	-8	Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____

FORM P.

University of Bombay.

Received from_____ Rs. 10 being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the_____ Class

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____
Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM R.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in* _____

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree)..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation) .... _____
(Enter Post Office address) .... _____
(Enter day and year)_____ .....

Insert one or more of the following :—

1. The English and _____ languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Sciences.

FORM S.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners in* _____ at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

---

* Specify the branch or branches of Examination.

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.
FORM U.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.

(Name) ....._____
(Race and Religion) ....._____
(College) ....._____
(Date of Graduation in Arts or Science)_____
(Enter Post Office address) ....._____
(Enter day and year) _____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that _____ has studied in the _____ of which I am _____ as under specified:—

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a Graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation

and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM V.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of_____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.
FORM X.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Date of Graduation in Law).....
(Enter Post Office address).....
(Enter day and year)_____

FORM Y.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE, FORM AA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine in the University of Bombay

I am, &c.,

(Name) ....._____
(Race and Religion)....._____
(College) ....._____
(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be)....._____
(Enter Post Office address)....._____
(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.
(Signature of some person of known respectability) ....._____
(Date)_____

(2) I certify that_____has duly passed an Examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.
(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date)

(3) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.
(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date) _____

(4) I certify that_____has been engaged in Medical Study in the School of Medicine_____for two University years.
(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____
(Date)_____

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date _____ (Signature) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date _____ (Signature) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(10) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, each of _____

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(11) I certify that _____ ___ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of_____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

---

(12) I certify that_____has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Medicine.

(Date) _____ (Signature)_____

Registrar.

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination in Medicine, held

in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder) _____

_____ (Signature) _____

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. AND S.

FORM AD.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c.,

(Name with Surname) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of passing the First Examination in Medicine) ..... _____
(Enter Post Office address)..... _____
(Enter day and year) _____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine) ____

(Date) _____

---

(2) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(3) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of _____ Lectures in the aggregate.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Pathology, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Hygiene, of _____ Lectures.

(Date) _____ (Signature) _____

(9) I certify that _____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(10) I certify that _____ has attended a Lying-in Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases.

(Date)_____ (Signature) _____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and that during that time he has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and that during that time he had attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

---

(13) I certify that _____ has attended the Practice at _____ Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

FORM AE.

University of Bombay.

Received from _____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

(Signature)_____

(Date) Registrar.

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery held in the month of _____ and was placed in the_____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM AG.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors _____ and _____ and _____ of my having obtained the Degree of_____ in the University of _____, and the Degree of _____in Medicine in the University of _____

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(Enter Post Office address).....

(Date) _____

I certify that _____has attended the Medical and Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital during the years _____ and _____

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) .....

Enter day and year)_____

FORM AH.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signature)__
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM AI.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)

(Signature)__
Registrar.

(Date)_____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Matriculation).....
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Enter day and year) _____

(Signature)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of the College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the , of which I am _____

(Signature)_____

(Date) _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1) I certify that _____ has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified at the _____, of which I am _____

Number of Days.	Remarks.
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 . First Term Second Term	
188 -8 First Term Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date) (Signature)_____.

FORM AK.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AL.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name).....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering).....

(Signature)

(Enter Post Office address) .....

(Enter day and year) _____

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that _____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am _____

(Date)_____ (Signature)_____

Number of Days.		Remarks.
188 -8	First Term Second Term	
188 -8	First Term Second Term	
188 -8	First Term Second Term	

(2) I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signature)_____

(Date)_____

FORM AM.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rupees 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AN.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licen-

tiate of Civil Engineering held in the month of __
and was placed in the _____ Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signature)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM A0.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Race and Religion) .....
(College) .....
(Date of Graduation in Arts) .....
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering) ...
(Enter Post Office address).....
(Enter day and year)_____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that_____ has passed a period extending from _____ to_____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Date) _

2. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from_____ to_____ in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer) _
(Enter Post Office address) .....
Date)_____

FORM AP.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM AQ.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signature) _____

Registrar.

(Date) _____

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AR.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election

I am, &c.,

(Name and Degree) ..... _____

(Race) ..... _____

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation) ..... _____

(Enter Post Office address) ..... _____

(Enter day and year) _____

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AS.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....
(Enter Post Office address) .....
(Date) ———

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AT.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in the village of ——— in the Province of Káthiáwár, signed by ——— (*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár*).

I am, &c,

(Signature) ———

(Enter Post Office address).....
(Date) ———

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AU.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth*, in Káthiáwár, signed by_____ (*here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Káthiáwár*).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address) ....._____

(Date)_____

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AV.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by_____ that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Cutch.

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

(Enter Post Office address) ....._____

(Date)_____

THE KAHANDASS MANCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AW.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Kahandass Mancharam Scholarship.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

(Enter Post Office address) ....._____

(Date)_____

Endowments.

1.

THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities, for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship :—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AR. one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without Examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend the whole of the three years subsequent to the date of his leaving India for Europe, out of India, and six months at least out of each year in Great Britain or Ireland; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

Year.	Fellow.	College.
1867 March	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M	Grant.
1868 Sept	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B.A. ...	Elphinstone.
1871 Nov.	Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál, L.M., M.D	Grant.
1874 April.	Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan, L.C.E.	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science).
1877 April.	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A., LL.B.	Elph. & Govt. Law School.
1881 June.	Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu, L. M. & S.	Grant.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of founding an annual Gold Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a Uni-

versity student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal :—

1 "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Science, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English Language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years : (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities ; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be credit-

able to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays and other expenses connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1865 ..	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	...
1866...	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	...
1867...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Marathás.*	Ditto.	...
1868...	*The Comparison of different Styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1869 ..	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A.	Deccan.
1870...	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871...	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Nánávati, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1872	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	No Essay received.	
1873...	*The Demonology of Western India*	Medal not awarded.	..
1874	*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.*	No Essay received.	
1875 .	*Gleanings of the History of Indian Medicine from its Ancient Literature.*	Medal not awarded.	

YEAR.	SUBJECT	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming.*	Medal not awarded.	
1877 ..	*A short Abstract of the Political History of Gujarát and Mahárashtra from the first Century of the Christian Era to the Inroads of the Mahomedans as arrived at from an examination of Coins and Inscriptions.*	Dhondu Hari Agáse, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1878 .	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	Medal not awarded.	
1879 .	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthas.*	No Essay received	
1880	*Meteorology in India in its Relations to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.*	Krishnáji Mádhavráo Joglekar, M.A.	Elphinstone.
1881...	*The Vernaculars peculiar to the Konkan from the Southern confines of the Goanese Territory to the Northern limits of the Thánd Zilla and Khándesh, investigated and established by means of Comparative Philology applied in aid of original Researches.*	No Essay received.	
1882	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Knowledge of Natural Science in India.*	Kávasji Bejanji Sethná, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
1883	*Astronomy in India, its rise and progress in ancient and modern times as affected by the progress of that science in Arabia, Egypt, Greece and Modern Europe.*	Ganesh Balvant Joshi, B.A.	Do.
1884	*The Application of Modern Discoveries in Chemistry to Indian Farming*		

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University

Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the M. A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit, provided that the Scholarship shall not be awarded except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded, shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866 Mar.	Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra ...	Poona (now Deccan).
1867 ,,	Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna ...	Do.
1868 ,,	Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu	Do.
1869 ,,	Telang, Káshináth Trimbak ...	Elphinstone.
1870 ,,	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Do.
1870 Dec.	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Do.
1871 ,,	Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev	Do.
1872 ,,	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ...	Deccan.
1873 ,,	Bhidé, Shivrám Parahurám ...	Do.
1874 ,,	Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Elphinstone.
1875 ,,	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Do.
1876 ,,	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan	Deccan.
1877 ,,	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Elphinstone.
1878 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1879 ,,	Apte, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.
1880 ,,	*Scholarship not awarded*	.....
1881 ,,	Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna	Elphinstone.
1882 ,,	*No Candidate*	... .
1883 ,,	*No Candidate*	.....

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows :—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University Student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the 21st December 1863, and Regulations passed for the awarding of the Prize, which were subsequently (22nd November 1879), at the instance of the donor, amended as follows :—

1. "THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE," consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some literary or historical subject or every alternate year on some scientific subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in June. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his Post Office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in August.

6 On the occasion when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
	POEMS.	
1864	*The Himálaya Mountains*	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji
1865	*The Indian Seasons*	*Prize not awarded.*
1866	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868	*India Three Thousand Years Ago*	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus*	Kohiyar, Jehángiershah Erachsháh.
1870	*Vasco de Gama*	Kohiyar, Jehangiershah Erachsháh.
1871	*Suttee*	Aitken, Edward H
1872	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873..	*Akbar*	*Ditto*
1874	*Shiváji* ..	*Ditto.*
1875	*Athens* . ..	*Ditto*
1876	*The Visit of H R. H. the Prince of Wales to India*	*Ditto*
1877	*The Malabár Coast*	*Ditto.*
1878	*An Indian Pilgrimage*	*Ditto.*
1879	*The Ganges Valley*	*Ditto.*
	ESSAYS	
1881	*The Characteristics of English Literature of the Times of Queens Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria, Stated and Compared.*	*Prize not awarded*
1882	*The Elephantas*	*Ditto.*
1883	*A comparison of the genius of Dickens with that of Scott as manifested in their principal works.*	Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji
1884	*A Description of the Progress made in India during the last ten years in some branch of Physical or Natural Science.*	

V.

THE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University of Bombay, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R.S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25* each and three of Rs. 20* each per mensem; one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 20 and one of Rs. 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Exami-

* In consequence of the transfer of the securities from 5½ to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value of these scholarships is reduced to Rs. 20 and 15 respectively.

nation with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. The Scholarships will be tenable for two years at any of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of the College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Sanskrit.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the two years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1866...	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat ...	Dhulia High School.
1867...	Pendse, Káshináth Balvant ..	Poona High School, *formerly* Elphinstone High School.
	Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna.	ElphinstoneHighSchool
1868...	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	Poona High School.
	Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1869 ..	Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan ..	Poona High School.
	Rájavade, Gopál Vishnu ...	Ratnágiri High School.
1870...	Limaye, Hari Váman... ..	Ditto.
	Oka, Váman Dáji	Ditto.
1871 ..	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ...	Surat High School.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind ...	Poona High School.
1872 ..	Agáse, Dhondu Hari ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan. .	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1873...	Apte, Váman Shivrám ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
	Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu...	Ratnágiri High School.
1874 ..	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar ...	Surat High School.
	Gokhale, Gopál Rámchand ...	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1875...	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna.	Elphinstone High School
	Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ..	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1876 ..	Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar.	Ratnágiri High School.
	Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji ...	Poona High School.
1877...	Godbole, Sadáshiv Mahádev .	Ratnágiri High School.
	Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra ..	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1878...	Dámle, Shridhar Keshav ..	Ratnágiri High School.
	Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv ...	Poona High School.
1879...	Vaidya, Lakshman Rámchandra	Ratnágiri High School.
	Chitnis, Malhár Khanderáo..	Poona High School.
1880 ..	Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra .	New English School, Poona.
	Kirke, Krishnáji Hari... ..	Elphinstone High School,
1881...	Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman.	New English School, Poona.
	Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna .	Robert Money Institution
1882...	Joshi, Chintáman Hari ...	Ratnágiri High School.
	Dáte, Náráyan Káshináth ...	New English School, Poona.
1883 .	Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu ...	Ditto.
	Pánse, Náráyan Sakhárám ...	Ditto.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar, being desirous of encouraging English education in Káthiáwár, offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rs. 4,500 for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Káthiáwár for two years in an institution recognized by the University. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved :—" That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowánagar be accepted with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Káthiáwár while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Káthiáwár who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates, under Form AT, must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate will thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

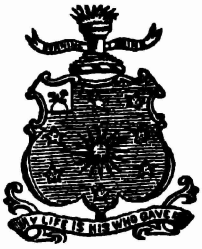
8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipend payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867...	Vohorá, Kalliánrái Lakshumi-shankar.	Surat High School.
1868...	Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ...	ElphinstoncHigh School.
1871...	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ...	Ditto.
1873.	Sett, Motichand Udhavji ...	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1875...	Ghogáválá, Adarji Rastamji...	Chandanvádi High School, Bombay.
1877...	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás.	Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1879..	Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji ...	Bhávnagar High School.
1881...	Chaván, Odhavji Devji ...	Elphinstone High School
1883...	Nulkar, Atmárám Krishnáji...	Poona High School.

VII.



THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at

the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March 1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Latin.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of Matriculated Students.

5. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture, or otherwise, during the course of the year, any saving which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868...	McDermott, Michael	St. Mary's Institution.
1869 ..	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto.
1870...	Bryan, James	Ditto.
1871	DeSa, Luis	Ditto.
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Ditto.
1872...	Hogan, Daniel	Ditto.
1873...	Pereira, Conrad	Ditto.
1874...	DeSouza, Lazarus Diogo	Ditto.
1875...	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	Ditto.
1876...	Mulligan, William George Tobias	Bishop's HighSchool, Poona.
1877 .	Vakil, Rastamji Bamanshah	Elphinstone High School.
1878	Toole, John Harris	Bishop'sHigh School, Poona.
	Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji	Elphinstone High School.
1879...	Dias, Erasmo Xavier	St. Mary's Institution.
1880 .	DeSilva, Manuel	Ditto.
1881...	DeMello, Ignatius	Ditto.
1882 ..	Hanson, Charles M.	Bishop's High School, Poona
1883...	Maidment, Samuel Gerald	Cathedral High School, Bombay.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal, should the fund allow. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter, dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.,) of Rs. 250 per annum, tenable for two years, in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts.

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 20th January 1869; and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall pass the Previous Examination with the highest marks in the same language, provided that the Scholar produce a certificate from the Head of his College or Institution that he is prosecuting his studies in Hebrew.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a Candidate, to the Undergraduate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

3. The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the Head of some College or Institution, recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or Previous) Examination, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or Previous) Examination.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the Undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks

in Hebrew in the Previous Examination and is willing to continue at College.

8. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1872..	David, Abraham Jacob..	Scottish High School, Fort
1878..	Gavánkar, Rájárám Rághobá..... ...	Fort High School.
1879..	Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji	Ditto
1881 ..	Reuben Ezra . . .	Robert Money Institution
1883.	Bhástekar, Isaac Aaron	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

R. M. Brereton, Esq., Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N.E.D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a Prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this handsome endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The medal and books will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty,

* Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

with a Prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best, fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1872..	Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A.....	Poona Civil Engineering (now College of Science.)
1873..	Bamanji Sorábji	Ditto.
1874..	Chandnáni, Pritamdás Parsumal.....	Ditto.
1875..	Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji.....	Ditto.
1876..	*Medal not awarded.*	
1877..	*Ditto.*	
1878..	Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A.	Ditto.
1879..	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880..	*Ditto.*	
1881..	*Ditto.*	
1882..	Ahmadi, Ibráhim Shaik Dáud Akhund	College of Science, Poona.
1883..	*Medal not awarded, but Prize of Books only given to Mokshagundum Vishvisvaráyá, B.A.*	Ditto.

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offered, on the 26th August 1869, Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the Scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th October 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B. H. Ellis

of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine :—

1. Maráthi.
2. Gujaráthi.
3. Canarese.
4. Hindustani.
5. Sindhi.
6. Arabic.
7. Persian.

3. The language for which the prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869..	Maráthi	Kunte, Vishnu Keshav..	His Highness the Mahárájá of Indore Madressa
1870..	Gujaráthi	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Bombay Proprietary School
1871..	Canarese	Bevur, Rámchandra Hanumantráo.	Belgáum Sirdars' High School.
1872..	Sindhi	Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg.	Haidarábád High School.
1873..	Persian.....	Contractor, Behrámji Rastamji.	Poona High School.
1874..	Hindustani	DeGama, Samuel	Karáchi High School.
1875..	Arabic *or* Maráthi.	Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Hari (*Maráthi.*)	Private Tuition.
1876..	Gujaráthi	Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás.	Surat High School.
1877..	Canarese	Kuknur, Rághavendra Jayáchárya	Dhárvád High School.
1878..	Sindhi	Juqtiáni, Kundanmal Mánikrái.	Haidarábád Mission School.
1879..	Maráthi.....	Patvardhan, Bálkrishna Náráyan.	Private Tuition, Poona.
1880..	Persian.	Munshi, Ghulám Ahmad.	Fort High School.
1881..	Hindustani	Mirzá, Najafkuli Fredunbeg.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1882...	Sindhi	Oza, Dipchand Tejbhándás.	Ditto.
1883..	Gujaráthi	Mehtá, Chunilál Anuprám	Nariád High School.
1884...	Canarese		

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in the Province of Káthiáwár, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 22nd October 1869, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867 in fight with a band of outlawed Waghirs. At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1869, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000 in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Junágad and Nowánagar, in Káthiáwár, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Káthiáwár, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4 per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AU must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

8. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

9. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

10. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1871..	Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand	Rájkot High School.
1873..	Acháryá, Devishankar Ravishankar	Káthiáwár High School.
1875..	Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji	Ditto.
1877..	Buch, Bhupatrái Dayáljí.....	Ditto.
1879..	Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás	Báhádurkhánji High School, Junágad.
1881..	Chháyá, Jatáshankar Jivanlál	Private Tuition, Junágad.
1883..	Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád.....	Barodá High School, *formerly* Private Tuition.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Govern-

ment 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions :—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied :—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 2nd April 1870 the endowment, in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

Dr. Wilson died on the 1st December 1875, and on the 12th February 1876 the Senate passed the following Regulations for the Lectureship :—

1. Each Series of Lectures shall consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

2 The Lectures shall be delivered in Bombay in the First or cold-weather Term in each year.

3. In the month of January in each year the Syndicate shall publish a Notification in which the subject of the ensuing Series of Lectures shall be announced, and shall take such steps in each year as they may think best for obtaining a Lecturer.

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*Now transferred to 4 per cent. Government stock.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	LECTURER.
1877..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A.
1878..	Latin and Greek.....	Peter Peterson, M.A.
1879..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
1880..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	F. G. Selby, B.A.
1881..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	*No Lecturer.*
1882..	Latin and Greek	M. Macmillan, B.A.
1883..	Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it.	Shankar Pándurang Pandit, M.A.
1884..	Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.	A. Fuhrer, Ph.D.
1885..	English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.	W. E. Hart, B.A.

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, to the most successful Scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B.A. Examination.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this endowment, in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1870	Sayání, Ibráhím Muhámmad	Elphinstone.
1871..	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra.....	Deccan
1872	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1873	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Elphinstone.
1874 .	Modi, Jehángier E alji	Ditto.
1875..	Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna	Deccan, *formerly* Free General Assembly's.
1876	Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji	St Xavier's.
1877	Shahání, Dayárám Gidumal	Elphinstone.
1878	Shaughan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1879	Kángá, Sorábji Mán kji...	Ditto.
1880	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone.
1881 .	Narimán, Mánikji Khar-hedji	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vi-hnu	Ditto.
1883	Pádsháh Barjorji Jámásji ..	Ditto.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded, will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination in the following rotation:—

In 1884 to History and Philosophy.
„ 1885 to Mathematics.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1874..	Languages	Duncan, Thomas, B.A.	St. Xavier's.
1876..	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877..	Natural Sciences ..	Náegáumválá, Kávasji Dádabhái, B.A.	Ditto.
1878..	Mathematics ..	Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji, B.A.	Deccan.
1879 .	Languages	*Medal not awarded.*	
1880..	History and Philosophy.	*Ditto.*	
1881..	Mathematics .	*Ditto.*	
1882..	Mathematics ..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1883 .	Mathematics ..	Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant, B.A.	Ditto.

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University on behalf of the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4 per cent. Government stock the value is reduced to Rs. 22 a month.

the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Succession and Family Rights with special reference to Hindu and Muhammadan Law."

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR	SCHOLAR	COLLEGE.
1872	Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A	Government Law School.
1873	Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B A	Ditto.
1874.	Kothére, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1875..	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A.	Ditto.
1876..	Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A.	Ditto.
1877.	Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhamángad, B A.	Ditto.
1878..	Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B A .. .	Ditto
1879..	Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A	Ditto.
1880.	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B A. ..	Ditto.
1881 .	Dave, Kevalrám Mávji, B A.	Ditto.
1882	Káká, Navroji Bohrámji, B A.	Ditto.
1883	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth, B A. .	Ditto.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country offered to the University, through Government, on the 24th July 1871, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he

continues his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and presents himself at the M A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahrátta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Fellowship, to be called the "DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year, or part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1872	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.
1874 ..	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji.....	Elphinstone.
1876	Agáse, Dhondu Hari	Ditto.
1878 ..	Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1880 ..	Vaidya, Chintáman Ganesh	Elphinstone.
1882 ..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a Prize or Prizes annually to the successful Student or Students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 29th September 1871, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge".

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR	PRIZEMAN	SCHOOL
1872	Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873.	Pereira, Conrad	St Mary's Institution.
1874.	Ketkar, Venkatésh Bápuji	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
1875.	Sheik, Yákub Ismáel	Haidarábád High School.
1876	Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhai	Parsi Boarding School, Bandora.
1877	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	Elphinstone High School
1878	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth	Amráoti High School.
1879	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu....	Elphinstone High School.
1880	Sutton, Alexander Arthur	Scottish High School, Byculla
1881	Millard, Alfred	Ditto.
1882	Camá, Mánikji Dosábhái	Bombay Proprietary School
1883	Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji	Fort High School

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Prag-

malji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000, in Government 4 per cent. paper, were offered to the University, through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi Students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such Students, to other Native Students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 9th March 1872, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AV) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch.

6. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. In case of the Scholarships lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment

Year.	Scholar.	School
1872	Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Elphinstone High School.
	Mullá, Fáizallábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School
1873	Nánjiani, Karimalli Rahim ..	Elphinstone High School.
	Gorátelá, Visanji Hansraj	Ditto
1874	Davé, Vithalji Keshavji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Patel, Hasam Virji	General Assembly's Institution
1875	Thakar, Hirji Bhagvanji .	Alfred High School, Kutch
	Parulékar, Dattatraya Vishvanáth	Ratnágiri High School.
1876	Soman, Dinkar Bháskar.	Ditto.
	Ahmadi, Faiz Muhámmad Fathe Ali.	Elphinstone High School.
1877	Rukha, Visanji Kallánji	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Budbhatti, Keshavji Shámji	Nárayan Jagannáth High School. Karáchi
1878	Rukhá, Rámdás Ladhá	Bombay Proprietary School.
	Sapat, Lakshmidás Ravji	Ditto
1879	Anantáni, Prágshankar Jatáshankar	Alfred High School, Kutch
	Thakar, Kallánji Ratansi	Ditto.
1880	Karamálli Dost Muhámmad	Fort High School.
	Sankharié, Dámodar Ishvar	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1881	Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna	Robert Money Institution.
	Parmánand Jagannáth Náráyan	Elphinstone High School.
1882	Merchant, Dhanji Khimji	Ditto.
	Advání, Hiránand Khemsing	Haidarábád High School.
1883	Dave, Keshavji Gopálji	Alfred High School, Kutch.
	Rupshankar Murarji Dholkia	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkote.

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhawnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the Joint Administrators of the Bhawnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873, to found six Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," two to be awarded every year to

the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rupees fifteen and one of Rupees twelve per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

2. The Scholarships shall be tenable for three years at any College recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance (except in case of sickness) at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. In the event of a Scholar failing to pass the University Examinations in the course in which he is studying at the earliest opportunity in each case, his Scholarship shall be forfeited. Provided always that it shall be in the option of the Syndicate to continue his Scholarship to such Scholar if they think fit.

6. In the event of there being no Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, or in case of their lapsing during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1874	Desáí, Sákarlál Chhotamlál	Bhawnagar High School.
	Oza, Dulérái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
1875	Mehtá, Balvantrái Harjivandás	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Partábrái Govindrái	Ditto.
1876	Oza, Kalliánrái Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1877	Mehtá, Vámanrám Kapilrám	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám	Ditto.
1878	Oza, Mánshankar Parmánand	Ditto.
1879	Thakar, Chhaganlál Lakshmidás	Ditto.
	Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál	Ditto.
1880	Gandhi, Virchand Rághavji	Ditto.
	Joshi, Khusháldás Karsandás	Ditto.
1881	Mehtá, Motichand Javer	Ditto.
	Trivedi, Dulabji Narsi	Ditto.
1882	Oza, Trikamlál Mahipatrái	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Sákarlál Mansukhrám	Ditto.
1883	Vakil, Chunilál Harilál	Ditto.
	Mehtá, Umiáshankar Gavrishankar	Ditto.

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called "THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best Essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Undergraduate of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 20th December 1873, this endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. The Karsandas Mulji Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on some moral or social subject in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than six years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1875	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.	*No Essay received.*	
1876	The Effect of Early Marriages on the Educational Progress of the Natives of this Country	Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavarám, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1877	The Influence of Asceticism on the Social Morality of the Hindus.	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B A	Ditto.
1878	The Use and Abuse of Religious and Educational Endowments	Mudholkar, Rangnath Narsinh, B.A.	Ditto
1879	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Social Condition of the Hindus	*No Essay received.*	
1880	Caste as it prevails in the various Provinces of India. The Influence of such an institution, good or evil, on the progress of a Nation; if evil, in what way may Indian Society be freed from it.	*No Essay received.*	
1881	The Effects (Present and Future) of English Education on the Mental and Moral Condition of the Hindus.	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak,	Elphinstone.
1882	The Connection of Social Morality with National Prosperity.		
1883	The Influence of Caste beneficial or injurious, on the progress of Indian Society.	*No Essay received.*	
1884	The Influence of Commerce on weakening International Prejudices and producing Culture.		

XXII.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

Kharshedji Rastamji Cama, Esq., in a letter dated the 28th November 1874, to the address of the officiating Registrar, The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of the heirs of the late Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize under certain conditions mentioned therein

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1874, the endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (200) two hundred, shall be awarded annually for the best English Essay on a medical subject.

2. Competitors shall be Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay, or Graduates of Grant Medical College.

3. The subject for the Essay shall be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University or College standing, his post office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. The prize shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

7. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1876	Causes of the more dangerous Forms of Malarial Fevers in the Town and Island of Bombay, with Suggestions for their Prevention	*Prize not awarded*	
1877	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay	*No Essay received.*	
1878	The Origin and Spread of Zymotic Diseases in India, and Suggestions for their Eradication.	*Ditto*	
1879	The Effects of "Famine" upon the Public Health. Remarks to be specially applicable to India	Mehtá, Kávasji Navroji, G G M. C.	Grant Medical College.
1880	On recently recognized Forms of Diseases in India, their Methods of Introduction, and Suggestions for their Limitation or Eradication	Ditto.	Ditto
1881	Telluric and Climatic Influences on the Production and Modification of Diseases as witnessed in Bombay	*Prize not awarded.*	
1882	On the Prevalence of Phthisis in the City of Bombay, the extent to which this is preventible, and the measures which should be adopted to ensure that result.	*Ditto.*	
1883	Midwifery practice in India among the Native Population, with suggestions for its improvement.	*No Essay received.*	
1884	On the Advantages and Risks attaching to a system of Water Carriage for Sewage in this City and the proper means for obviating the latter.		

XXIII.

THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE.

In April 1875, the Honorary Secretary to the Hughlings Testimonial Fund offered to the University, by the direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rs. 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Professor Hughlings.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th September 1875, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE HUGHLINGS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876 ..	Shâhâni, Dayárám Gidumal	Elphinstone
1877 ..	O'Shanahan, Henry Frank	St. Xavier's.
1878 ..	Gomes, Luis Paul C.....	Do.
1879 ..	Pereira, Frank Charles	Do.
1880 (April.)	Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna.....	Elphinstone.
1880 (Dec.)	Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Do.
1881 ..	Sabnis, Rámchandra Ghanashám.....	St. Xavier's.
1882 ..	Columbáválá, Rastamji Kávasji	St. Xavier's.
1883 .	Lenahan, Robert	Elphinstone.

XXIV.

THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE.

In December 1875 the Honorary Secretaries to the Taylor Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 2,500 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Mr. James Taylor, for six years Registrar of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 18th December 1875, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations: — .

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMES TAYLOR PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees one hundred, shall be awarded annually in connection with the B.A. Examination, on the following conditions:—

2. The Prize shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First or Second Class with the highest marks in Political Economy and History, provided that no Candidate obtains the Prize who has not satisfied the Examiners of his due proficiency in these subjects.

3. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

4. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876..	Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh	Elphinstone
1877	Shéhání, Dayárám Gidumal	Ditto.
1878..	Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Ditto.
1879..	Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái	Ditto.
1880 .	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Ditto.
1881 .	Narímán, Mánikji Kharshedji..	Ditto.
1882	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu ...	Ditto
1883 .	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji ..	Ditto

XXV.

THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE.

In March 1876 the Honorary Secretaries to the Bhau Daji Memorial Fund offered to the University, by direction of the Committee of that Fund, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding an annual prize in memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for many years Syndic in the Faculty of Arts.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 31st March 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

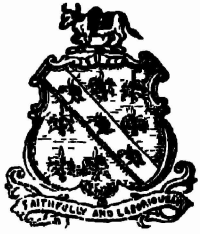
1. A Prize, to be called "THE BHAU DAJI PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees two hundred, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit: provided that the prize shall not be awarded, except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit Scholar.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded, shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1876..	Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavánráo	Elphinstone.
1877..	Aptó, Váman Shivrám	Deccan.
1878..	Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar, B A.	Ditto.
1879..	Bhándárkar, S'ridhar Rámkrishna	Elphinstone.
1880..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1881..	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto.
1882..	Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra	Ditto.
1883..	Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari	Ditto.

XXVI.



THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Memorial Fund, in a letter dated 1st April 1876, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 4,500 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize of books, of the value of Rs. 180, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJI SUNKERSETT PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Ru-

pees one hundred and eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in Sanskrit.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Prize may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1877 ..	Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Elphinstone.
1878 ..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1879 ..	Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak.....	Ditto.
1880 . (April.)	Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna.....	Ditto.
1880 .. (Dec.)	Banhátti, Náráyan Dáso.....	Ditto.
1881 ..	Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari	Ditto.
1882 ..	Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar	Deccan.
1883 ..	Paránjapye, Hari Krishna	Ditto.

XXVII.

THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., President of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in a letter dated the 14th August 1876 to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the Company, the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," in memory of the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, to be awarded at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Mechanical Engineering.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876 this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in "Mechanical Engineering"

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money will be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1876	Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji	Poona Civil Engineering
1877	Ribeiro, C. Antonio	Ditto.
1878	Mujumdár, Mánekiál Narbhorám . . .	Ditto.
1879.	Dudley, C. W.	Ditto.
1880	Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji	College of Science.
1881 .	Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji	Ditto.
1882.	Bhándaro, Hari Bhikáji	Ditto
1883 ..	Varneshiyár, Sitárám Sambaiv	Ditto.

XXVIII.

THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

In August 1876 the widow of the late Kahandas Muncharam, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 for investment in Government 4 per cent. paper, in accordance with the Will made by him, for the purpose of founding an annual Scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination to the Gujaráthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th October 1876, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty a month, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to

the Gujarâthi Hindu Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks, on condition that he prosecutes his studies, during the time that he holds the Scholarship, in an Engineering College recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AW.) with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of the College, which bill shall certify, under his signature, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. In case of the Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the Candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

7. In case of the Scholarship lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1876 .	Thákore, Jádavrái Hakumatrái	Surat High School.
1877 ..	Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás	Nariád High School.
1878...	Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji	Bombay High School.
1879...	Shroff, Bhálál Purshottam	Nariád High School.
1880...	Korá, Bálábhái Gulábchand	Ditto.
1881...	Mehtá, Gokaldás Rájpál	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.
1882..	Dalál Bhagvándás Harkisandás	Surat High school.
1883..	Sanghání, Keshavdás Sakhidás	Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.

XXIX.

THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP.

In July 1877, Ati Lakshumibai, widow of the late Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," and to be awardedto a Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks, and who prosecutes his studies in a School of Law recognised by the University of Bombay.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE DHIRAJLAL MATHURADAS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 240 per annum, tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year to the Gujaráthi Hindu who passes the Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks, and elects to prosecute his studies in a School of Law recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. In case of the Student who is elected, declining to proceed to a School of Law, or failing to satisfy the University Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized School of Law, the Scholarship may be conferred on similar conditions on the Gujaráthi Hindu who shall have obtained the second place in the examination.

3. In case of a vacancy occurring between the fixed dates of election, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1878..	Desái, Méneklál Sákarlál	Elphinstone.
1880..	Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth	Ditto.
1882..	Dikshit, Harl Sitárám.....	Elphinstone College, *formerly* Free General Assembly's Institution.

XXX.

THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

The President of the "Sinclair Memorial Committee" offered to the University the sum of Rs. 1,500 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for the foundation of an annual Prize in memory of the late Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D., the first Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and for several years previously the Registrar of this University, to be awarded to the Candidate who at Matriculation passes the best examination in Sanskrit or Persian from a High School in Berar.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 19th December 1877, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE SINCLAIR PRIZE," of the value of Rs. 60, shall be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination to the Candidate from a High School in Berar who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit or Persian.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination.

3. Whenever the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall be applied by the Syndicate in such way as may appear to them best fitted for furthering the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	LANGUAGE.	SCHOOL.
1878..	Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth.	Sanskrit	Amráoti High School.
1879..	Chaván, Bastisinh Duniásinh.	Ditto	Ditto.
1880..	Abhyánkar, Krishnájí Bháskar	Ditto	Akolá High School.
1881..	Khánzode, Ambádás Rávji.	Ditto	Amráoti High School.
1882..	Deshpánde, Váman Santu.	Ditto	Ditto.
1883	Paránjapye, Vásudev Káshináth.	Ditto	Ditto.

XXXI.

THE GIBBS PRIZE.

Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in a letter, dated the 17th November 1878, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the

foundation of a Gibbs Prize as a memorial of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs' friendship for his father, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE GIBBS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rs. 80, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science.

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Previous Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1879 .	Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1880 (April)	Vakil, Ochhárám Nánábhái	Elphinstone College.
1880 (Dec.)	Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál	Ditto.
1881	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji	Ditto.
1882	Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji ...	St Xavier's College
1883	Bhardá, Bhikáji Dorábji	Elphinstone College

XXXII.

THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., in a letter dated the 2nd December 1878, to the address of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor, offered to the University, on behalf of the subscribers to the "Narayan Vasudev Memorial," a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note, for the foundation of an annual Scholarship to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," to be awarded under such rules and in such manner as the Senate may be pleased to decide.

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 21st December 1878, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE NARAYAN VASUDEV SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Natural Science and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Examiner, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to Physical and Biological sciences in alternate years, provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Scholarship in the branch of science to which it has been assigned for the year, the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in the other branch of science in the same year, and is recommended as provided in Regulation I.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Dastur, Dhanjishâh Hormasji	Elphinstone.
1880..	Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	St. Xavier's.
1881..	Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan	Ditto.
1882..	Masání, Adarji Mernosji.....	Free General Assembly's Institution.
1883..	Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji	Elphinstone College.

XXXIII.

THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL.

In March 1879, the Cobden Club offered to award a Silver Medal annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination of this University with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer of the Cobden Club was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. This Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Silver Medal, to be called "THE COBDEN CLUB MEDAL," will be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

3. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1879..	Cámá, Rastam Kharshedji	St. Xavier's.
1880..	Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Elphinstone.
1881..	Keikar, Vásudev Bálkrishna.....	Ditto.
1882..	Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu.....	Ditto.
1883..	Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji.....	Ditto.

XXXIV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to hand over to the University Government Paper realizing Rs. 120 a year for the foundation of a Scholarship of the value of Rupees 10 a month and tenable for one year, to be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur or Káthiáwár.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 10 a month and tenable for one year, shall be awarded annually to the Candidate who passes the Matriculatiôn Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Candidates from Sávantvádi, Kutch, Kolhápur, or Káthiáwár.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Scholarship may be awarded shall be published with the list of the successful Candidates.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar within six weeks from the date of election that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882..	Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv.....	Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.
1883..	Apte, Hari Sadáshiv.. :.....	Ditto.

XXXV.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

In June 1879, Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob offered to create in favour of the University a trust of £1,000 Stock and one £100 ten per cent. Debenture Bond in the British India Tea Company, Limited, the proceeds thereof to be expended on an annual Prize for an Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from the British rule.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 22nd of November 1879, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called the "SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE," consisting of books, shall be awarded annually for the best Essay on some subject illustrating or relating to the advantages derived by India from British Rule.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing from the date of their Matriculation on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays.

3. The subject shall be selected or notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essay.

4. The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, his post-office address, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

5. The Judges shall be three in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the Fourth Monday in September.

6. On the occasions when the Prize is not awarded, the money shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1882	Travelling in India and Intercommunication between the several Provinces before and after the Introduction of British Rule.	Bhadbhade, Lakshman Gangádhar.	Deccan College.
1883	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.	No Essay received.	
1884	The Revival and Development of Municipal Institutions in the different Provinces of British India through legislation and the influence of the Government and the Local Authorities.		

XXXVI.

THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIP.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter dated 26th January 1881, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, and prosecutes his studies in this University, or proceeds to England with the same view.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 1st October last, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay or proceeds to Great Britain or Ireland to prosecute his studies.

2. Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar, with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution or has proceeded to Great Britain or Ireland for the purpose of prosecuting his studies.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

5 Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

6. Any surplus, which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1882	Akhund, Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Ali.	Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi.
1883	Haidari, Muhámmad Akbar Nazerálli ..	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.

XXXVII.

THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Varjivandas Madhavdas, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter dated the 5th January 1882, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, offered to the University a sum of Rupees 5,000, in 4 per cent. Government paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship to be annually awarded to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 7th March 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 180 per annum, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the First Examination for the Degree of B.A. with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit and is recommended for the Scholarship by the Sanskrit Examiners, on condition that he continues his studies in Sanskrit for the Second Examination for the Degree of B.A. during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

3. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify, under his signature on such bill, that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

4. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

5. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship or otherwise shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1882 ..	Rájavade, Vaijanáth Káshináth ..	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
1883 ..	Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav ..	.. Elphinstone College.

XXXVIII.

THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NAEGAUMVALA PRIZE.

Messrs. Dadabhai Jamshedji and Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C., in a letter dated the 25th November 1882, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University, on behalf of themselves and family, a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of the late Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaumvala, Esq., of the value of Rs. 120, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L. C. E. Examination with the highest number of marks in "Engineering Field and Office Work".

At the annual meeting of the Senate, held on the 16th December 1882, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE JAMSHEDJI DORABJI NAEGAUMVALA PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees (120) one hundred and twenty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in "Engineering Field and Office Work."

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in futherance of the scientific study of Engineering.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE.
1883 ..	Sháh, Bhailál Purshottamdás	College of Science, Poona.

XXXIX.

THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Khan Bahadur Pestanji Jehangier, C.I.E., Chairman, Melvill Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 6th January 1883 to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered to the University on behalf of a Committee formed in Baroda, Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent Paper, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, and tenable for two years, in memory of P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., late Agent to the Governor General at Baroda; to be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, to a Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gáekwar of Baroda and joins any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 14th April 1883, this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE MELVILL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees (20) twenty per mensem tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant, at the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay.

2. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks from any of the Colleges or Institutions in the territory of His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda, and joins any of the recognized Colleges or Institutions with a view to prepare himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. of this University.

3. The Candidate elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has joined a recognized College or Institution.

4. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of such College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

5. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of the College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship forfeited.

6. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1883 ..	Patel, Chaturbhuj Valabbhái	Barodá College, *formerly* Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.

XL.

THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Aga Shahabudin Shah bin Aga Ali Shah Agakhan, Esq., and Khan Bahadur Shaik Hyder Cassim, President and Secretary to the Bombay Muhammadan National Association, in a letter dated the 22nd January 1883, to the address of the University Registrar, P. Peterson, Esq., M.A., offered on behalf of the Muhammadan National Association a sum of Rs. 13,630 for the purpose of founding three Scholarships to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIPS," each of the value of Rs. 15 a month, and tenable for one year, to be awarded every year to three Muhammadan Candidates who pass the Matriculation, Previous and First B. A. Examinations respectively and join any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 14th April 1883 the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in Persian and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the Previous Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay,

3. A Scholarship, to be called "THE SIR FRANK SOUTER SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE FIRST B. A. EXAMINATION," of the value of Rupees (15) fifteen per mensem, tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year to the Muhammadan Candidate who passes the First B. A. Examination with the highest number of marks, on condition that he continues his studies during his tenure of the Scholarship at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay,

4. If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidate in the Matriculation Examination in Persian or in the Previous Examination or First B. A., then the Scholarships shall be awarded in regular succession to the first three successful Muhammadan Candidates in the Matriculation Examination who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value, on condition that they continue to prosecute the studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

5. If there should be no successful Muhammadan Candidates at the Matriculation Examination, then the Syndicate shall apply the amount intended for these Scholarships in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the cause of Muhammadan education.

6. The Candidates elected must satisfy the Registrar, within six weeks from the date of election, that they have duly joined a recognized College or Institution.

7. The stipend of the Scholarships shall be paid monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholars are in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that their conduct is good, and that their progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the Scholars discontinue their University studies or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of their College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to suspend the Scholar or to declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarships or otherwise, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the objects and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	EXAMINATION.	SCHOLARS.	COLLEGE.
1883..	Matriculation..	Macdi, Syed Taher	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
	Previous ..	Akhund, Ghulâm Muhâmmad Ghulâm Ali.	Elphinstone College.
	First B. A. ..	Maulvi, Surâjudin Abdul Fattâ.	Ditto.

XLI.

THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE.

Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter on behalf of the Morehead Memorial Committee offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the foundation of a Prize to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE" of the value of Rs. 200, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L.M. and S. Examination with the highest number of marks in Clinical Medicine.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September 1883 this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be called "THE CHARLES MOREHEAD PRIZE," consisting of Rs. (200) two hundred in money or of books of the like value, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S. to the satisfaction of the Examiners, with the highest number of marks in "Clinical Medicine".

2. The name of the successful Candidate will be published with the list of Candidates who pass the Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.

3. If in any year the Prize be not awarded, the amount thus saved may be disposed of at the discretion of the Syndicate in furtherance of the study of Clinical Medicine.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions:—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private person be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate, held on the 18th July 1863, the following Resolution was passed:—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Government and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed

on this University by its holding the University buildings, when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation; but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government, referred to, was as follows :—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government dated the 8th August 1873.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 4th March 1875, the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—

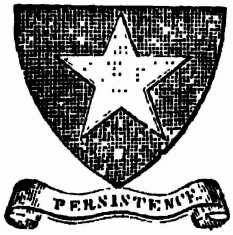
That, in recognition of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney's noble gift of Rs. 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, the Hall, now handed over by Government to the University, be named "THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY."

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University seal. This donation was accepted at a meeting of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this city, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RA'JA'BA'I TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government, dated 6th October 1864, made the following request:—

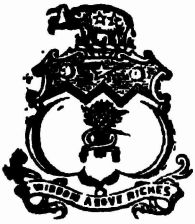
"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name of my good mother, Rájábái, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connection with the University Library."

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named 'THE RA'JA'BA'I TOWER' in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.



UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved " that Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

X.

The University, 1884-85.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

		Faculty.*			
VICE-CHANCELLOR.					
1. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.		A	L	...	...
DEANS.					
2. The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.—*In Arts*...		A	L	...	...
3. The Honourable C. F. Farran, B.A.—*In Law.*		A	L	...	...
4. A. N. Hojel, L. K. and Q.C.P.I.—*In Medicine.*		...	...	M	...
5. The Honourable Major-General C.J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E—*In Engineering*		...	...	...	E
SYNDICS.					
6. William Wordsworth, B.A.	*In Arts.*	A	L	...	...
7. The Honourable H. M. Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	*In Arts.*	A	L	...	E
8. I. B. Lyon. M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.	*In Arts.*	A	...	M	E
9. The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.	*In Arts.*	A	L	...	...
10. The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	*In Law.*	A	L	...	E
11. James Jardine, M.A.	*In Law.*	A	L	...	E
12. G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.	*In Medicine.*	...	...	M	...
13. H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	*In Medicine.*	...	...	M	...
14. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.	*In Engineering.*	A	L	...	E
15. Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E. ...	*In Engineering.*	...	...	...	E

* A stands for Arts, L for Laws, M for Medicine, and E for Civil Engineering.

	Faculty.			
Fellows.				
Ex-officio.				
16. His Excellency Lieut.-General the Honourable Arthur Edward Hardinge, C.B., *Commander-in-Chief.**	...	...	...	E
17. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A., *Chief Justice*, 1867.	A	L	...	...
18. The Right Reverend Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., *Bishop of Bombay**	A	...	...	...
Members of Council.				
The Honourable J. B. Peile, C. S., C.S.I., M.A., 1863.	A	L	...	...
19. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S., 1863.	A	L	...	...
20. K. M. Chatfield, M.A., *Director of Public Instruction*, 1866.	A	L	...	...
21. T. B. Kirkham, *Educational Inspector, Central Division*, 1866.	A	L	...	...
William Wordsworth, B.A., *Principal, Elphinstone College.**	A	L	...	...
22 R. G. Oxenham, M.A., *Principal, Deccan College*, 1864.	A	...	...	...
23 H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., *Principal, Grant Medical College.*	A	...	M	...
Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I., *Principal, College of Science.**	A	L	...	E
1858.				
24. The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.	A	..	...	...
1862.				
25. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.	A	L	...	...

* Not gazetted.

	Faculty.			
26. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C..P Edin., C.I.E.	...	...	M	...
The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.	A	L	...	E
1863.				
27. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.	A	L	...	...
The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.	A	L	...	...
28. The Honourable James Bellot Richey, C.S., C.S.I., B.A.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.	A	L	...	E
29. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.	A	...	M	...
30. Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	E
31. Manockjee Cursetjee.	...	L	...	...
1864.				
32. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.	A	...	...	...
33. The Reverend Dhanjibhoy Nauroji.	A	...	...	...
34. The Honourable Charles Gonne, C.S. C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
35. Joshua King, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	E
36. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.	A	...	...	...
Robert George Oxenham, M.A.	A	...	...	...
37. Khán Bahádur Padamjee Pestonjee.	...	...	...	E
38. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.	A	...	...	...
39. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.	A	...	...	...
40. Venayakrao Vasudevji.	A	L	...	...
41. Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., C.S.	A	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
1865.				
42. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.	A	...	...	...
43. The Honourable Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E.	...	L	...	...
44. Karsandas Madhavdas.	A	...		...
45. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.	...	...	M	...
46. Ráo Sáheb Mahipatram Rupram.	A	...	...	...
47. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
48. Premchund Roychund.	...	...	...	E
1866 (February).				
49. William Allan Russell, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1866 (April).				
Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, M.A.	A	L	...	...
50. John Cruikshank, M.D.	...	...	M	...
51. William Dymock, B.A.	A	...	M	...
52. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
53. William Albert East, C.S., B.A.	A	...	...	...
Abraham Nickson Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.J.	...	...	M	...
54. Khán Bahádur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.	A	...	...	...
55. Colonel George Adolphus Jacob.	A	...	...	...
T. B. Kirkham.	A	L	...	...
56. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.	A	...	...	...
57. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.	A	...	...	...
58. The Honourable Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.	A	L	...	...
59. Dastur Peshutan Byramji.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
60. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., Hon. M.R.A.S.	A	...	...	...
61. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.	A	...	...	...
62. Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Pandurang.	...	L	...	...
63. The Reverend Charles Gilder.	A	...	...	...
1867.				
64. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.G.S.	A	L	M	E
The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.	A	L	...	...
65. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.	...	...	...	E
66. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.	A	...	...	...
Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	M	E
67. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.	A	L	...	...
68. John George Moore, C.S.	A	...	...	...
69. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.	A	...	...	...
70. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.	A	L	...	...
71. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
72. Major Edward William West.	A	...	...	...
73. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.	...	L	...	...
1868 (January).				
74. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
75. C. E. Fox, M.A.	A	L	...	...
76. W. Gray, M.B.	A	...	M	E
77. Colonel H. F. Hancock, R.E.	...	...	...	E
78. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
79. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
80. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.	...	L	...	...

	Faculty.			
81. Shantaram Narayan.	A	L	...	...
82. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.	A	...	...	...
1868 (December).				
83. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
84. Bhikaji Amrit Chobhe, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	..
85. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.	...	L	...	...
86. James Burgess, M.R.A.S., LL.D.	A	...	...	E
87. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S., C.S.I.	A	L	...	...
88. Ráo Bahádur Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.	...	...	...	E
89. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A.	A	...	...	...
90. Govind Vithal Kurkaray, B.A.	A	L	...	E
91. H. P. Jacob.	A	...	...	...
92. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.	A	...	...	...
93. John Pinkerton, M.D.	A	...	M	...
94. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.	A	L	...	...
95. James Scorgie, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	A	...	...	E
96. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario de Souza.	A	...	...	...
97. Nowroji Fardunji, C.I.E.	A	L	...	...
1869.				
98. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.	A	...	...	...
1870.				
99. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
100. Colin Browning, M.A.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
101. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.	A	...	...	...
102. The Reverend J. G. Cooper.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable C. F. Farran, B.A.	A	L	...	...
103. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.	A	...	...	...
104. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
105. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
106. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.	...	...	M	...
107. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M.A.I.	A	L	...	...
108. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
109. Ráo Bahádur Nana Moroji.	...	L	...	...
110. Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
111. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
112. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
113. Colonel J. H. White, R.E.	A	...	...	E
1871.				
114. The Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball, C.S.	A	L	...	...
115. G. M. Stewart.	A	...	...	...
116. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.	...	L	...	...
117. Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
118. Homejee Cursetjee Dady.	A	...	...	...
119. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
120. J. Flynn.	A	...	...	...
121. J. H. E. Hart, C.E.	...	...	...	E

	Faculty.			
122. T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E.	...	...	M	...
123. Chester Macnaghten, M.A.	A	...	...	...
Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.	...	...	...	E
124. John Nugent, C.S.	A	L	...	...
125. Sidney Smith, M.D.	...	...	M	...
126. MoreshvarAtmaramTarkhad,F.G.S.	A	...	...	...
1872.				
127. K. T. Best, M.A.	A	...	...	...
128. Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	A	...	...	E
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	A	...	M	...
129. J. A. Forbes.	A	...	...	...
130. Ráo Bahádur Ganpatrao Bhaskar.	A	L	...	...
131. John Jardine, C.S.	A	L	...	...
132. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	A	...	...	...
133. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia.	A	...	...	...
134. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.	A	L	...	...
135. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.	A	...	...	...
136. Ardesir Framji Moos.	A	...	...	...
137. Captain H. Morland, late I. N., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
138. The Honourable Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.	A	L	...	...
139. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.	A	...	...	...
140. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.	...	...	M	...
141. Khán Bahádur Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.	A	...	...	E
1873.				
142. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.	A	...	...	...
143. Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...

	Faculty.			
144. The Honourable F.L. Latham, M.A.	A	L	...	...
145. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	A	...	...	E
146. The Reverend Narayan Sheshadri.	A	...	...	...
147. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, B.A.,LL.B.	A	L	...	...
148. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D.	...	...	M	...
149. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.	A	...	...	...
1874.				
150. J. Anderson, K.L.S.	...	...	M	...
151. Andrew Paul deAndrade, G.G.M.C.	A	...	M	...
152. J. K. Bythell.	A	...	...	...
153. James Macnabb Campbell, C.S.	A	...	...	...
154. J. Gerson Da Cunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
155. A. W. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
156. J. Temperley Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C.	A	...	M	...
157. W. E. Hart, B.A.	A	L	...	...
158. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	A	...	...	E
159. H. E. M. James, C.S.	A	...	...	...
160. Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.	...	...	...	E
161. Ráo Bahádur MakundRamchandra.	...	...	...	E
162. The Honourable J. Q. Pigot, B.A....	...	L	...	...
163. Captain W. F. Prideaux.	A	...	...	...
164. Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M. ...	...	...	M	...
165. P. Ryan.	...	L	...	...
166. Khán Bahádur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
167. Ráo Bahádur Janardan Vasudevji.	...	L	...	...
168. Major J. W. Watson.	A	...	...	..
169. Sir F. H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I.	A	...	...	..

	Faculty.			
1874 (June).				
170. E. P. Robertson, C.S.	A	...	...	...
1875.				
171. James Arnott, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	E
172. The Honourable Badrudin Tyabji.	A	L	...	...
173. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole, B.A., L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
174. Gopal Shivram Vaidya, L.M.	...	...	M	...
175. The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
176. Khán Bahádur Mancharji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
177. Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.	A	...	...	...
178. Shamrao Vithal.	...	L	...	...
179. J. L. Kipling.	A	...	...	...
1876.				
180. Ráo Bahádur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
181. Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, K.C.S.I.	A	...	...	...
182. Khán Bahádur Bamanji Sorabji, L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.	...	...	...	E
183. The Reverend Charles Cooke, S.J., B.A.	A	...	...	...
James Jardine, M.A.	A	L	...	E
G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M.	...	...	M	...
184. Mirza Hairat.	A	...	...	...
185. Narayan Ballal Limaye.	A	...	...	...
186. L. P. de Rozario, L.M.	...	...	M	...
187. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Lond., F.R.O.S.	...	...	M	...

	Faculty.			
1877.				
188. Anna Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D.	A	...	M	...
189. Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, Ph.D.	A	...	...	...
190. S. Newcome Fox, B.A.	A	L	...	...
191. Edward Giles, B.A.	A	...	...	...
192. The Reverend J. M. Hamilton, S.J.	A	...	...	...
193. H. I. B. Hargrave, B.A., C.E.	A	...	...	E
194. Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
195. Jehangier Barjorji Vacha.	A	...	...	E
196. Hormasji Jehangier Bhabha, M.A.	A	...	...	...
The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.	A	L	...	...
197. Kamrudin Tyabji.	...	L	...	...
198. J. C. Lisboa, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
199. The Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.	A	...		E
200. Manasukharam Suryaram Tripathi.	A	...	...	...
201. Captain E. C. Marryat, R.E.	...	...	...	E
202. Hamilton Maxwell.	A	...	...	...
203. Peter Peterson, D.Sc.	A	L	M	E
204. Varjivandas Madhavdas.	A	...	...	..
205. G. C. Whitworth, C.S.	A	...	...	...
206. A. Wingate, C.S., C.I.E.	A	...	...	...
207. Captain C. Wodehouse.	A	...	...	...
1878.				
208. Cowasjee Hormasjee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
209. Philip Clement De Souza, L.M.	A	...	M	...
210. Ráo Bahádur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.	...	L	...	..
211. Jamshedji Navroji Unvala, M.A.	A	...	...	..

	Faculty			
212. The Reverend C. F. H. Johnston, M.A.	A	...	...	E
213. The Very Reverend N. Pagani, S.J.	A	...	...	...
214. The Reverend R. Rive, S.J.	A	...	...	...
215. Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
216. George Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.	...	...	M	...
1879.				
217. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., LL.B.	...	L	...	...
218. E. B. Carroll, Mem. Inst. C.E.	A	...	...	E
219. Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
220. Joseph Ezekiel.	A	...	...	...
221. The Reverend F. X. Fibus, S.J., S.T.P.	A	...	...	...
222. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.	...	...	...	E
223. F. G. Selby, B.A.	A	...	...	...
224. The Reverend H. C. Squires, M.A.	A	...	...	...
H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.	...	...	M	...
225. Wilson Bell, C.E.	A	...	...	E
226. F. Chambers.	A	...	...	E
The Honourable Major-General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.	...	...	...	E
227. Rienzi G. Walton, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.	...	...	...	E
228. Grattan Geary.	A	...	...	...
1880.				
229. J. Griffiths.	A	...	...	E
230. Ráo Sáheb Jayasatyabodhrao Trimalrao Inamdar.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
231. D. MacDonald, M.D. B.Sc., C.M.	A	...	M	E
232. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.	A	...	...	E
233. T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.	A	...	...	E
234. Vishram Ramji Ghole.	...	...	M	...
1881.				
235. Arthur Barrett, B.A.	A	...	...	...
236. Surgeon-General T. B. Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.S.	A	...	M	...
237. Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
238. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
239. Thomas Duncan, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
240. Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A.	A	...	...	...
241. T. Hart-Davies, C.S.	A	L	...	...
242. J. D. Inverarity, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
243. C. Joynt, M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.	...	...	M	...
244. Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	A	...	...	E
245. H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.	A	L	...	...
246. Michael Macmillan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
247. Mancherji Navroji Banaji.	A	...	...	...
248. J. W. Orr, M.A.	A	L	...	...
249. Pestonji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.	...	...	M	...
250. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.	A	...	...	...
251. Matthew Starling, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
252. Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, M.A., L.M. & S.	...	...	M	...
253. E. H. R. Langley, B.A.	A	...	M	...
1882.				
254. Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, Ph.D.	A	...	...	...

	Faculty.			
255. The Reverend B. Blake, M.A., B.D.	A	...	...	...
256. H. Curwen.	A	...	...	...
257. The Reverend F. Dreckmann, S.J.	A	...	...	E
258. G. W. Forrest, B.A.	A	...	...	...
259. Captain W. H. Haydon, R.E, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
260. Kaikhosru Navroji Kabraji.	A	...	...	...
261. Mancherji Mervanji Bhownagri.	A	...	...	...
262. The Reverend George Shirt, M.A.	A	...	...	...
263. Shivshanker Govindram.	A	L	...	...
264. J. M. Sleator, Mem. Inst. C. E.	...	...	...	E
265. Ráo Bahádur Trimalrao Venkatesh Inamdar.	A	...	...	...
266. Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
1883.				
267. J. Adams.	...	...	...	E
268. T. Blaney.	...	...	M	...
269. R. M. Branson.	A	L	...	...
270. Dosabhai Nasarvanji Wadia, M.A.	A	...	...	...
271. E. McG. H. Fulton, C.S.	A	L	...	...
272. Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.). L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	...	...	M	...
273. H. Littledale, B.A.	A	...	...	...
274. G. E. Ormiston, M.I.C.E.	...	...	...	E
275. Rastamji Mervanji Patel, M.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
276. The Honourable John Scott.	A	L	...	...
277. N. Spencer.	A	L	...	...
278. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.	...	...	M	...
279. The Venerable Archdeacon S. Stead, M.A.	A	...	...	...

1884.	Faculty.			
280. Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, B.A., LL.B.	A	L	...	...
281. Ráo Bahádur Mahadev Vasudev Barve.	A	...	...	..
282. Pritamdas Parsumal Chandanani, L.C.E.	...	...	...	E
283. Jagannath Sadashivji Hate, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	...	...	...	E
284. Khán Bahádur Shekh Haidan Kasim.	...	...	M	...
285. Dhanjishah Navroji Parakh, L.R.C.P.	...	...	M	...
286. Ráo Sáheb Sitaram Vishvanath Patvardhan, B.A.	A	...	...	...
287. A. N. Pearson, F. R. Met. Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.	A	...	...	...
288. Kavasji Jamshedji Sanjana, M.A.	A	...	...	...
289. Willoughby Woodward, M.A.	A	L	...	...

SYNDICATE.

The Honourable Mr. Justice West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Vice-Chancellor, *President.*

W. Wordsworth, B.A. ... ...
The Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M. ... ...
I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. ...
The Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. ... ...
} *Syndics in Arts.*

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.
James Jardine, M.A. ... ...
} *Syndics in Law.*

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M. ... ...
H. J. Blanc, B.A., B.Sc., M.D. . ...
} *Syndics in Medicine.*

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Mem. Inst. C.E.I. ... ...
Lieut.-Col. G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.
} *Syndics in Civil Engineering.*

Peter Peterson, D.Sc., Registrar ... *Secretary.*

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.
Captain H. Morland, late I.N., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Peter Peterson, D.Sc., Registrar, *Secretary.*

REGISTRAR.

Peter Peterson, D.Sc.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé.

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1857. John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H.
1860. Sir George Russel Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
1862. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.B., D.C.L.
1867. The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I.
1872. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.I.E.
1877. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1880. The Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857. Sir William Yardley, Knight, Chief Justice.
1858. Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Chief Justice.
1860. Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A., Puisne Judge.
1863. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1865. The Honourable Alexander Kinloch Forbes, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1865. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1870. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1874. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., C.S.I., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.
1879. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.
" Surgeon-General William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Judge of the High Court.

DEANS.

I.—Deans in Arts.

1859. Aug., John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863. Feb., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1868. Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
1869. Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.

1873. Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. Jan., The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
1876. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1879. April, James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.
1880. Jan., William Wordsworth, B.A.
1881. Jan., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A., LL.M.
1881. July, The Rev. John Murray Mitchell, M.A., LL.D.
1882. Jan., The Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.
1882. June, William Wordsworth, B.A.
1883. Feb., THE HONOURABLE JAMES BRAITHWAITE PEILE, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.

II.—DEANS IN LAW.

1860. July, Arthur James Lewis.
1861. Jan., William Loudon.
1862. Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866. Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868. Jan., The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
1871. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872. Jan., The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
1873. Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
1874. Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
1876. Mar., The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
1882. Jan., The Honourable F. L. Latham, M.A.
1884. July, THE HONOURABLE C. FARRAN, B.A.

III.—DEANS IN MEDICINE.

1858. Mar., B. P. Rooke, M.D.
1860. Oct., John Peet, M.D.
1865. Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866. June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867. April, Frank Savignac Stedman.
1868. Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869. Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1871. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P
1872. Jan., Alexander Wright.
1874. Jan., William Thom.
1877. Jan., William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1880. Jan., Henry Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S. F.M.S.

1882. Jan., William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edin., C.I.E.
1882. June, Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
1884. Jan., A. N. HOJEL, L.K., and Q.C.P.I.

IV.—DEANS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1858. Feb., The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
1860. Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Jan., Colonel H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862. Sept., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863. June, Colonel Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865. April, Captain H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865. Oct., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867. Jan., Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868. Jan., Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868. April, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, C.S.I., R.E.
1869. Jan., The Honourable Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E.
1879. Jan., Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
1879. Feb., Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
1881. Jan., F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
1882. June, Lieut.-General J. A. Fuller, C.I.E., R.E.
1883. Jan., THE HONOURABLE MAJOR-GENERAL C. J. MERRIMAN, C.S.I., R.E.

REGISTRARS.

1858. Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Nov., Robert Haines, M.B., *Officiating*.
1863. Nov., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
1866. July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867. April, John Powell Hughlings, B.A., *Officiating*.
1868. Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868. Sept., James Taylor.
1874. May, Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll., Oxon., *Officiating*.
1874. Sept., The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
1877. June, PETER PETERSON, M.A., Edin.; B.A. Ball. Coll Oxon, D.Sc.

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
* The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
* Charles Morehead, M.D.
* John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Philip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (first) Bart.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.
* Bomanjee Hormasjee.
* Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
* The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S., C.M.G.
* Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
* The Right Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G C.S.I., D.C.L.
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
* Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, C.S., K.C.S.I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

---

* Deceased.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
* J. J. Lowndes.
The Honourable Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis, C.S., K.C.S.I.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
* Major-General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
Major-General Harry Rivers, R.E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M.A.
* Ráo Bahádur Bhaskar Damodar.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

* Lieut.-General Sir William Rose Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
* John Peet, M.D.
* A.H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R.S.
Lieut.-General W. Scott.
The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.
W. R. Cassels.
* Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
William Loudon.
* Narayan Dinanathji.
James Fraser Hore, M.A. (July).
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D. (December).

1862.

* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
* Major-General John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
Major-General Henry James Barr.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D., C.S.I.
* Major Thomas Candy, C.S.I.
* Sir Cowasjee Jahanghier Readymoney, Knight, C.S.I.

---

* Deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
* The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
* Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* Gokuldas Tejpal.
R. W. Graham, Mem. Inst. C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
* Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* John Powell Hughlings, B.A.
* The Reverend C. M. Isenberg.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (second) Bart., C.S.I.
* The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, C.S.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S., C.S.I.
The Reverend Ward Maule, LL.B.
* Ráo Bahádur Maganbhai Karamchand.
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
* Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
* Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
Michael John Maxwell Shaw-Stewart, C.S.

1863.

The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
* C. R. Ovans, C.S.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
* Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
* Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Waddington.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Francis James Candy, M.A.
Johann Georg Bühler, Ph.D.
* Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.

* Deceased.

D. J. Kennelly, I.N., F.R.A.S.
The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.
* The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
Robert Hannay.
William George Pedder, C.S., B.A.
William Heurtley Newnham, C.S., B.A.

1864.

* The Reverend James Aitken.
* T. C. Anstey.
F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
* Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C.S.I.
* Nicholas Fernandes.
Major-General J. G. Fife, R.E.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar.
William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.
* T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
Major-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.
* Lieut.-Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E.
George Scott, C.S.
* Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
* The Most Reverend Walter Steins, S.J., D.D.
Major-General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
* Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett.
The Honourable James Sewell White, B.A.
Major General Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
Andrew Grant.
George Inverarity, C.S.
* Ráo Bahádur Dadoba Pandurang.

1865.

* The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
* The Reverend William Beynon.
Henry Coke, M.A.

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* Deceased.

* Rao Bahadur Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.
* Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
F. S. Stedman.
* The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866.

* Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
George Foggo.
Alexander John Hunter.
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
* R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
W. J. Jefferson, M.A.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E.
Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
* J. R. Rushton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Rev. Trenham King Weatherhead, LL.B.

1867.

* The Honourable A. B. Warden, C.S.
* Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.
The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
Major Godfroy Clerk.
T. B. Curtis.
The Reverend A. Forbes, B.A.
Major Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
R. Hamilton.
* C. F. Kelly, M.A.
The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
* Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.
Alexander Faulkner.
* A. M. Rogers.
C. Watts Russell, B.A.
* James Taylor.
* A. V. Ward.
* The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
* M. H. Scott.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.

---

* Deceased.

N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
* The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.
* The Rev. Duncan Macpherson, M.A., D.D.

1868 (January).

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Baker, R.E.
A. Brown.
The Reverend C. I. Cameron, M.A.
C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
W. Collum, M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
* Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
* Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
William Draper, M.A.
* J. Dunbar, M.A.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.
Lieut.-General F. A. Fuller, R.E., C.I.E.
A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
* F. G. Joynt, M.D.
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald.
J. Macpherson, B.A.
* Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
* J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S., C.S.I.
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.
J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., C.S.I.

1868 (December).

* S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
* John Connon, M.A.
W. S. Eccles.
The Reverend J. W. Gardner.
* Karsandas Mulji.
John Mills.
* The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.

* Deceased.

A. Wright.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.
* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.

1869.

*†The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D.
A. Campbell.

1870.

Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Anderson.
* The Reverend L. Bodoano.
R. M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Reverend A. Hazen, M.A.
Risley V. Hearn.
The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
John Lumsdaine.
H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., C.S.I.,F.R.G.S.
T. E. P. Martin.
* Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S.
The Reverend J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.
* Venayekrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar.
* The Reverend James Wallace.
F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.
David Young, M.D.

1871.

* W. H. Havelock, C.S.

1872.

* Rastamji Kavasji Bahadurji, G.G.M.C., M.R.C.S.
W. G. Hall.
Major-General Jenkins Jones, R.E.
* Kahandas Mancharam.

1873.

The Honourable L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.
* Lieut.-Colonel Bonar Deane.
W. W. Hamilton.
C. J. Mayhew.
The Reverend J. Paton.
* E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.

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* Deceased. † *Ex officio;* not gazetted.

* C. Currey (July).
W. Thom (Nov.)

1874.

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E.
T. Holmestead.
F. Mathew, Mem. Inst. C.E.
G. T. Molecy.
Major G. W. Oldham, R.E.
* Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya.

1875.

* Ghulam Mohidin.
* Rastamji Mervanji, G.G.M.C.

1876.

* Cowasji Manockji Limji.
The Rev. H. Depelchin, S.J., D.D.
* Bhairavnath Mangesh.
* Baron deHochepied Larpent, C.S.
* Rastamji Jamshedji Nadirshah, L.M.
* Andrew Lyon, M.A., C.S.
James M. Maclean.
W. Martin Wood.

1877.

The Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.S.I.
James Brebner, I. N., Assoc. Inst. C. E.
* A. M. C. Coutinho, G.G.M.C.

1879.

* The Honourable Morarji Gokaldas, C.I.E.
* L. G. Hynes.
* The Reverend E. deVos, S.J., S.T.P.
* Major C. Mant, R.E.
* H. F. Whyte, B.A.

1880.

* T. Cody, L.R.C.P.
* A. H. Hughes, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Eng.*; L.R.C.P.E., L.M.E.

1883.

* Cursetji Framji Khory, M.R.C.S.

GRADUATES.*

M.A.

1865.

	College.†	Branch.
Ránáde, Mahádev Govind	E.	History.‡
Wágle, Bál Mangesh	E.	History and Political Economy.

1866

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak	E.	History and Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra.	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál	E & D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám ...	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.§
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy

1867.

Gazdar, Jamshedji Jivanji .	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji	.E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo	D.	History and Philosophy
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dadábhái Sorábji	E.	History and Philosophy.
Pátel, Rastamji Mervánji	E.	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad.	E.	English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji	E.	Ditto.

1869

First Class.

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

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* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname, in order of time

† For the names of Colleges and Schools, see List of Abbreviations

‡ With Honours and Gold Medal

§ With Honours, Class III

‖ With Honours, Class II

Second Class.

	College.	Branch.
Dádáchánji, Kershásji Rastamji.	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bamanji Edalji ...	E.	English and Latin.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji	E.	History and Philosophy

1870.

First Class.

Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángierji	E.	English and Latin.

1872

Second Class.

Athale, Yashvant Vásudev ...	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji ..	E.	English and Latin.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1873.

Second Class.

Pendse, Káshináth Balvant	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji	E.	English and Latin.

1874.

Second Class.

Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra	D.	English and Latin.
Lad, Vithal Bháu ...	E.	Natural Sciences.
Mahájane, Vishnu Moreshvar	D.	English and Sanskrit.

1875.

First Class.

Duncan, Thomas	St. X.	English and Latin.

Second Class.

	College.	*Branch*
McDermott, Michael	St. X.	English and Latin.

1876.

Second Class.

Jinsivále, Shridhar Ganesh	D	History and Philosophy
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	E.	English and Latin
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh	D.	Ditto.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev	E.	Natural Sciences.

1877

First Class.

Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu	E.	Natural Sciences

Second Class.

Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv	E.	English and Latin.

1878.

First Class.

Naegáumválá, Kávasji Dádábhái.	E.	Natural Sciences

Second Class.

Dastur, Phiroze Hoshang	D	English and Persian.

1879.

First Class.

Sánjaná, Kávasji Jamshedji	D.	Mathematics.

Second Class

Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji	E.	Natural Sciences

Pass.

Agáse, Dhondo Hari	E.	Mathematics.

1880.

Second Class.

Apte, Váman Shivrám	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Desái, Máneklál Sákarlál	E.	Natural Sciences.

1881.

Second Class.

Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji	E.	Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Joglekar, Krishnáji Mádhavráo	E.	Natural Sciences.

1882.

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Shridhar Rámkrishna	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Dastur, Dhanjisháh Hormasji	E.	Natural Sciences.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji	St. X.	English and Persian.

Pass.

Agarkar, Gopál Ganesh	D.	History and Philosophy.
Málvi, Tribhuvandás Narrottamdás	St. X.	English and Latin.
Sanjáná, Mancherji Kharshedji	F.G.A.	Ditto.

1883.

First Class.

Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak	E.	Mathematics.

Second Class.

Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan	F.G.A.	Natural Sciences.

Pass.

Antiá, Jamshedji Mervánji	F.G.A.	English and Persian.
Dole, Mahádev Yashvant	D.	Natural Sciences.
Wells, Devji Brijlál	F.G.A.	History and Philosophy.

1884.

First Class.

Wágle, Krishnáji Balvant	E.	Mathematics.

Pass.

Mistri, Jijibhái Pestanji	St. X.	English and Persian.

B.A.

Name	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji ...	Maráthi ..	Physical Geography with its influence on History	....		E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	...	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	.....	E.
Márphátia, Nagindás Tulsidás	Gujaráthi .	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto .	... .	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto .	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	...	F. & D.
Kunté, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	.....	E.
*Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1865.					
First Division.					
Panjábi, Chuharmall Kundanmall ...	Persian ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Division.					
Bál, Keshav Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Rámprasád	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Ghásvélá, Ardesir Frámji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh... ...	Gujaráthi .	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

*Passed M. A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1864.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1866.		1	2	3	
Second Division.					
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Náik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Thákur, Báláji Bábáji	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás ..	Persian ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	E.

Second Division.					
Askhedkar, Lakshuman Yádav... ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
*Bennet, Hormasji Pestanji	Latin ...	Political Economy ...	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Bhojváni, Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji	Gujaráthi.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Anná Moreshvar...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ..	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Sáthe, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	D.
1868					
First Class.					
Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Sítárám Vishvanáth ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.

* Passed M.A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II, in 1867.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Class.		1	2	3	
Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna ..	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái ...	Gujaráthi .	Analytical Geometry .	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Chemistry. Heat &Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji... ...	Gujaráthi.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Káthavate, Abáji Vishnu	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant... ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Pádhye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Phadké, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji...	Gujaráthi .	Physiology...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.

1869.

Second Class.

Jatár, Dámodar Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Talyárkhán, Mánekshah Jehángiershah..	Latin ...	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity .	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1870.		1	2	3	
Second Class.					
Ajgávkar, Achyut Náráyan	Sanskrit ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Barvé, Anandráo Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	F.G.A.
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji	Gujaráthi .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	E.
Láiválá, Ghelábhái Máneklál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Latin ...	Ditto .	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Political Economy.	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji...	Gujaráthi .	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Báláji Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
1871.					
Second Class.					
*Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.

* Passed the M.A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

B 1030—21 BU*

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Maráthi ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Contractor, Bamanji Phirozsháh ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	History ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabe, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ránáde, Govind Krishna	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.

1872.					
Second Class.					
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámaspásá, Frámji Mancherji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kirtane, Keshav Vámạn...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Limaye, Ganpat Venkatesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun...	Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	St. X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
1873.					
Second Class.					
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Dádi-Barjorná, Frámji Navroji	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto ...	History ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Ghárpure, Dámodar Govind	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	F. G. A.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánekji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	Sanskrit ..	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru ...	Latin ...	History ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Ránádé, Shankar Moro	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sáné, Govind Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sáné, Káshináth Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji... ...	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.

1874.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.

Second Class.

Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji... ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Dalál, Hirálál Narottamdás	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E. & St. X.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E

Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámchandra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	D.
Nábar, Báji Náráyan	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji	Latin ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Phadké, Vishnu Vásudev	Sanskrit...	History ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	History ...	D.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
1875.					
First Class.					
Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám	Sanskrit...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
DeSa, Luis...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kahirságar, Govind Náráyan	Persian ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Political Economy.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Second Class.					
Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan...	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ajinkia, Sitánáth Gopináth	Latin ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Chhatré, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Desái, Navroji Pálanji	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
DeSouza, Luis	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	St. X.

Dhárap, Náráyan Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji	Hebrew ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	F.G.A.
Hasabnis, Govind Moreshvar	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Huligolkar, Krishnaráo Mádhav ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál	Persian ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	D.
Karandikar, Ráoji Báláji	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman... ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Ditto ...	D.
Kharégát, Mervánji Pestanji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Limayé, Hari Váman	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	E.
Mudle, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	E.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	E.
Sáthe, Gopál Moreshvar...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám	Sanskrit ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	E.
1876					
First Class.					
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshumidás ...	Sanskrit ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Class.					
Atre, Anáji Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	History ...	D.
Bhat, Dámodar Dinánáth . ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

Chhatre, Nilkant Vináyak	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	D
Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna ...	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	History ...	D. & F. G. A.
Dalál, Adarji Mancherji...	Persian ...	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Desái, Khandubhái Indraji	Sanskrit...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháḥji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Hogan, Daniel Frederick	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics.	St. X.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
*Maráthe, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Romanini, Rinaldo	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
Sovani, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavrám ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.

* Passed the M.A. Examination in History and Philosophy in 1877.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1877.		1	2	3	
First Class.					
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	Latin ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	E.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	Political Economy.	D,
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	St, X.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History .	Political Economy.	E

Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji ...	Arabic ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavánráo ...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto. ...	D.
Second Class.					
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin ...	Persian ..	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna...	Sanskrit .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Desái, Fardunji Pálanji	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám ...	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	E.
Deshmukh, Lakshuman Gopálráo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Enti, Barjorji Ardesir	Persian ...	Chemical Physics,	Physiology...	Ditto ...	E.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji ...	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Chemical Physics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Godbolé, Hari Ganesh	Sanskrit ..	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	D.
Golé, Siddheshvar Bháskar	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	D.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E
Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji	Latin ...	History ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Kotháre, Gajánan Bápuji	Persian ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
McAfee, Frank L.	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ..	E.
Mirzá, Abbas Ali Beg	Persian ..	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	F.G.A.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Padamji, Godrásji Dorábji	Latin ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Pajnigará, Navroji Mervánji .. .	Persian ..	History.	Ditto	Ditto	F.G.A.

Pandit, Ganesh Gopál	Sanskrit ..	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics,	Political Economy.	E.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan . .	Ditto .	History ...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	E.
Rohankhedkar, Hari Rámchandra ..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Rowe, Paul Valentine	Latin ..	Analytical Geometry.	Chemical Physics	Inorganic Chemistry.	St X.
Váchá, Mánikji Shápurji	Persian ...	History ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth	Sanskrit ..	Chemical Physics	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.
First Class.					
Vaidya, Shridharráo Vithal	Sanskrit...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1878.		1	2	3	
Second Class.					
Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar ...	Sanskrit...	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	History ..	D.
Dharamshi, Abdullá Meráli	Persian ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Logic& Moral Philosophy	History ..	E.
Kharé, Dáji Abáji	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Kirtane, Moro Váman	Latin ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinh... ...	Sanskrit...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Physiology...	E.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Shaháni, Dayárám Gidumal	Persian ...	Logic& Moral Philosophy	Political Economy.	History	E.

Pass.					
Bengeri, Rághavendra Pándurang ...	Sanskrit...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E. & D.
Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ...	Persian ...	Physiology.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Dalál, Rastamji Mancherji	Latin ..	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant	Sanskrit...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D. & F. G. A.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	History ...	E.
Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh	Sanskrit...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	F. G. A.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy	D.
Master, Frámji Bamanji...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
Master, Sorábji Ratanji	Persian ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Chemical Physics.	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Mulye, Krishnáji Vásudev	Sanskrit...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ..	E & D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál	Latin ...	Physiology...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu...	Sanskrit...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	Ditto ...	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak ...	Ditto ...	Logic&Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	History ...	E. & D.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E. & F. G.A.
Vád, Ganesh Chimnáji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto .	D.

1879.

First Class.

*Shanahan, Henry Frank	Latin ...	Langunge and Literature	St. X.

Second Class.

Akhund, Ali Muhámmad Hasan Ali ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... .	E.
Bápat, Shankar Bhálchandra	Sanskrit .	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bharuchá, Hormasji Kerbádji	Persian ..	Mathematics	E.
Dave, Vithalji Keshavji	Sanskrit...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Desái, Kanthadji Kalliánji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E. & D.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dunn, Michael	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Jathár, Bháskar Yashvant	Sanskrit...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Mirajkar, Rághvendra Shrinivás ...	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Modi, Jijibhái Edalji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E & St. X.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Nádkarni, Shivrám Sadáshiv	Sanskrit ..	Ditto	E.
Pandiá, Krishnáshankar Hiráshankar...	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan	Latin ...	Ditto	E.
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar	Sanskrit...	Ditto	E.
Trivedi, Kamaláshankar Pránshankar ..	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.

* Passed M. A. Examination of 1879 in Second Class, Branch I, Languages, English and Latin.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Pass			
Apte, Mahádev Shivrám...	Sanskrit...	History and Political Economy... ..	D.
Barve, Hari Mahádev	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Dave, Ratirám Durgárám	Sanskrit...	Ditto ditto	E.
Digámbar, Dálayá...	Hebrew ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	F. G. A.
Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Godbole, Purshottam'Vishnu	Sanskrit ..	Mathematics.	E.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Khot, Anant Venkáji	Hebrew ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Manerikar, Ganesh Sadáshiv	Sanskrit...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Vaikunthrám Manmathrám ...	Sanskrit...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nárimán, Dorábji Kharshedji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar	Sanskrit...	Language and Literature	E.
Nátu, Trimbak Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev	Latin ..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D. & E.
Vaidya, Bálkrishna Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Wágle, Mahádev Govind	Sanskrit...	Mathematics	E.

1880.

Second Class.

Cámá, Rustam Kharshedji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Chitnis, Dattárám Balvant	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji	Persian ...	Mathematics	F. G. A.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moreshvar ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E. & D.
Dravid, Venkatesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Gadiáli, Pestanji Mancherji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Gomes, Lewis	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Jamádár, Yusafáli Yákubáli	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Javeri, Bálábhái Manchárám	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Parshurám ...	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Muzumdár, Nandkrishnalál Ratanlál ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
Nánjiáni, Karamáli Rahim	Persian ...	Mathematics	E.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sahasrabudhe, Ganpat Bábji	Persian ...	Mathematics	D.
Sanjáná, Temulji Navroji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishnáji	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.

Pass.

Agáse, Keshav Janárdan	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.

B 1030—23 BU

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Bhágvat, Báláji Abáji	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Dáli, Raghunáth Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dave, Shivshankar Tuljáshankar ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Náráyan .	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Divigikar, Rámráo Venkáji	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Nasarvánji ...	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Ráoji	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D. & E.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji...	Persian ...	Ditto	E.
Kumthekar, Mahádev Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature ... –	E.
Mánkar, Náráyan Lakshuman	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Modi, Chhaganlál Thákurdás	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Munshi, Nasarvánji Pestanji	Persian ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Parádkar, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Parchure, Váman Bhikáji	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Phadke, Rámchandra Dinkar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy.	E.
Sáthe, Moreshvar Anant	Ditto ...	Ditt ditto	D.
Sattáválá, Motilál Tribuvandás ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Sethná, Pestanji Kuvarji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Vakil, Manchershâh Jivanrám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Wádiá, Hirji Pestanji	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X.

1881.

First Class.			
*Athavalé, Rámkrishna Sakhárám ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Second Class.			
Divátiá, Narsingráo Bholánáth... ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dolé, Mahádev Yashvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Golé, Mahádev Shivrám...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Kángá, Mánikji Dorábji...	Latin ...	Mathematics	E.
Kelkar, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Merchant, Pestanji Dádábhái	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Pai, Nágesh Vishvanáth...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ..	St. X.
Pandiá, Chhaganlál Harilál	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Puntámbekar, Venkatesh Dámodar ...	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Vakil, Rustam Bamanshah	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pass.			
Apté, Govind Shridhar	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Bákre, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Bhadbhade, Lakshuman Gangádhar ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Cooper, Navroji Hormasji	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Dalál, Ichhárám Bhagvándás	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.

*Passed the M.A. Examination of 1882 in Second Class, Branch III.—Mathematics.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Dastur, Dárásháh Peshutan	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... .	E.
Desái, Gopálji Gulábbhái	Sanskrit...	Language and Literature...	E.
Desái, Motilál Dalpatrám	Latin ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Desái, Upkár Ajubhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	F. G. A.
Dixon, Rámá Mulji	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Parahurám ...	Sanskrit...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Godbolé, Sadáshiv Mahádáji	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Hodiválá, Edalji Behrámsháh	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ..	E.
Khambáti, Ranchhoddás Lallubhái ...	Sanskrit...	Dittō ditto	E.
Mehtá, Makundrám Nityarám	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Mirzá, Nasarvánji Frámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Anant	Sanskrit..	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Rájé, Náráyan Gopál	Sanskrit...	Natural Sciences	E.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra... ...	Latin ...	Mathematics	D.
Sariayá, Gokaldás Vithaldás -	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Shirgávkar, Rámchandra Raghunáth ...	Sanskrit...	Natural Sciences	E.
1882.			
Second Class.			
Bhágvat, Rámchándra Bálkrishna ...	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji	Persian ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Dámle, Shridhar Keshav	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Hanmant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Doctor, Dinsháh Jijibhái	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	E.
Pass.			
Bhándárkar, Prabhákar Rámkrishna ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Bhárváni, Harchandrái Vishindás ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Bhide, Bálkrishna Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	D.
Dángé, Ganesh Vishnu	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Dáruválá, Kharshedji Frámji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Doctor, Jamshedji Barjorji	Latin ..	Ditto	E.
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Joshi, Ganesh Balvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Joshi, Maheshvar Dhonddev	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
Judge, Jametrám Nánábhái	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Kelkar, Hari Váman	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Kelkar, Vásudev Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Khote, Dvárkánáth Rámnáth	Ditto ...	Mathematics	F. G. A.
Lálkáká, Ardesir Jamshedji	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Lele, Mahádev Venkatesh	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Lele, Vishnu Káshináth	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Modi, Girdharlál Bhánábhái	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	E.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Nátu, Rámchandra Raghunáth	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Sanjáná, Jehángier Barjorji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Sanzgiri, Dhondu Morobá	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy... ...	St. X. & E.
Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Sohoni, Venkatesh Abáji	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	D.
Soman, Dinkar Bháskar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Sule, Bálkrishna Balvant	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X. & E.
1883.			
First Class.			
Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Gokhale, Mahádev Vishnu	Latin ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra ..	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	E.
Second Class.			
Cámá, Jehángier K. R.	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Chaván, Bastisinh Duniásinh	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.

Chitale, Govind Venkatesh	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy . ..	F. G. A.
Chitnis, Malhár Khanderao	Ditto	Ditto ditto	E.
Dhruva, Keshav Harsad ..	Ditto	Mathematics . . .	E.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám	Ditto	Ditto	E.&F.G.A.
Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu ..	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Joglekar, Rámchandra Náráyan .	Sanskrit	Ditto ditto . .	D
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra .	Ditto	Mathematics	E.
Khare, Ganesh Náráyan . ..	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy . .	E.
Kuká, Meherji Nasarvánji .	Persian ..	Language and Literature	E
Látkar, Shámji Anant .	Sanskrit	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Masáni, Adarji Mernesji	Persian	Natural Sciences	F. G. A.
Nádgir, Mulhár Mártand	Sanskrit..	Ditto	E.
Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ..	E.
Phansalkar, Rámchandra Ballál ...	Ditto ..	Mathematics	D.
Tátá, Dorábji Jamshedji	Latin ..	History and Political Economy ..	St. X.
Pass.			
Akhund, Valli Muhámmad Hussanálli..	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	E.
Ariá, Ardesir Dádábhái .	Ditto	History and Political Economy	F. G. A.
Athavankar, Anandráo Mangesh ..	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ditto	E.
Bangáli, Trimbak Ganesh .. .	Ditto .	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna .. .	Ditto .	History and Political Economy... .	D.
Bhide, Krishnáji Náráyan .. .	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto	E. & D.
Billimoriá, Sorábji Frámji .. .	Persian ..	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Blakeman, William Alfred ..	Latin ..	History and Political Economy...	E.
Chándorkar, Náráyan Govind ..	Sanskrit . .	Language and Literature	E.
Chitale, Bálkrishna Náráyan . ..	Latin	Logic and Moral Philosophy . .	St. X.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Dalvi, Anandráo Sadáshiv	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Doctor, Bápuji Pálanji	Persian ...	Ditto	St. X.
Ghodi, Chhaganlál Murlidhar	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy	E.
Jámbhekar, Hari Bhimráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	D.
Kále, Govind Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Karandikar, Dámodar Krishna ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	E.
Khánvalkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ...	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Lagháte, Govind Balvant	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Lálváni, Vazirmal Uttamchand ...	Persian ...	Language and Literature	E.
Manerikar, Bháskar Dhonddev ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái	Ditto ...	Mathematics.	E.
Modi, Kaikhosru Frámji	Latin... ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám	Sanskrit ..	History and Political Economy... ...	F. G. A.
More, Vináyak Mádhavráo	Latin ...	Ditto ditto	St. X.
Mundale, Rámchandra Ganesh ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Pandit, Vishvanáth Nilkanth	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Patel, Jamshedji Kávasji	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	St. X.
Phátarpekar, Shankar Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Puránik, Balvant Mahádev	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Ránáde, Yashvant Nágesh	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy... ...	D.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	D.
Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	F. G. A.
Sáthaye, Vishvanáth Náráyan	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	St. X.

Subhedár, Raghunáth Sitárám ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy...	D.
Táskar, Parshurám Bálkrishna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	E.
Thakar, Uttamrám Dhirajrám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	F. G. A.
Unválá, Ardesir Frámji ...	Latin ...	Language and Literature ...	E.
Vád, Vithal Appáji	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Vakíl, Ochhavrám Nánábhái ...	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.

January, 1884.

First Class.

Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji	Ditto ...	Mathematics	E.
Rájváde, Vaijanáth Káshináth...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji ...	Latin ...	Natural Sciences	E.

Second Class.

Apte, Raghunáth Náráyan ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Bengáli, Shrikrishna Khanderáo ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy	D.
Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji ...	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Bhide, Vidyádhar Váman ...	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Billimoriá, Ardesir Jamshedji ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Chitnis, Shankar Mádhav ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Dabir, Balvant Náráyan... ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Dávar, Mervánji Shávaksháh ...	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Deshpándé, Dámodar Lakshuman	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	E.
Dhekne, Bápu Náráyan	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kharé, Dámodar Nilkanth	Ditto ...	Mathematics	D.
Kharé, Purshottam Parshurám... ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Killedár, Gopál Lakshuman	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ..	D.
Kirkiré, Krishnáji Hari	Ditto ...	Ditto	D.
Kirtane, Rámchandra Trimbak ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature	D.
Kolá, Hiráji Kávasji	Persian ...	History and Political Economy... ...	E.
Koppikar, Sheshgiri Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Mehtá, Dámubhái Dáyábhái	Ditto ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Oltikár, Hari Rámkrishna	Ditto .	Mathematics	E.
Saklátválá, Mervánji Nánábhái ...	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Vaziráni, Tehilrám Khemchand ..	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pass.			
Barodiá, Dolat Purshottam	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Betigiri, Rághavendra Bhojo	Persian ...	Ditto	D.
Bhat, Mahádev Váman	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji	Persian ...	Natural Sciences	E.
Damniá, Ranchhoddás Lálbhái... ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	St. X.

Dámle, Mahádev Gangádhar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Dastur, Meher Hoshang ...	Persian ...	Language and Literature	D.
Desái, Varajrái Santokrái ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences ...	E.
Deshmukh, Vináyak Sakhárám ...	Latin ..	Mathematics ...	D.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Malhár ...	Ditto ...	Language and Literature ...	D.
Doctor, Pránjivan Náráyan ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Godbolé, Nágesh Keshav ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Hirlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Iráni, Kaikhosru Tirandoz ...	Persian ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	F. G. A.
Jagtiáni, Bulchand Kodumal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jokágar, Jametrám Raghurám ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Joshi, Náráyan Dámodar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Kutár, Bejanji Navroji ...	Persian ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Máli, Keshav Govind ...	Sanskrit ...	Natural Sciences ...	E.
Mehervaid, Rustam Mánekji ...	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	E.
Munshi, Mohanrái Dolatrái ...	Persian ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishnáji ...	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	E.
Phátak, Vishnu Bháskar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Pándurang Ganpat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Pleader, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji ...	Latin ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar ..	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	E.
Setalvád, Chimanlál Harilál ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar. ...	Latin ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	E.
Trivedi, Durgeshvar Natvarji ...	Sanskrit ...	History and Political Economy ...	F. G. A
Tyabji, Hyder Kamrudin ...	Persian ...	Language and Literature ...	E.
Vánavale, Sadáshiv Rangnáth ...	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics ...	D.

Name.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.	College.
***March*, 1884.**			
Second Class.			
Banhatti, Náráyan Dáso	Sanskrit ...	Language and Literature	D.
Bhandivád, Venkatesh Bhimráo ...	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Gupté, Vináyak Appáji	Latin ..	Ditto	E.
Joshi, Vináyak Bábáji	Sanskrit ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	D.
Masur, Krishnaráo Shrinivás	Ditto ..	History and Political Economy ..	D.
Pethe, Náráyan Chintáman	Ditto ...	Logic and Moral Philosophy	E.
Pitke, Gopál Rámchandra	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	E.
Pass.			
Ambardekar, Govind Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Mathematics	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto	E.
Maráthe, Trimbak Moreshvar	Ditto ...	History and Political Economy ...	D.
Parnáik, Náráyan Abáji...	Ditto ...	Ditto	F. G. A.
Pradhán, Sitárám Abájiráo	Persian ...	Ditto	Do.

B. Sc.

1882.

First Class.

Dáruválá, Jamshedji Edalji ... ... F. G. A.

Pass.

Khot, Anant Venkáji ... ... E.

1883.

First Class.

Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál... ... ... E.
Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás ... ... E.

Pass.

Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan ... ... F. G. A.

1884.

Second Class.

Kángá, Mancherji Kávasji ... ... E.
Masáni, Adarji Mernosji ... ... F. G. A.

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. ... ... L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A. ... ... L.

1867

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ... . L.
Kotháre, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B. A. ... ... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. .. .. L.
Márphatiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ... ... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A ... ... L.

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* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh, B A. ... ... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ... ... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtulah Muhámmad, M.A. ... ... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karsháṣji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, M.A. ... ... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A.... .. .. L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ... ... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ... ... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ... ... L.

1871.

First Division.

Apte, Mahádev Chimnáji, B A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M A. ... ... L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Dávlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás, B.A. ... ... L.
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A. ... ... L.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M.A.... ... ... L.
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji, B.A.... ... ... L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A. ... ... L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B.A. ... ... L.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji, M.A. ... ... L.
Taleyárkháh, Mánekshah Jehángiersháh, B.A. ... ... L.

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barjorji Edalji, M.A. ... ... L.

1874

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Khandálávála, Navroji Dorábji, B.A. ... ... L.

1875.

Second Division.

Kotháre, Anandráo Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A. ... ... L.

1876.

Second Division.

Athale, Yashvant Vásudev, M.A.... ... ... L.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A. ... ... L.

1877.

Second Division.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra, M.A. ... ... L.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám, B.A.... ... ... L.

1878.

Second Division.

Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám, B.A. ... ... L.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukhumángad, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji, M.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Ráoji Vásudev, M.A. ... ... L.

1879.

Second Division.

DeSa, Luis, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan, B.A.... ... ... L.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar, B.A. ... . L.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji, B.A. ... ... L.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... L.
Páudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárámji, B.A. ... ... L.

1880.

First Division.

Bhadbhade, Raghunáth Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Ajinkya, Sitánáth Gopináth, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal, B.A. ... . L.
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál, B.A. ... ... L.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Dalál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás, B.A. ... ... L.
DeSouza, Luis J. E., B.A. ... ... L.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji, B.A. ... ... L.
Huligol, Krishnaráo Mádhav, B.A. ... ... L.
Jambusarválá, Bejanji Mánikji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirtane, Keshav Váman, B.A. ... ... L.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv, M.A. ... ... L.
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak, B.A. ... ... L.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev, M.A. ... ... L.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna, B.A. L

1881.

First Division.

Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh, B.A. ... ... L.
Khare, Dáji Abáji, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Dhruva, Harilál Harsadrái, B.A. ... ... L.
Divekar, Balvant Abáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Duncan, Thomas, M.A. ... ... L.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji, B.A. ... ... L.
Golé, Siddheshvar Bháskar, B.A. ... ... L.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji, B.A. ... ... L.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna, B.A. ... ... L.
Mudholkar, Rangnáth Narsinha, B.A. ... ... L.
Ráhurkar, Váman Náráyan, B.A. ... ... L.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsoba, B.A. ... ... L.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji, B.A. ... ... L.
Sethná, Rastamji Dhanjibhái, B.A. ... ... L.
Wágle, Shivrám Sitárám, B.A. ... ... L.

1882.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Dattátraya Vishnu, B.A. ... ... L.
Dave, Kevalrám Mávji, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Gopál Rámchandra, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Sorábji Mánikji, M.A. ... ... L.
Shaháni, Dayárám Gidumal, B.A. L

1883.

First Division.

Dharamshi, Abdulláh Meherálli, B.A. ... ... L.

Second Division.

Cámá, Rustom K. R., B.A. ... ... L.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar, B.A.... ... ... L.
Chitnis, Dattátraya Balvant, B.A. ... ... L.
Gokhale, Vishvanáth Ballál, B.A. ... ... L.
Káká, Navroji Behrámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji, B.A. ... ... L.
Mirajkar, Rághavendra Shrinivás, B.A.... ... ... L.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál, B.A. ... ... L.
Nagarkar, Rámchandra Dáji, B.A. ... ... L.
Phátak, Náráyan Gopál, B.A. ... ... L.
Vakil, Rustam Bamansháh, B.A.... ... ... L.
Vániá, Hoshangji Barjorji, B.A. ... ... L.
Wádiá, Frámji Rastamji, M.A. ... ... L.

1884.

Second Division.

Akhund, Alli Muhámmad Hussanalli, B.A. ... ... L.
Dali, Raghunáth Sakhárám, B.A.... ... ... L.
Joshi, Moro Vishvanáth, B.A. ... ... L.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji, B.A. ... ... L.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sunderji, B.A. ... . L.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar, B.A. ... ... L.
Sovani, Vináyak Krishna, B.A. ... . L.
Tripáthi, Govardhanrám Mádhavrám, B.A. ... ... L.
Vakil, Manchháshankar Jivanrám, B.A... ... ... L.

M.D.

1876.

Kunte, Anná Moreshvar, B.A., L.M. ... . G.

L.M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ... ... G.
Sanzgire, Shántárám Vithal ... ... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ... ... G.
*Barjorji Behrámji ... ... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe .. .. G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ... ... G.
*Shiek, Abdul Karim ... ... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ... . G.
Khori, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ... ... G.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro Jose Lucio ... ... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán... ... ... G.
Kotháre, Shámráo Jagannáth ... ... G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ... ... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... G.

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* Surname not known

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, Joáo Francisco ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ... ... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ... ... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ... ... G.

1871.

First Class.

Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ... . G.

Second Class.

Bháte, Balvant Gopál ... ... G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert ... ... G
Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand .. .. G

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio... .. .. G
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ... ... G
Patel, Kásam Virji ... ... G
Valles, Domingos Braz ... ... G

1873.

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ... ... G.

Second Class.

Narimán, Temulji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... G.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám .. .. G.

1874.

First Class.

Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna ... . G.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra ... ... G.

Second Class.

DaCosta, Nicolao Salvador ... ... G.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ... ... G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang ... ... G.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ... ... G.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji .. .. G.
Pereira, Joseph ... ... G.

1875.

First Class.

Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Antáo, John Alcántara ... ... G.
Hakim, Abdul Gháni ... ... G.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ... ... G.
Saraiyá, Rámdás Gangádás ... ... G.
Sulemáni, Shamsudin Jivábhái ... ... G.

1876.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ... ... G.
Cooper, Kaikhosru Barjorji... ... ... G.
Dalgado, Daniel G. ... ... G.
DeConceição, Philip .. . . G.
Mákuná, Mánikji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ... ... G.

Second Class.

Damniá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji ... ... G.
Gimi, Mánikji Mancherji ... ... G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony ... ... G.
Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái ... ... G.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ... ... G.
Páthak, Krishnaráo Gopál .. .. G.
Pinto, Luis Jose ... ... G.
Postválá, Mancherji Sorábji ... ... G.
Reporter, Mánikji Edalji .. .. G.

L.M. & S.

1877.

First Class.

Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji ... ... G.
DeSouza, Joseph A. ... ... G.
Jervis, Henry... ... ... G.

Second Class.

DeCunha, John Thomas ... ... G.
Devéchá, Frámji Ratanji ... ... G.
D'Oliveira, Braz A. ... ... G.
Lobo, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám ... ... G.
Mistri, Dinsháh Dorábji ... . G.
Mistri, Kávasji Hormasji ... ... G.

1878.

First Class.

Braganza, Bellarmino ... ... G.
Dádiná, Ratanji Rastamji ... ... G.
Dalál, Thákurdás Kikábhái ... ... G.
Desái, Manilál Gangádás ... ... G.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Frenchman, Edalji Pálanji ... ... G.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás ... ... G.
Váidya, Kuvarji Kávasji ... ... G.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth ... ... G.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorábsháh .. .. G.

Second Class.

Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Phirozsháh Behrámji ... ... G.
Dáruválá, Bamanji Frámji ... ... G.
Dias, Victorino ... ... G.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái ... ... G.
Fonseca, Caetano ... ... G.
Kolápurválá, Jamshedji Frámji ... ... G.
Nánávati, Bálábhái Maganlál ... ... G.
Pandit, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra... ... ... G.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Sethná, Erachshah Frámji ... ... G.

1879.

First Class.

Cámá, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... G.
Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopál ... ... G.
Doctor, Dhanjibhái Barjorji ... ... G.
Garde, Ganesh Krishna ... ... G.
Gazdar, Sorábji Fardunji ... ... G.
Jayakar, Vishvásráo Báláji ... ... G.
Keláválá, Mánikshah Jamshedji ... ... G.
Khot, Govind Venkáji ... ... G.
Simoens, Joseph Auspicio ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bocarro, A. ... . G.
Damniá, Bhikáji Jiváji ... ... G.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth ... ... G.
Gunderiá, Chunilál Govardhandás ... ... G.
Karanjiá, Mervánji Dhanjibhái ... ... G.
Mudliar, Náráyan Vekatachelam ... ... G.
Revitná, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... ... G.
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Gangádhar ... ... G.
Tárápurválá, Shávakshah Sorábji ... ... G.

1880.

First Class.

Choksi, Dosábhái Ardesir ... ... G.
Dádáchanji, Kávasji Edalji ... ... G.
Dádáchanji, Pálanji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dáji, Jehángier Kharshedji .. .. G.
Engineer, Kaikhosru Sorábji ... . G.
Gandeviá, Mervánji Navroji .. .. G.
Gokhalé, Vithal Vishnu, M.A. ... ... G.
Kharegát, Mervánji Pestanji ... ... G.
Rozario, Michael Arthur ... ... G.
Tukiná, Edalji Kávasji ... . G.
Wádiá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Wádiá, Jehángier Pestanji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Broker, Vithaldás Manordás .. .. G.
DeNazareth, Joaquim Vincent ... ... G.
Lisboa, Patrocinio ... ... G.
Prabhákar, Govindráo Bháu ... . G.

1881.

First Class.

Banát, Hormasji Edalji ... ... G.
Báriá, Dárásháh Hormasji ... ... G.
Lilámválá, Jehángier Jamshedji ... . G.
Master, Dinsháh Bamanji ... ... G.
Mulán, Phirozsháh Pálanji ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Dhondo Appáji ... ... G.
Umrigar, Nánábhái Rastamji ... ... G.
Viegas, Accacio Gabriel ... ... G.

Second Class.

Bhende, Káshináth Krishna... ... ... G.
Boyce, Sorábji Rastamji ... ... G.
Chhatrapati, Nilkanth Dáyábhái ... ... G.
Desái, Chunilál Ghelábhái ... ... G.
Dhume, Dámodar Raghunáth ... ... G.
Divechá, Frámji Dorábji ... ... G.
Gidha, Vináyakráo Govind ... ... G.
Joshi, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... G.
Kápadiá, Rastamji Jamshedji ... ... G.
Mádan, Frámji Edalji ... ... G.
Mus, Frámroz Ardesir ... ... G.
Nádirsháh, Sorábji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Nánji, Ratanji Dorábji ... ... G.
Páscal, Sorábji Kávasji ... ... G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Jamshedji... ... ... G.
Sirvai, Hormasji Nasarvánji ... ... G.

1882.

First Class.

Apte, Vishnu Gopál ... ... G.
Bonesetter, Fakirji Ratanji... ... ... G.
Gandeviá, Navroji Bamanji... ... ... G.
Káká, Sorábji Mánikji ... ... G.
Modi, Ardesir Dádábhái ... ... G.
Nánávati, Behrámji Hormasji ... ... G.

Second Class.

Coachman, Sorábji Ratanji .. .. G.
Dántrá, Barjorji Hormasji ... ... G.
Dhárgalkar, Lakshuman Bacháji ... ... G.
Edal-Behrám, Dinshah Jiváji ... ... G.

Káne, Sadáshiv Váman ... ... G.
Motiválá, Dinsháh Hormasji ... ... G.
Shirgávkar, Vishnu Jagannáth ... ... G.
Shroff, Barjorji Sorábji ... . G.
Váchá, Rastamji Kharshedji ... ... G.

1883.

Second Division.

Aquino, Thomas Hannibal ... ... G.
Bharuchá, Mervánji Kuvarji ... ... G.
Brown, Edwin Harold ... ... G.
Davlatjádá, Surajlál Mathurádás .. .. G.
DeMonte, Dominick A. ... ... G.
Dixon, Govind Mulji... ... ... G.
Káji, Chhaganlál Gulábdás ... ... G.
Kátrak, Nánábhái Navroji ... ... G.
Kutár, Rastamji Pálanji ... ... G.
Mirzá, Jáfar Kulibeg Fraidunbeg .. .. G.
Pinto, J. Orphino ... ... G.
Pochá, Jamshedji Pocháji ... ... G.
Poyntz, John William Walter ... ... G.
Sukhiá, Nádarsháh Hormasji ... ... G.

1884.

First Division.

Chokshi, Nasarvánji Hormasji ... ... G.
Khándválá, Tuljárám Chunirám ... ... G.
Lálkáká, Kávasji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Nariman, Sorábji Kharshedji ... ... G.
Shett, Meherjibhái Rastamji ... ... G.

Second Division.

Achyutráo, Parákhi Shrinivás ... ... G.
Bansháh, Nasarvánji Frámji ... ... G.
Barve, Shridhar Sakhárám ... ... G.
Bátliválá, Kávasji Mothábhái ... ... G.
Bhat, Maganlál Umiáshankar ... ... G.
Bhátavadekar, Mahádev Hari ... ... G.
Bocarro, John Eugene ... ... G.
Bopardikar, Gangádhar Gopál ... ... G.
Dádarkar, Bhovánishankar Bálkrishna ... ... G.
DeAttaides, Francis X. ... ... G.
Gordon, Herbert Leslie ... ... G.
Kámle, Keshav Gopál ... ... G.
Kátrak, Dosábhái Hormasji ... ... G.

Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Narimán, Pestanji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Nicolson, Jijibhái Pestanji ... ... G.
Nilkanth, Anubhái Mahipatrám ... ... G.
Patel, Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái... ... ... G.
Penti, Jehángier Hirjibhái ... ... G.
Santuk, Kharshedji Santukji ... ... G.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth ... ... G.
Spencer, Kaikhosru Nánábhái ... ... G.
Unválá, Jamshedji Bhikáji ... ... G.
Velkar, Atmárám Vásudev ... ... G.

L.C.E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Ráoji ... ...P.E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ... .P.E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ... ...P.E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái ... ... P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel ... ...P.E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A. ... ...P.E.

1872.

Second Class

Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji ... ...P.E.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna ... ...P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Dáte, Náráyan Vináyak ... ...P.E.
Godbole, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A. ... ...P.E.

Second Class.

Sáne, Báláji Bápuji, B.A. ... .. P.E.
Vajifdár, Mánikji Hormasji . .. . P.E

1874.

First Class.

*Bámanji Sorábji .. .. P E.

Second Class.

Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji . ... .. P.E.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar .. ..P.E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ... ...P.E.
Kángá, Hormasji Adarji ... ... P.E.
Karve, Vásudev Hari ... . P.E.
Khandáláválá, Pestanji Dorábji .. . ... P.E.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ... . P.E.

1875.

First Class.

Chandanáni, Pritamdás Parsumal . .. .P.E.
Dalál, Chunilál Táráchand .. . ... P.E.

Second Class.

Modi, Ardesir Kávasji . .. . P.E.
Pile, Bálkrishna Náráyan . . .. P.E.

1876.

First Class.

Nimmo, Edward Hope . ... P E.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji, B.A. . .. . P.E.
Williams, Arthur Henry ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu ... . P E.
Hindiá, Durgárám Ghelábhái . . P.E.
Kávishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatrám . .. .. P.E.
Mulé, Rámchandra Ballál .. ... . P.E.
Nánávati, Dáyabhái Maganlál .. .. P.E.
Sáthe, Dhondo Sakhárám ... .. . P.E.

* Surname not known.

1877.

First Class.

Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji, B.A. ... ...P.E

Second Class.

Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ... ...P.E.
Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji ... ...P.E.
Desái, Motibhái Vághjibhái ... ...P.E.
Dharmádhikári, Bálkrishna Gangádhar ... ...P.E.
Lavánivál, Eknáth Sakhárám ... ...P.E.
Modak, Anant Raghunáth ... ...P.E.
Nagarset, Vithaldás Narottamdás ... ...P.E.
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman ... ...P.E.
Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji ... ...P.E.

1878.

Second Class.

Bhágvat, Sadáshiv Rámchandra... ... ...P.E.
Chhatre, Nilkanth Vináyak ... ... P.E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ... ...P.E.
Desái, Vasanji Kalliánji ... ...P.E.
Keshkámat, Rámchandra Anant ... ...P.E.
Ribeiro, C. Antonio ... ...P.E.
Rodrigues, Joaquim ... ...P.E.

Pass.

Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái ... ...P.E.
Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Ganesh ... ...P.E.
Mehtá, Harivadanrám Manirám ... ...P.E.
Saráf, Venkatráo Anant ... ...P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Apte, Ganesh Krishna, B.A. ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Gulábbhái Kanthadji .. .. P.E.
Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ... ... P.E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... P.E.
Muzumdár, Máneklál Narbherám ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Dalál, Jamshedji Jehángier ... ... P.E.
Dás, Dharnidhar ... ... P.E.
Hajará, Dinánáth ... ... P.E.
Kalghatgi, Krishnáji Gururáo ... ... P.E.
Láte, Vásudev Pándurang... ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Chimanlál ... ... P.E.
Mus, Nánábhái Ardesir... ... ... P.E.
Nádarsháh, Jamshedji Dádábhái ... ... P.E.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji ... ... P.E.
Pávri, Kharshedji Navroji ... ... P.E.
Sheth, Bhukandás Itchhárám ... ... P.E.

1880.

First Class.

Gáytonde, Gopál Vishvambhar ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Dudley, Charles Wiltshire ... ... P.E.
Ghárpure, Rámchandra Govind ... ... P.E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ... P.E.
Hall, William ... ... P.E.
Ribeiro, F. P. Victor ... ... P.E.
Williamson, Alexander John ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Bhándáre, Rámchandra Bhikáji ... ... P.E.
Ghárpure, Náráyan Hari ... ... P.E.
Páthak, Pránshankar Dayáshankar ... ... P.E.
Siddhe, Dinkar Náráyan ... ... P.E.

1881.

First Class.

Bharuchá, Mánikji Sheriárji ... ... C.Sc.
Chakrabati, Bhutanáth ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bilgi, Rudráppá Virbasáppá ... ... C.Sc.
Desái, Vithal Tátiá ... ... C.Sc.
Gádgil, Anant Rámchandra ... ... C.Sc.
Lele, Mahádev Vankatesh ... ... C.Sc.
Moharir, Báláji Gangádhar ... ... C.Sc.
Spencer, Hiráji Nánábhái . . .. C.Sc.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Khándekar, Keshav Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Engineer, Raghunáth Makund ... ... C.Sc.
Khandheriá, Popatlál Dungarsi ... ... C.Sc.
Lálá, Kíasing Rámsing ... ... C.Sc.
Mehtá, Váváhái Haridás ... ... C.Sc.
Modi, Maganlál Thákordás ... ... C.Sc.
Nádirsháh, Ardesir Navroji ... ... C.Sc.
Ráo, Kekobád Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

1882.

Second Class.

Angal, Ráoji Báburáo ... ... C.Sc.
Belani, Khimchand Ravji ... ... C.Sc.
Bogá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji ... ... C.Sc.
Desái, Náthábhái Avichaldás ... ... C.Sc.
Gánu, Keshav Hari ... ... C.Sc.
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Surveyor, Mánikji Ratanji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Joshipará, Pránlál Kahándás ... ... C.Sc.
Kángá, Kávasji Dádábhái ... ... C.Sc.
Náik, Kasanji Ranchhodji ... ... C.Sc.
Náik, Timáji Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.
Pandit, Parshurám Vithal ... ... C.Sc.
Pávri, Bamanji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Pávri, Dorábji Temulji ... ... C.Sc.
Trivedi, Bhagvánji Nágji ... ... C.Sc.

1883.

First Class.

Ahmadi, Ibráhim Shaik Dáud ... ... C.Sc.

Second Class.

Bhaválkar, Mártand Váman ... ... C.Sc.
Mádan, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Alekar, Rámchandra Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Bámji, Mánikji Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.
Bhándáre, Hari Bhikáji ... ... C.Sc.
Dáji, Sorábji Jamshedji ... ... C.Sc.
Dalál, Kilábhái Dulabhrám ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Náráyan Janárdan ... ... C.Sc.
Kátrak Navroji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

Kátre, Narsingráo Krishnayá ... ... C.Sc
Kotvál, Hormasji Jamshedji .. .. C.Sc.
Mitra, Haripad .. .. C.Sc.
Rishi, Gopál Bálkrishna . ... C.Sc
Rowe, William F. .. .. C.Sc.
Mulligan, William George Tobias ... . C.Sc.

January, 1884.

First Class.

Visvesvaraiya, Mokshagundam ... . C.Sc

Second Class.

Dev, Váman Náráyan ... ... C.Sc
Kátre, Mangesh Ráo ... ... C.Sc
Sháh, Bháilál Purshottamdás ... ... C.Sc
Varneshiyár, Sitárám Sambásiv ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Dalál, Nasarvánji Mancherji ... ... C.Sc.
Dáte, Vithal Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.
Garde, Náráyan Dattátraya ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Moro Govind ... ... C.Sc.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji .. .. C Sc.
Vyás, Gavrishankar Harjivandás ... ... C.Sc.

March, 1884.

Pass.

Yatgiri, Subráo Venkatesh ... ... C.Sc.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Undergraduates and others who have passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A

1881.

Pass.

Mangalvedhekar, Náráyan Rághavendra ... . D.
O'Grady, George Austin ... ...St.X.
* Sahasrabudhe, Náráyan Ganesh ... ... D
Vajifdár, Jamshedji Merjibhái ... ...St.X.

1882.

First Class.

*Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji ... ... E.

* Passed the B. A. Examination of 1883

Second Class.

Ráo, Paul Ganesh ... ... F.G.A.

Pass.

Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra ... ... E.
Devbhánkar, Raghunáth Váman ... ... D.
Devdhar, Maheshvar Náráyan... ... ... St.X.
Gobhái, Mánikji Kávasji ... ... E.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Hari ... ... E.
Joshi, Sakhárám Ganesh ... ... D.
Nánávati, Hormasji Ádarji ... ... E.
Pahlájáni, Shivandás Lálsing ... ... E.
Patel, Bápuji Sorábji ... ... E.
Ránáde, Vishvanáth Balvant ... ... D.
Vakhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman ... ... D.
Yájnik, Mádhavlál Javerilál ... ... E.

1883.

Second Class.

Angal, Balvant Rámchandra ... ... D.
Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav ... ... E.
Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar ... ... D.
Bhat, Mahádev Váman ... ... D.
Bhátavadekar, Ganpat Keshav... ... ... F.G.A.
Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji ... ... E.
Desái, Gulábbhái Vasanji ... ... E.
Ezra, Reuben ... ... E.
Gádgil, Sadáshiv Bápuji ... ... D.
Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji ... ... E.
Gokhale, Gopál Krishna ... ... R.C. & D.
Hardikar, Chintáman Krishna ... ... D.
Kángá, Pestanji Mánikji ... ... St.X.
Karve, Dhondo Keshav ... ... E.
Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji ... ... St.X.
Mehtá, Náranji Kuvarji ... ... E.
Moulvi, Sirájudin Abdul Fattáh ... ... E.
Naik, Harichandra Sadáshiv ... ... St.X.
Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji ... ... E.
Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji ... ... E.
Pátil, Govind Appáji ... ... E.
Sovani, Govind Krishnáji ... ... E.
Thákore, Manilál Ajitrái ... ... E.
Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái ... ... St.X.

Pass.

Adhyáru, Morárji Náráyanji .. .. E.
Apte, Chintáman Náráyan ... ... D.

Apte, Mahádev Krishna	D.
Bákre, Vishnu Vináyak	E.
Bálsekar, Manjáppá Nilkanth	F.G.A.
Betigiri, Svámiráo Narhar	D.
Bháte, Vithal Bálkrishna	E.
Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman...	D.
Chirmule, Vásudev Ganesh	R.C. & D.
Dánge, Vishnu Náráyan	D.
Dátár, Hanumant Rámráo	D.
Desái, Sákarlál Chandulál	E.
Deshpánde, Shankar Ganesh	D.
Dnyáni, Harsukhrái Trimbakrái	E.
Dubásh, Jehángier Phirozsháh	E.
Dugal, Bháskar Rámchandra	D.
Gádgil, Vishnu Gangádhar	D.
Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar	E.
Gursing, Shivanmal Naumal	E.
Hirámánek, Rastamji Mánikji	E.
Jayakar, Anandráo Rámchandra	St. X.
Joglekar, Ganesh Venkatesh	D.
Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna	E.
Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal	D.
Kamatnurkar, Ganesh Rámchandra	D.
Kánekar, Moreshvar Keshav	D.
Kánetkar, Váman Hari	R.C. & E.
Karmarkar, Hari Bhikáji	R. C.
Kulkarni, Eknáth Subráo	R.C. & D.
Laskari, Hormasji Bápuji	St. X.
Limaye, Purshottam Raghunáth	D.
Májgávkar, Bálkrishna Rango	D.
Majmudár, Sárábhái Válábhái	D.
Mandlik, Shivrám Gangádhar	E.
Mangalvedhekar, Rájeráo Vithal	E.
Mantri, Káshináth Janárdan	E.
Master, Manchersháh Bamanji	St. X.
Mávlankar, Vásudev Keshav	St. X.
Mehtá, Dinsháh Fardunji	E.
Modak, Gopál Trimbak	E.
Mule, Gangádhar Bálkrishna	E.
Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir	St. X.
Nadgoudá, Nilkanth Annáráo	E.
Nagarválá, Jamshedji Navroji	D.
Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth	D.
Nisál, Shivrám Náráyan	D.
Pandit, Ráoji Parshurám	E.
Paránjapye, Hari Rámchandra...	D.
Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan	E.
Patvardhan, Gajánan Bháskar	D.

Patvardhan, Ganesh Vináyak ... ... D.
Patvardhan, Mádhav Náráyan ... ... D.
Patvardhan, Raghunáth Krishna ... ... F.G.A.
Patel, Dorábji Mánikji ... ... F.G.A.
Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji ... ... E.
Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir ... ... E.
Pleader, Ardesir Nasarvánji ... ... St. X.
Ráná, Frámji Ardesir ... ... St. X.
Rásinkar, Vishnu Krishna ... ... E.
Rele, Shántárám Ganesh ... ... St. X.
Sabnis, Náráyan Ghanashám ... ... E.
Sethná, Dárásháh Shápurji ... ... D.
Shengarpavár, Náráyan Subáji ... ... D.
Surveyor, Nasarvánji Fakirji ... ... E.
Taná, Morárji Anandji ... ... E.
Valevelkar, Pándurang Báburáo ... . E.
Vargharkar, Jacob Bápuji ... ... E.
Varlikar, Moreshvar Ráoji ... ... F.G.A.
Vijayakar, Dinkar Khanderáo ... ... St. X.
Vyás, Rághavji Jayakrishna ... ... E.
Záte, Mahádev Rangnáth ... ... F.G.A.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.Sc.

1880.

Second Class.

Marzbán, Marzbán Mancharji ... ... E.
Pandit, Harilál Mulshankar ... ... E.

1883.

Second Class.

Ráo, Karpur Shrinivásráo ... ... C. Sc.

Pass.

Parvati, Rámráo K. ... ... C. Sc.

UNDERGRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ... ... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ... ... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ... ... E.

1863.

* Barzorji, Kharshedji ... ... D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman ... ... D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyák ... ... D.
Mistri, Pálanji Adarji ... ... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ... ... E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji ... ... E.

1865, *March.*

* Govindás, Varjivandás ... ... E.

1865, *December.*

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji ... ... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ... ... E.
Davé, Revváshankar Tripuráshankar ... ... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ... ... F.G.A. & E.
*Dvárkánáth Rághobá ... ... D.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ... ... F.G.A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ... ... E.
Britto, Julius Lucas ... . F.G.A.
Gunderiá, Máneklál Gordhandás ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál ... ... D.

1867.

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev .. .. E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji ... ... E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji ... ... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji ... ... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái .. .. E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshottam ... ... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari ... ... E.

1868.

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu .. .. D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Dávar, Jehángier Edalji ... ... E.

Surname not known.

Dave, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar ... ... E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji ... . E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji ... ... D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám .. .. E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias ... ... D.
Javeri, Navanidhlál Govindlál ... ... E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchhoddás ... ... E. & F. G. A.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant ... ... E.
Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji ... ... D.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar ... ... D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji ... ... E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji ... ... E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan ... ... E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu ... ... D.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ... ... E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth ... ... D.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ... ... E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ... ... E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ... ... E.

1869.

Athale, Bhikdev Vásudev ... ... E.
Bakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... D.
Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan ... ... E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan... ... ... D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moreshvar ... ... E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás ... ... E.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ... ... E.
Dev, Krishnáji Siddheshvar .. .. D.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishna... ... ... D.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra ... ... D.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan .. .. E.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám ... ... E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh ... ... E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan ... ... E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji ... ... E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji ... ... E.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji ... ... E
*Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh ... ... D
Diké, Rámchandra Chintáman ... ... D
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám ... ... D.
Ganpule, Náráyan Vináyak ... ... D
Gokhale, Ganesh Káshináth ... ... D

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1875.

Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji ... ... E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhavánishankar ... ... E.
Kohiyár, Jehángiersháh Erachsháh ... ... E.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji ... ... E.
Pánandikar, Gopál Venkatesh ... . F.G.A. & E.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav ... ... E.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji ... ... E.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant ... ... E.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan ... ... E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ... ... E.

1871.

Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji ... ... E.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari ... ... D.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji ... ... E.
*Dámle, Krishnáji Hari... ... ... E.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein ... ... E.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna ... ... D.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánand ... ... E.
Khambátá, Pestanji Aspandiárji ... ... E.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ... ... E.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsinh ... ... D.
Sule, Sitárám Bhagvant ... ... E.

1872.

Abhyankar, Vithal Trimbak .. .. D.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat ... ... E.
Bhavanáni, Dolatrám Suratsing... ... ... E.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak... ... ... D.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang ... ... D.
Gothaskar, Sakhárám Pándurang ... ... E.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth... ... ... D.

1873.

Anikhindikar, Sambhu Chandáppá ... ... D.
Apte, Krishnáji Ballál ... ... F.G.A.
Apte, Shankar Ráoji ... ... D.
Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna... ... ... D.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv ... ... E.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji ... ... E.
Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna ... ... E.
Dalál, Mánikji Nasarvánji ... ... E.

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* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1875.

Dánde, Keshav Govind .. .. D.
Desái, Dolatráí Surbhai . ... E.
Devnalkar, Bhiku Rághobá ... ... F.G.A.
Goro, Náráyan Shivrám .. .. D.
Kale, Gangádhar Hari ... ... D.
Keily, Robert .. .. St.X.
Kelkar, Pushottam Gopál ... ... E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ... ... D.
Lokurkar, Svamiráo Rághavendra ... ... D.
Lyons, William Robert .. .. St.X.
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth .. .. E.
Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái . .. . E.

1874.

Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái ... ... E.
Bidi, Shrinivás Jivájí ... . D.
Corkery, William Alfred ... ... E.
Dhairyaván, Raghunáth Dvárkánáth . .. .. St.X.
Gokhale, Vishnu Narayan ... ... F.G.A.
Gordon, Robert Lish . ... .. E.
Heblikar, Bháskarráo Rámchandra ... ... D.
Jamsetji, Kávasji Khairshedji .. .. E. & St. X.
Jervis, Alfred Samuel . . .. E. & St. X.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukandás ... ... E.
Kále, Náráyan Rámchandra .. .. E.
Kamlápurkar, Shrinivás Svámiráo .. .. D.
Khambátá, Dinshah Dosábhái .. .. E.
Kher, Sitárám Náráyan .. .. D.
Khot, Náráyan Venkáji . .. . F.G.A.
Lele, Káshináth Krishna . .. . D.
Mandlik, Dhondo Gangádhar . ... E. & F. G. A.
Manghirmalláni, Hastám Hotchand . . . ... E.
Mirzá, Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg . . .. .. E.
Mudhar, Dámodar Viziárangam ... . D.
Mulgávkar, Vináyak Náráyan .. .. E. & St. X.
Nábar, Vásudev Shivájí .. .. E.
Nichhure, Ganesh Anant ... ... D.
Oka, Krishnájí Govind . ... D.
Padvekar, Vishnu Sakhárám . ... St X.
Panhalkar, Rámchandra Abáji . ... E.
Párikh, Chhotálál Durgárám .. .. E.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal .. .. D.
Purandhare, Khanderáo Vithal ... . D.
Renávikar, Anant Apáji ... ... D.
Sett, Motichand Udhavji ... . E.
Sukathankar, Sitárám Vishnu ... ... St.X.

Tarkhad, Shrinivás Dádobá ... ... St.X.
*Abduláli, Moizuddin Jivábhái ... ... E.

1875.

Bádsháh, Kávasji Jámásji ... ... E.
Chavkar, Vináyak Balvant ... ... D.
Chinái, Bejanji Sorábji ... ... D.
Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji ... ... E.
Deshpánde, Bhikáji Anandráo ... ... E. & F. G.A.
Dharádhar, Vasant Lakshuman... ... ... St.X.
Dhavle, Govind Moreshvar ... ... D.
Dhond, Jagannáth Krishna .. .. E.
Gokhale, Vithal Mahádev ... ... E.
Gondhalékar, Rámchandra Mahádev ... ... D.
Hiráná, Dosabhái Mervánji ... ... F.G.A. &.E.
Jones, John Hugh... ... ... E.
Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan ... ... F.G.A. & E.
Kavmudiá, Manilál Sevakrám ... ... E.
Kerur, Bábáji Yalgurd ... ... D.
Lálváni, Lilárám Vatanmal ... ... E.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji ... ... E.
McInerny, James ... ... St X.
Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhár ... ... D.
Pandiá, Dolatrám Kirpárám ... ... E.
Parulekar, Shivrám Hari ... ... E.
Páthak, Navroji Hormasji ... ... E.
Páthak, Sorábji Kaikhosru ... ... E.
Pátháre, Káshináth Janárdan ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Hari Rámchandra ... ... E.
Pávgi, Náráyan Bhaváráo ... ... E.
Pereira, Conrad R. ... ... St.X.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh ... ... E.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth ... ... E.

1876.

Alimchandáni, Davlatrám Jethmal ... ... E.
Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu ... ... E.
Jalgávkar, Khando Shámráo ... ... D.
Karmarkar, Hari Ganesh ... ... D.
Malkáni, Shásanmal Pribdás ... ... E.
Manerikar, Yashvant Purshottam ... ... E.
Paránjapye, Báláji Rámchandra... ... ... E.
Pinto, Peter Manuel ... ... D.

* Surname not known.

1877.

Pass.

Athale, Padmákar Dámodar ... ... E.
Bhándáre, Sadánand Trimbak ... ... E.
Gavánkar, Lakshuman Rághobá... ... ... E.
Kátrak, Hormasji Shápurji ... ... F.G.A.
Kelkar, Sadáshiv Ganesh ... ... E.
*Kulkarni, Báláji Hari ... ... E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... St.X.
Padamji, Sorábji Pestanji ... ... D.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar .. .. E.
Puráni, Bálkrishna Narbherám ... ... E.
Sutáriá, Lallubhái Mathurbhái ... ... E.
Vyas, Hargovind Harináráyan ... ... E.
Zuzarte, Amaro Andre ... ...E. & St. X.

1878.

Pass.

Anklesariá, Bamanshah Kharshedji ... . E.
Buch, Bhupatráí Dayálji ... . E.
Chavbal, Mahádev Sitárám ... ... E.
Dátár, Shambhu Shankar ... ... D.
*Date, Krishnáji Siddheshvar ... ... D.
Gracias, Pascal ... ... St.X.
Joshipará, Pránlál Káhándás ... ... E.
Kátrak, Mánikji Shápurji ... ... F.G.A.
Majmudár, Govindlál Bápálál ... ... E.
Rángnekar, Náráyan Atmárám ... ... E.

1879.

Second Class.

Godbode, Sadáshiv Máhádáji ... ... E.
Pereira, Frank Charles ... ... St.X.

Pass.

Aiken, John Charles ... ... D.
Broker, Rámdás Chhabildás ... ... E.
Daru, Harilál Tuljárám ... ... E.
Ghásválá, Sorábji Edalji . ... E.
Jahágirdár, Hanumant Rághavendra ... . D.
Javeri, Pránlál Dvárkádás ... . E.
Kángá, Nasarvánji Kávasji .. .. St.X.
Khambátá, Sorábji Kávasji .. .. E.
Khándekar, Gopál Rámchandra .. ... F.G.A. & E

* Passed the B.A. Examination of 1883.

Kharé, Bápu Abáji ... ... D.
Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna ... ... E
Mehtá, Sámaldás Chhaganlál ... ... E.
Náik, Nágarji Dáyábhá ... ... E.
Petit, Bamanji Dinsháhji... ... ... St.X.
Phátak, Shripat Bálkrishna ... ... D.
Sámant, Hari Rámkrishna ... ... F.G.A.
Shukla, Náráyan Gangádhar ... ... D.
Vijayakar, Yashvantráo Khanderáo ... ... E.

1880, *April.*

Second Class.

Bahádurji, Kaikhorsu Nasarvánji ... ... St.X.

Pass.

Allbless, Navroji Dádábhái ... ... E. & St.X.
Bháve, Purshottam Moreshvar ... ... F.G.A.
Dalál, Motilál Gangádás... ... ... E.
Dáte, Báláji Sadáshiv ... ... D.
Desái, Khushálbhái Ranchhodji... ... ... G. C.
Desái, Sadgun Desáibhái... ... ... F.G.A.
Dhume, Anandráo Raghunáth ... ... St. X.
Doctor, Rustim Dosábhái ... ... E.
Godbole, Rámchandra Jagannáth ... ... D.
Jayakar, Ishvarchandra Rámchandra ... ... St.X.
Kalburgi, Viráppá Racháppá ... ... D.
Nádgir, Narsingráo Ganesh ... ... D.
Nádkarni, Mahádev Gangádhar ... ... E.
Názar, Atmáram Hirálál ... ... E.
Pai, Dattárám Vishvanáth ... ... St. X.
Sahasrabudhe, Vásudev Ganesh ... ... F.G.A.
Sángle, Anant Máruti ... ... F.G.A.
Syed, Achartlál Jivanlál .. .. G.C.
Trivedi, Trikamlál Dámodar ... ... E. & F.G.A.
Vakil, Shápurji Jehángier ... ... F.G.A.
Váchá, Dorábji Hirjibhái ... . E.
Vijayakar, Nánuji Harischandra ... ... E.

Undergraduates and others who have passed the Previous Examination.

1880, *December.*

Second Class.

Arkátkar, Shankar Balvantráo ... ... E.
Bhardi, Hanmant Rámchandra ... ... D.

Bohorá, Mansukhlál Devchand ...	G. C. & E
Dias, Erasmo Xavier ...	St.X.
Pandit, Dattátraya Moreshvar ...	D.
Pátankar, Parshurám Náráyan	D.
Poredi, Sayáji Shiváji ...	D.
Wágle, Bháu Mangesh ...	St.X. & E.

Pass.

Anandkar, Yashvant Nilkanth ...	E.
Bakshi, Venkat Rághavendra ...	F.G.A.
Bhájiválá, Mánikji Limji...	E.
Bhátkhande, Vishnu Náráyan ...	E.
Chándekar, Vásudev Vithal ...	E.
Dharádhar, Rámchandra Rághobá ...	E.
Godbole, Rámchandra Ballál ...	D
Jayavant, Rámchandra Bháskar ...	E.
Joglekar, Keshav Rámchandra...	D.
Joshi, Mahádev Dinkar ...	D.
Kángá, Pestanji Kávasji ...	St.X.
Khandáláválá, Bhukandás Chunilál ...	E.
Khot, Krishnáji Venkáji...	F.G.A.
Modi, Kalliándás Keshavdás ...	E.
Moghe, Gangádhar Náráyan ...	F.G.A.
Nimonkar, Mahádev Rámchandra ...	E.
Panthaki, Kaikhosru Kekobád ...	E.
Parchure, Sádáshiv Gopál ...	D.
Pochá, Ardesir Bápuji ...	E.
Sanzgire, Jagannáth Sundarráo ...	E.
Sheth, Sárábhái Maganbhái ...	G. C. & St. X.
Sutáriá, Javerbhái Garbadbhái ...	E. &. F. G.A.
Todankar, Rámchandra Bhágoji ...	F.G.A.
Vaidya, Mahádev Parshurám ...	D.
Vijayakar, Shripat Khanderáo ...	E.
Wágle, Ganpatráo Raghunáth ...	St. X.

1881.

Second Class.

Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra ...	F.G.A.
Sabnis, Rámchandra Ghanashám ...	St. X.
Sakalátválá, Jamshedji Edalji ...	E.

Pass.

Bámboatválá, Dádábhái Adarji ...	E
Banáji, Sorábji Shávakshah ...	F.G.A
Bhátavadekar, Purshottam Hari ...	D
Dalál, Chunilál Jivandás ...	F.G.A

Desái, Amidhar Ranchhodji ... ... G.C.
Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth ... ...R.C.
Fazhyder, Ali Asgar bin Háji Hassan ... ... E.
Gádgil, Parshurám Hari.. ... ... D.
Joshi, Purshottam Nilkanth ... ... F.G.A.
Kále, Vishnu Shripat ... ... D.
Lele, Gangádhar Váman ... ... D.
Mehtá, Rastamji Mervánji ... . F.G.A.
Ozá, Mánshankar Parmánandás... ... ... E.
Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh ... ... E.
Pandiá, Harisukhrám Panditrám ... ... E.
Pandit, Atmárám Vishnu ... ... St.X.
Parvatikar, Rámchandra Krishna ... ... D.
Páthak, Rastamji Hormasji ... ... E.
Patel, Dorábji Mánikji ... ... F.G.A.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Trimbak ... . E.
Sapre, Vishnu Vináyak ... ... F.G.A.
Shende, Ganesh Raghunáth ... . F.G.A
Tejáni, Muhámmad Hásan ... ... E.

1882.

Second Class.

Doctor, Shápurji Barjorji ... ... E.
Munshi, Gulám Muhámmad Bávámiá ... ... E.
Parchure, Vináyak Náráyan ... ... D.
Vaishnav, Anandráo Dvárkádás ... ... B.C. & G.C.

Pass.

Angal, Balvant Rámchandra ... ... D.
Atre, Bálkrishna Narhar ... ... D.
Bápat, Dattátraya Sakhárám ... ... D.
Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozesháh ... ... D.
Columbáválá, Rastamji Kávasji ... ... St.X.
Desái, Naginbhái Santukbhái ... ...B.C.
Devdhar, Sitárám Ganesh ... ... D.
Devrukhakar, Náráyan Sadáshiv ... ... St.X.
Engineer, Hirjibhái Dinsháhji ... ... St.X.
Jagde, Ganesh Balvant ... ... D.
Jávadekar, Dattátraya Jagannáth ... .R.C.
Javeri, Krishnadás Vishnudás ... ... D.
Jayavant, Bháskar Lakshuman ... ... E.
Joglekar, Lakshuman Náráyan ... ... D.
Khánzode, Ambádás Ravji ... ... E.
Mádan, Sorábji Edalji ... ... St.X.
Master, Sávaksháh Rastamji ... ... E.

Mehtá, Lallubhái Sámaldás ... ... E.
Mehtá, Mancherji Fardunji ... ... St. X.
Mehtá, Navanidhrái Harjivandás ... ... E.
Modi, Jekisandás Murárdás ... ... St. X.
Moghe, Vishnu Balvant ... ...R.C.
Mudivedkar, Shrinivás Rájeráo ... ...R.C.
Oka, Gopináth Vináyak ... ... F.G.A.
Pandiá, Bhagvantrám Narbherám ... ...B.C.
Parvaté, Shridhar Balvant ... ... D.
Pradhán, Káshináth Bábáji ... ... E.
Sahasrabudhe, Ganesh Balvant ... ... D.
Sámant, Námdev Vithal ... ... E.
Sáthe, Shankar Keshav ... ... D
Sáthaye, Shridhar Náráyan ... ... D.
Sháh, Mahásukh Narsinhdás ... .G.C.
Shástri, Jametrám Gavrishankar ... ... B.C. & G.C.
Sutáriá, Chhotálál Chunilál ... ...B.C.
Tarkhad, Rámchandra Atmárám ... ... St. X.
Tátá, Edalji Pestanji ... ... E.
Tikle, Nátu Shrikrishna ... ... D.
Trivedi, Tanmanshankar Ratanshankar ... ...B.C.
Tupe, Govind Balvant ... ... F.G.A.
Váknis, Dinkar Hari ... ... D.
Velankar, Rámchandra Hari ... ... St. X.
Wádiá, Lavji Mervánji ... ... E.

1883.

Second Class.

Adváni, Hiránand Khemsing ... ... E
Bakshi, Govind Bajáji ... ... D
Banáji, Frámji Kávasji ... ... E
Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev ... ... D
Bhardá, Bhikáji Dorábji ... ... E
Bhidé, Ráoji Janárdan ... ... D
Dáte, Náráyan Káshináth ... ... D
Desái, Gulábrái Govindrám ... ... E
Hanson, Charles Maurice ... ... D
Javeri, Mathrádás Rámchand ... ... E
Joshi, Chintáman Hari ... ... E
Koyáji, Koyáji Nasarvánji ... ... E
Pátkar, Dámodar Raghunáth ... ... D
Puránik, Shankar Vishnu ... ... E
Reporter, Edalji Dárásháh ... ... E
Sáne, Venkáji Moreshvar... ... ...R.C
Surveyor, Kharshedi Nasarvánji ... ... F.G,A

Pass.

Abhyánkar, Sakhárám Vishnu ...	E.
Adváni, Himatsing Gajsing ...	E.
Akhund, Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Alli ...	E.
Alekar, Gopál Bápuji ...	B.C.
Argikar, Lakshuman Bhimráo ...	R.C.
Athale, Ganesh Vishnu ...	F.G.A.
Atre, Hanumant Bápuráo ...	D.
Bakshi, Chinubhái Madhubhái ...	G.C.
Bápat, Gopál Váman ...	E.
Bápat, Mahádev Sakhárám ...	D.
Bondigiri, Krishnáji Báláji ...	R.C.
Bhagtáni, Reváchand Rámrakhiámal ...	E.
Bharde, Shivrám Eknáth...	E.
Bhide, Nágesh Pándurán ...	R.C.
Bokil, Amrit Mahádev ...	D.
Chándorkar, Dinkar Trimbak ...	F.G.A.
Chavbal, Nilkanth Bháskar ...	D.
Chilmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh ...	D.
Chitnis, Gangádharráo Mádhav...	E.
Chohán, Odhavji Devji ...	F.G.A.
Dábholkar, Ganesh Krishna ...	F.G.A.
Dalál, Bálkrishnadás Pitámbardás ...	E.
Dámle, Anant Mahádev ...	R.C.
Dámle, Bháu Krishna ...	D.
Daphtari, Kisanlál Ratanlál ...	St. X.
Desái, Edalji Jámáspji ...	B.C.
Desái, Haribhái Gopálji ...	B.C.
Desái, Haridhar Ranchhodji ...	G.C.
Desái, Hirálál Motilál ...	B.C. & G.C.
Desái, Pándurang Anant...	R.C.
Deshmukh, Vishnu Keshav ...	D.
Deshpánde, Shivrám Ganesh ...	D.
Dhadphale, Krishnáji Bahirav ...	D.
Dholkiá, Manishankar Sadáshankar ...	B.C.
Dhond, Rámchandra Sájo ...	St. X.
Dikshit, Bahirav Vishnu...	D.
Diván, Umedrám Girdharlál ...	St. X.
Ezekiel, Ezekiel Moses ...	F.G.A.
Gándhi, Dosábhái Kharshedji ...	E.
Ghánekar, Lakshuman Govind ...	B.C.
Gite, Cyril Mánkoji ...	E.
Gogte, Bálvant Rámkrishna ...	D.
Gokhale Janárdan Ganesh ...	D.
Gole, Gopál Shivrám ...	D.
Hodiválá, Shápursháh Hormasji ...	E.
Huilgolkar, Lakshuman Narsinha ...	R.C. & D

Kádri, Shamsudin Sayedmiá .. ..G.C.
Kále, Báburáo Náráyan ... ... D.
Kále, Ganesh Bápuji ... ...R.C.
Kále, Moreshvar Rámchandra ... . F.G.A.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Bamansháh ... ... E.
Karnik, Bábáji Abáji ... ...B.C.
Karnik, Krishnaráo Balvant ... ...G.C.
Kázi, Gordhandás Nautamrám ... ...B.C.
Kolkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ... .R.C.
Khándekar, Bájiráo Vishnu ... ...R.C.
Kharé, Vishnu Vináyak ... ... D.
Kharvandikar, Náráyan Váman ... ... D.
Konnur, Shesho Janárdan ... ... D.
Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshuman ... ... D.
Korgávkar, Káshináth Rámkrishna ... ... F.G.A.
Kotvál, Pestanji Sorábji ... ... St. X.
Koyáji, Dárásháh Kuvarji ... ... E.
Koyáji, Hormazyár Kuvarji ... ... E.
Kukáná, Frámji Jamshedji ... ... St. X.
Kundanmaláni, Lálchand Hasmal ... ... E.
Lálváni, Dalpatrái Rochirám ... ... E.
Lele, Rámchandra Sadáshiv ... ... D.
Lenahan, Herbert Thomas ... ... E.
Masand, Atmárám Gangárám ... ... E.
Mehd, Chhaganlál Anantrái ... ...B.C.
Mehtá, Motichand Javerchand ... ... E.
Mehtá, Nagindás Gokaldás ... ...B.C.
Mehtá, Umedrám Jametrám .. .. B.C.
Modák, Rámchandra Váman ... ... D.
Nábar, Dattátraya Náráyan ... ... F.G.A.
Nene, Vithal Shankar ... ... D.
Pádhye, Dattátraya Keshav ... ...R.C.
Paránjapye, Hari Krishna ... ... D.
Patel, Chaturbhái Valabhbhái ... ... B.C. & G.C.
Patel, Chunilál Kákubhái ... ...G.C.
Patel, Dhanjisháh Edalji ... ... E. & B.C.
Patvardhan, Dámodar Ganesh ... ... E.
Patvardhan, Vásudev Vithal ... ... F.G.A.
Pense, Dattátraya Rangnáth ... ... D.
Pethe, Annáji Rámchandra ... ... D.
Risvádkar, Shivrám Keshav ... ... D.
Sahasrabudhe, Bápu Ganesh .. ..R.C.
Sahasrabudhe, Trimbak Sakhárám ... ... D.
Seth, Lálbhái Dalpatbhái .. .. G.
Seth, Vithaldás Bhagvandás ... ... St. X.
Sethná, Rastamji Aspandiarji ... ... D.
Shendre, Vishnu Náráyan ... ... D.

Shukla, Dalpatrám Bhagvánji ... ... E.
Sohoni Krishnáji Vishnu ... ... D.
Sule, Bálkrishna Govind ... ... E.
Surti, Hormasji Edalji ... ... E.
Tárápurválá, Ratanji Jivanji ... ... E.
Tripáthi, Tansukhrám Mansukhrám ... ... E.
Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád ... ...B.C.
Vakil, Jametrám Jivanrám ... ... E.
Valsárá, Manchersháh Bamanji ... ... E.
Vángikar, Annáji Ganesh ... ... D.
Vasu, Lakhimal Aidás ... ... E.
Vyás, Jatáshankar Dayárám ... ... G.C.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Frámji ... ... St. X.
Wágh, Venkat Vaikunth ... ... E.

Undergraduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Medicine.

1864.

Second Division.

DaCunha, Joseph Gerson ... ... G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio ... ... G

1872.

Second Division.

Bennet, Bejanji Pestanji .. .. G.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vicente ... ... G.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ... ... G.

1873.

Second Division.

Khámbátá, Hiráji Jehángier .. .. G.

1874.

Second Division.

Alvares, Nicolao Santanna ... ... G.
DaSilva, Pascoal Manoel... ... ... G.
Koyáji, Behrámji Nasarvánji ... ... G.
Mulán, Sorábji Pálanji ... ... G.

1875.

Second Division.

Dámlá, Edalji Mánikji ... ... G.
DeLima, Jose Turtulliano ... ... G.

Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji G.
Ghándhi, Dámodardás Dharamdás G.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kharshedji G.

1876.

Second Division.

Contractor, Hormasji Navroji .. .. . G.
Dastur, Jámásji Sorabji ... . .. G.
Forbes, Edalji Behrámji . G.
Hakim, Hormasji Mervánji G.
Nánávati, Jamnádás Premchand . ... G.
Pesikáká, Hormasji Dosábhái ... ... G.
Punáválá, Edalji Sorábji . G.

1877.

Second Division.

Hakim, Phirozesháh Mervánji . . .. . G.
Modi, Nánábhái Kuvarji ... ... G.

1878

Second Division.

Colaço, Joseph ... . G.
Dáruvála, Hormasji Sorábji ... . . . G.
Pinto, Diogo John . . . . G.
Sukhiá, Jehángier Kharshedji ... . G.

1879.

First Division.

Sángle, Davlat Máruti ... . G.

Second Division.

Abádán, Sorábji Nasarvánji ... . . . G.
Amariá, Frámji Mánikji . ... G.
Bábre, Sakhárám Rághobá ... ... G.
Dubásh, Jehángier Bamanji ... .. G.
Fernandez, Ambrozio Feleciano . . . . G.
Jones, Maurice F. .. .. G.
Luis, Daniel Conceição . . .. G.
Sethná, Ardesir Hormasji ... . G.

1880.

Second Division.

Sahiár, Kharshedji Navroji... ... ... G.

1881.

Second Division.

Doctor, Jehángier Barjorji ... ... G.
Hall, Robert John Draper ... ... G.
Henriques, Felix ... . G.
Kharás, Kávasji Jehángier ... ... G.
Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji ... ... G.
Mehtá, Mahipatrám Govindrám ... ... G.
Peduekar, Krishna Sakhárám ... . G.

1882.

First Division.

Dallas, Dhanjibhái Sorábji ... ... G.
Masáni, Ardesir Behrámji .. .. G.
Masáni, Dhanjibhái Sorábji .. .. G.
Vakil, Mancherji Mothábhái ... ... G.

Second Division.

Anklesariá, Bamansháh Kharshedji ... . G.
Bhedvár, Pálanji Pestanji ... ... G.
Brooks, John Charlton ... . G.
Chhatre, Vásudev Vináyak .. .. G.
Dastur, Hormasji Behrámji .. .. G.
Dávar, Frámji Edalji.. ... ... G.
Dave, Sevaklál Máneklál ... ... G.
DeSouza, F. V. Albino ... ... G.
Dhru, Hirálál Manelál ... ... G.
Dotiválá, Hormasji Kávasji ... ... G.
Faria, Franzoni Antonio ... ... G.
Ghásválá, Bhikáji Edalji .. .. G.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Trimbakráo ... . G.
Gomes, Lewis Paul ... ... G.
Grogan, Henry William ... ... G.
Keláválá, Ardesir Jamshedji ... ... G.
Kher, Govind Báláji... ... ... G.
Mándviválá, Fakirji Kávasji ... ... G.
Mantri, Dádobá Janárdan ... ... G.

Masáni, Mervánji Dádábhái	G.
Nivásarkar, Krishnáji Govind	G.
Pereira, Nicholas Francis	G.
Pinto, P. Manuel	G.
Pinto, Viriato João	G.
Rával, Virji Jhiná	G.
Sabjá, Dinsháh Edalji	G.
Trivedi, Mulshankar Dámodardás...	G.
*Ardesir Dádábhái Navroji...	G.

1883.

First Division.

Joshi, Khushaldás Karsanji	G.
Karandikar, Venkatesh Balvant	G.
Khojá, Ismáil Ján Muhámmad	G.
Mistri, Mancherji Jámáspji	G.
Modi, Maganlál Motirám	G.
Salgar, Vithal Annáji	G.
Saraiyá, Chunilál Dharamdás	G.

Second Division.

Anklesariá, Dhanjisháh Edalji	G.
DaCosta, Francis Xavier	G.
Dáruválá, Sorábji Jamshedji	G.
Dávadá, Purshottam Náranji	G.
Dávar, Frámroz Shávakshah	G.
DeCunha, George Frederick	G.
DaGama, Mirabeau Laplace Francis	G.
DePereira, Antonio Jervis	G.
DeSouza, Joseph	G.
Dias, E. X.	G.
Gangárámáni, Táráchand Jairámdás	G.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Káshináth	G.
Gonsalves, Gabrial F.	G.
Kámadin, Jamshedji Fardunji	G.
Kápadiá, Fardunji Sorábji	G.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Frámji	G.
Khambátá, Bápuji Navroji	G.
Kher, Ganesh Vishnu	G.
Kothávalá, Dorábsháh Edalji	G.
Master, Chhabildás Tribhuvandás	G.
Mehtá, Dhánjibhái Hormasji	G.
Mehtá, Sorábji Kharshedji	G.

* Surname not known.

Mehtá, Vithaldás Narbherám	G
Modi, Ratansháh Mánikji	G.
Movdáválá, Dárásháh Jamshedji	G.
Mudholkar, Rámchandra Narsinh	G.
Mudliar, Sanmukh Venkatáchelam	G
Pandiá, Kapilvantrám Narbherám	G.
Patel, Dosábhái Kávasji	G.
Pochkhánáválá, Behrámji Sorábji	G
Richardson, Henry William Webbe	G.
Táráchand, Sorábji Kharshedji	G
Tátá, Dhanjibhái Rastamji	G
Tolat, Chandulál Gulábdás	G.

Undergraduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind	P.E.

1868.

Second Division

Mehtá, Venishankar Govindrám	P E
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan . .	P.E.

1869.

Second Division.

Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan .	P.E
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ..	P.E.

1870.

Second Division

Gupte, Pándurang Gopál	P.E.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind	P.E.
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji...	P.E.
Támbe, Rámchandra Balvant . .	P.E.

1871

Second Division.

Bhátavadekar, Vináyak Krishna . .	P.E.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar	P.E.
Mhaiskar, Gopál Raghunáth . ..	P.E.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv .	P.E.
Varlikar, Mahádev Janárdan	P.E.

1872.

First Division.

Macnee, Henry Charles ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Nárgir, Shankar Bisto .. .. P.E.
Whittell, Charles ... ... P.E.

1873.

First Division.

Page, Hastings Montague ... ... P.E.
Párikh, Javerdás Bhogidás ... ... P.E.
Sohoni, Vásudev Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Kolatkar, Sitárám Vásudev ... ... P.E.
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá ... ... P.E.

1874.

Second Division.

Barve, Pándurang Sakhárám ... ... P.E.
Bhosekar, Lakshuman Pándurang... ... ... P.E.
Mánde, Venkatesh Bápuráo ... ... P.E.
Mehendale, Pándurang Káshináth ... ... P.E.
Oka, Vináyak Anant... ... ... P.E.
Thákur, Atmárám Sadáshiv ... ... P.E.

1875.

First Division.

Barve, Náráyan Vishnu ... ... P.E.
Lele, Trimbak Balvánt ... ... P.E.
Savage, Thomas ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Bhágvat, Rámchandra Ganesh ... ... P.E.
Joshi, Anáji Anant ... ... P.E.
Káthavaté, Narhar Vishnu... ... ... P.E.
Mehtá, Lallubhái Govandás... ... ... P.E.

1876.

First Division.

Cousens, Henry ... ... P.E.
Deshpánde, Sitárám Keshav ... ... P.E.
Gokhale, Vináyak Hari ... ... P.E.

Second Division.

Hemson, Reginald John ... ... P.E.
Párkhe, Eknáth Yashvant ... ... P.E.

1877

Pass.

Chelá, Chunilál Khubchand ... ... P.E.
Dalál, Pránjivan Parbhudás ... ... P.E.
Majmudár, Dipakrám Navnitrám ... ... P.E.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji ... ... P.E.

1878.

Second Class.

Chirmule, Vishnu Anant ... ... P.E.

Pass.

Ashirkar, Lakshuman Mahipat ... ... P.E.
Lohár, Máruti Hari ... ... P.E.
Mádan, Edalji Hormasji ... . P.E.
Thatte, Bhálchandra Chintáman ... ... P.E.

1879.

First Class.

Hatyangdikar, Santáppá Santáyá ... ... P.E.

Second Class.

Desái, Khusháldás Revádás... ... ... P.E.
Gidváni, Ayedás Izatrám ... ... P.E.
Gole, Vishnu Vithal ... ... P.E.
O'Sullivan, James John ... ... P E.

Pass.

Bhaválkar, Balvant Keshav ... ... P.E.
Dhurandhar, Rámchandra Vishvanáth ... ... P.E.
Shirurkar, Shántmurti Annáppá ... ... P.E.
Tádiválá, Ardesir Hormasji ... ... P.E.
Típnis, Ganesh Khanderáo... ... ... P.E.

1880.

Second Class.

Gokhale, Gangádhar Sadáshiv ... ... C.Sc.
Mansukháni, Hemandás Tejumal ... ... C Sc.
Patel, Ardesir Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Abhyánkar, Pándurang Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Abhyánkar, Váman Vishnu... ... ... C.Sc.
Apte, Gangádhar Ballál ... . C.Sc.
Carvalho, Rudolph ... ... C.Sc.
Dastur, Peshutan Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.
Deshpánde, Balvant Ganesh ... ... C.Sc.
Divechá, Vanmáli Mulji ... ... C.Sc.
Kunte, Vásudev Keshav ... ... C.Sc.
Mistri, Kharshedji Hormasji ... ... C.Sc.

1881.

Second Class.

Anandatirtha Ráo, Mádhav Ráo ... ... C.Sc.
Chhápgar, Kharshedji Frámji ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Narso Govind... ... ... C.Sc.
Thánáválá, Ardesir Nasarvánji ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Billimoriá, Jehángier Mancherji ... ... C.Sc.
Joshi, Krishnáji Vishnu ... ... C.Sc.
Sátáráválá, Nánábhái Dádábhái ... ... C.Sc.

1882.

Second Division.

Chitale, Parshurám Krishna... ... ... C.Sc.
Halagaiya Gowda, Basappá Chikká Magalur ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Ajarekar, Sitárám Hari ... ... C.Sc.
Budhbhatti, Keshavji Shámji ... ... C.Sc.
Dhekne, Káshináth Dámodar ... ... C.Sc.
Khatáv, Hari Báláji... ... ... C.Sc.
Kirtane, Bhagvant Sakhárám ... ... C.Sc.
Korá, Bálábhái Gulábchand... ... ... C.Sc.
Párekh, Bechardás Chhaganlál ... ... C.Sc.
Vaidya, Dattu Bálkrishna ... ... C.Sc.

1883.

Second Class.

Chakravarti, C. ... ... C.Sc.
Dhume, Bálkrishna Váman ... ... C.Sc.
Dole, Mahádev Yashvant ... ... C.Sc.

Mhaskar, Mánkeshvar Gopál ... ... C.Sc.
Subbaráo, Basavapatna ... ... C.Sc.

Pass.

Challáváru, Rámayá Sambhayá ... ... C.Sc.
Jálnápurkar, Vináyak Rámchandra ... ... C.Sc.
Kinkhábválá, Chhaganlál Govindlál ... . C.Sc.
Mehtá, Chunilál Jethábhái ... ... C.Sc.
Mehtá, Gokaldás Rájpál ... ... C.Sc.
Oza, Ratishankar Girjáshankar ... ... C.Sc.
Vakil, Ardesir Kávasji ... ... C.Sc.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1883.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
1	Waite, Wilfred Elias	St. M.
2	Bástaválá, Sorábji Dádábhái	B. Pro.
3	Maidment, Samuel Gerald	C. S.
4	Sethná, Nasarvánji Dhanjibhái	St. M.
5	Haidari, Mahomad Akbar Nazzerálli	St. M.
6	Pávri, Navroji Pálanji	St. M.
7	Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu	N. E.
8	Apte, Hari Sadáshiv	R.
9	Háte, Gajánan Harichandra	St. M.
10	Mitchell, Charles Roderick	St. M. S.
11	Welinkar, Náráyan Gunáji	St. M.
12	Pandit, Krishnáji Náráyan	R.
13	Ambegávkar, Ganesh Balvant	P.
14	Limaye, Lakshuman Náráyan	P.
	Mádan, Ardesir Hormasji	B. Pro.
16	Mehtá, Pestanji Fardunji	St. M.
17	Doctor, Kaikhosru Edalji	St. M.
18	Árankalle, Vishvanáth Ánant	Ah.
19	Nilkanth, Ramanbhái Mahipatrám	A.
20	Godbole, Vináyak Appáji	P.
	Robinson, Annie	J. C.
22	Kehimkar, Abraham Aaron	E. S.
	Smith, Charles Blodwell...	Sc.
24	Bhástekar, Isaac Aaron	F. G. A.
	Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji	F.
26	DeQuadros, Victor Alfred	St. M.
27	Bhurse, Krishnaráyá Bápuráo	B. M.
	Kotvál, Dhanjisháh Pestanji	N. J.
29	Godbole, Dinkar Sadáshiv	P.
30	Lajmi, Venkat Anandráo	F. G. A.
31	Kharás, Dosábhái Bejanji	B. Pro.
32	Broachá, Behrámsháh Manchersháh	E. S.
	Dalál, Hirjibhái Kávasji...	E. S.
34	Gándhi, Bháskar Ráoji	P.
	Vakil, Chunilál Harilál	Bh.
36	Dundas, Robert Thomas...	C. S.
37	*Minnie Ratanji	St. M. P
38	Javeri, Chhotelál Gulábchand	Su. M. & P. T.

* Surname not known.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
39	Ellis, Edward William	St. P.
40	Jádhav, Rámchandra Náráyan	P.
41	Badé, Rámkrishna Nilkanth	B. T.
	Davé, Keshavji Gopálji	Alf. B.
43	Mehtá, Manu Nandshankar	E. S. & Bh.
44	Bhore, Isabel	St. P. G.
	Trilokekar, Ganpat Sokar	E. S.
	Umrá, Ardesir Shápurji	Sir C.
47	Deshmukh, Govind Sakhárám	B. T.
	Dállas, Barjorji Sorábji	E. S.
49	Bháthená, Kharshedji Frámji	Sir J.
	Elijah, Shaloam	Bis.
	Samuel, Mary	St. M. P.
52	Ferreira, Dominic Joseph	St. M.
53	Gát, Ganesh Váman	Dhu.
	Joshi, Janárdan Balvant	P.
55	Báthá, Jehángier Dinsháh	B. Pro.
	Roberts, Alfred Goldie	C. S.
57	Sáne, Ganesh Bháskar	F. G. A.
58	Kelkar, Prabhákar Lakshuman...	Dhu..
59	Dalál, Káshidás Nárandás	E. S.
	Thadáni, Mulchand Gangárám	H.
61	Lálvání, Kundanmal Manghirsing	H.&N.J.
62	Hebal, Ganesh Annáráo	B.
63	Wálvekar, Venkatesh Moreshvar	St. M.
64	Paránjapye, Keshav Bálkrishna	E. S.
65	Trivedi, Chhaganlál Shambhulál	N.
66	Tarkhadkar, Dnyaneshvar Atmárám	E. S.
67	Kulhali, Hanmant Krishna	N. E. B.
68	Kelsung, Parmeshvar Chinnáppá	B. M.
	Koyáji, Sorábji Nasarvánji	Sir J.
70	Bhávnagri, Navroji Shápurji	F.
	Kulkarni, Vishveshvar Mangesh	F. G. A.
	Padamji, Bamanji Dorábji	P.
73	Thákur, Náráyan Ganesh	E. S.
74	Vaidya, Vishvanáth Prabhurám	E. S.
75	D'Abreo, Felix Charles	N. J.
	Belgámkar, Chinnáppá Shiviyogáppá	B. M.
	Cosserat, Lewis Wilford	C. S.
	Patvardhan, Náráyan Ganesh	G. A.
	Trilokekar, Vináyak Sokarji	E. S.
80	Kále, Govind Vithal	P. T.
81	Ghárpure, Shrikrishna Sadáshiv	N. E.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
82	Billimoriá, Nánábháí Mancherji	E. S.
83	Gopujkar, Pándurang Vishnu	Dh.
	Sháh, Chunilál Ghelábháí	Su.
85	Bálse, Mangesh Krishnayá	Dh.
	Doctor, Jamshedji Pestanji	B. Pro.
	Shukla, Hari Gangádhar	E. S.
88	Ekhe, Yádav Chimnáji	Dhu.
89	Cochrane, Charles	Sc.
	Sayed, Moinudin Hassan	K.
91	Greengrass, Charles Joshua	Bis.
	Vyás, Vithalráí Goverdhanprasád	A.
93	Buch, Mádhavlál Pránshankar	Bk.
94	Bennettná, Rastamji Mánikji	E. S.
95	Ghali, Satyappá Sankáppá	B.
96	Kulkarni, Rághavendra Appájipant	R.
97	Deshpánde, Váman Ganesh	R.
	Patani, Prabháshankar Dalpatrám	Kát.
	Sáthe, Rámkrishna Lakshuman...	Rat.
100	Bader, Fred. R.	Sc.
101	Raymond, Edward	St. M.
102	Bátliboi, Ardesir Frámji	St. M.
	Sangháni, Keshavlál Sakhidás	Kát.
104	Counsell, Joseph G.	Sc.
	Kináriválá, Bálu Lallubháí	St. M.
	Lawrence, Peter	St. M.
	Mehtá, Umiáshankar Govarishankar	Bh.
108	Davé, Balvant Yashvant...	R. M.
109	Dalál, Nagindás Lakshumidás	Su.
	Master, Ardesir Nasarvánji	Su. M.
	Patel, Behrámji Ratanji	E. S.
112	Doshi, Jivráj Ghelábháí...	Kát.
	Kálekar, Lakshuman Raghunáth	R.
114	Mehtá, Fardunji Dorábji	A.
	Wádiá, Dádábháí Mervánji	B. Pro.
116	Chándorkar, Ganesh Rámchandra	N. S.
117	Kaniá, Jekisandás Jethábháí	Su.
	Merchant, Jagmohandás Chhabildás	F.G.A & P. T.
	Parmánand Rámkrishna Náráyan	E. S.
	Pánse, Náráyan Sakhárám	N. E.
121	Akut, Jagannáth Bápu	N. E.
122	Cumming, James W. N.	G. K.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
123	Shirgávkar, Bálkrishna Ravalnáth	R.
124	Vakil, Manibhái Ranchhodji	Sir C.
125	Chetham, Emily Jane	St. M. P.
	Mánvartikar, Lakshuman Rámnayá	K.
	Skinner, Frederick John	C. S.
	Sukhiá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái	P.
	Sutáriá, Kávasji Mánikji...	Sir J.
130	Lalit, Vishnu Narhar	R.
	Patki, Moreshvar Pándurang	B. T.
132	Advani, Pribdás Shevakrám	H.
	Apte, Ganesh Shridhar	Sir C.
134	Desái, Harihar Dhanshankar	Su. M.
	Gangásamudra, Rámchandra Rághavendra ...	Dh.
	Pilcher, Emma Georgina...	Sc.
137	Hardikar, Datto Krishna...	Am.
	Sáne, Rámchandra Balvant	P.
	Sáthe, Náráyan Nilkanth	P.
140	Achárya, Gajánan Govind	E. S.
	Gokhale, Vithal Sadáshiv	B.
	Joshi, Keshav Rámkrishna	N. E.
	Kánitkar, Sakhárám Ganesh	E. S.
144	Masur, Govind Venkatesh	Dh. & P. T.
145	Desái, Dhanjisháh Bápuji	Sir C.
	Ghodgiri, Ambáji Dádáji	B. M.
147	Naedu, Vardráj Govind	B.
	Thákor, Balvantrái Kalliánrái	Kát.
149	Engineer, Pestanji Ukarji	P. T.
	Khunté, Pándurang Atmárám	Dhu.
	Limbálkar, Gunájiráo Rájobá	B. S.
	Mullán, Dinsháh Fardunji	Sir J.
	Sethná, Hormasji Mervánji	E. S.
	Váchá, Rastamji Fardunji	E. S.
155	Banáji, Mervánji Mancherji	F.
	Wádiá, Bamanji Ardesir...	F.
	Yardi, Sadánand Appáji...	F. G. A.
158	Maniár, Abhechand Vakhatchand	A.
	Patvardhan, Keshav Abáji	S. E.
160	Dhairyaván, Krishnaráo Sadánandji	E. S.
	Mehtá, Motilál Manibhái	E. S.
	Sanghávi, Dáyá Khetsi	Kát.
163	Tilak, Dinkar Vináyak	E. S.
164	Oza, Vasantrái Mahipatrái	Bh.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Bumlá, Nasarvánji Pestanji	P.
	Collector, Navroji Adarji	Su. M.
	Lálváni, Kishinchand Uttamchand	H.&P.T.
165	Limaye, Vishnu Balvant...	P. T.
	Magol, Frámji Pestanji	N.
	Pakvásá, Vrajbhukhandás Manchhárám ..	E. S.
	Shidhaye, Krishnáji Náráyan	N. E.
172	Apte, Vináyak Vishnu	Dhu.
	Master, Dámodar Jagjivan	B. Pro.
	Kololgi, Virupáksh Shivlingappá	Dh.
174	Kur, Badrudin Abdulá	E. S.
	Mehtá, Manmukh Krishnamukh	Su.
	Paymaster, Behrámji Rastamji...	P.
	Buch, Vaikunthrái Harishankar	N. W.
178	Dáte, Moro Ganesh	P. M.
	Desái, Venilál Jivanrám...	Su. M.
	Mhátre, Chintáman Pándurang...	St. M.
182	Deshmukh, Ráoji Shrikrishna	Am.
	Kalliánpur, Ganpat Rághavendraráo	E. S.
183	Parchure, Mahádev Bhikáji	B. T.
	Reubens, M. J.	P. T.
186	Bakshi, Vrijbhukhan Chunilál	A.&P.T.
	Athávlá, Jekinsandás Lallubhái	Su.
	Bárahiá, Varajdás Dáyábhái	Su. & A.
	Chandávar, Shankar Sheshgir	K.
	Ghánekar, Govind Vásudev	P.
187	DeSouza, Michael Antone	Dh.
	Pimple, Balirám Meghashám	Am.
	Vakil, Chunilál Dáyábhái	Su. M. & P. T.
	Welkar, Vámanráo Shámráo	St. M.
	Kámdin, Dosábhái Hormasji	B. Pro & P.T
195	Kothári, Morárji Dhárshi	Kát.
	Umrigar, Phirozsháh Kuvarji	P. T.
	Mehtá, Chunilál Anuprám	N.
198	Talpadé, Náráyan Bápuji	E. S.
	Tilak, Náráyan Ganesh	P. T.
	Vákankar, Vishnu Ganesh	P. T.
	DeSouza, Edward...	Bis.
202	Fozdár, Motilál Tribhuvandás	E. T
	Purveyor, Phirozsháh Barjorji	P

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
205	Kuber, Dinkar Ráoji	S.
	Mohile, Ganpat Bháskar	E. S.
	Mondkar, Trimbak Dámodar	P. T.
208	Bháleráo, Govind Janárdan	Am.
	Cooke, Albert	St. M.
	Genge, Jethálál Lallubhái	Ah. M.
	Mistri, Pálanji Kávasji	F.
	Panthaki, Fardunji Phirozsháh	E. S.
213	Book-binder, Bhikáji Edalji	F.
214	Jáll, Rastamji Hormasji	F.
	Kulkarni, Hari Keshav	R.
	Major, Gev Frámji	Sir J.
	Máli, Báláji Gangárám	N. S.
	Mobedjiná, Dinsháh Mancherji...	Sir J.
	Rángnekar, Purshottam Vishnu	St. M.
	Ugrankar, Ganpat Lakshuman...	K.
221	Buch, Anantrái Nánálál	Bk.
	Dev, Hari Shrikrishna	Dhu.
223	Nádkarni, Rámkrishna Anantráo	K.
	Rámchandáni, Thákurdás Vadhumal	H.
	Sethná, Pestanji Kávasji...	Ch.
	Vachhrájáni, Dolatshankar Vajeshankar ...	N.W.&P.T.
	Vádavane, Pandharináth Chintáman	S. & P.T.
228	Broker, Karsandás Chhabildás...	F.
	Dalvi, Sundarráo Bhairavnáth	St.M.
	Dátár, Ganesh Maheshvar	P. T.
231	Lágu, Yashvant Bálkrishna	S. E.
	Sabáválá, Pestanji Kuvarji	B Pro.
	Tocque, Alice	F. C.
234	Gokákkar, Venkatesh Sadáshiv	N. E. B.
	Joshi, Narbherám Manchhárám	Su. M.
	Kaládgi, Bhimáji Subráo	B.M.&P.T
	Kángá, Edalji Rastamji...	Sir J.
	McKenzie, Alice Margaret	J. C.
	Raval, Kálidás Náthji	A. & N.
	Trivedi, Umiáshankar Morárji	Bh.
241	Desái, Dáyábhái Jivanji	F. G. A.
242	Bápat, Nilkanth Krishna	N. E.
	Chokshi, Manchhubhái Narsidás	Su.
	Kulkarni, Govind Apáji...	N. E.
	Paránjapye, Vásudev Káshináth	Am.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Arjáni, Navroji Jámáspji	Sir C.
	Gadre, Dhondo Chintáman	N. E. D.
246	Mehtá, Bápálál Krishnalál	B.S.&P.T.
	Sáthaye, Ganesh Vishnu	N. S.
	Sirali, Náráyan Timáppá	K.
251	Desái, Uttamrám Vithaldás	Br.
	Sonár, Totárám Rámchandra	P. T.
	Bakshi, Purshottamrái Kalliánrái	P. T.
	Bhárati, Bindu Bálkrishna	Sho.
	Doshi, Harjivan Jhiná	P. T.
253	Gadagkar, Rámchandra Venkatesh	M.
	Pandit, Virmanishankar Nilmanishankar ...	Su.
	Patki, Vásudev Raghunáth	E. S.
	Pethe, Hari Chintáman...	P.
	Ranjit, Khanderáo Sundarráo	E. S.
261	Pakvásá, Vithaldás Manchhárám	F.
262	Pitalé, Vináyakráo Sadánandji	E. S.
	Belvanki, Tamáji Mahádev	Dh.
	Koppikar, Pándurang Timáppá...	E. S.
263	Limayé, Anant Krishna	Rat.
	Sáváhur, Rámchandra Káshiráo	Dh.
	Vatunekar, Náráyan Ganesh	R. M.
	Cámá, Hormasháh Kávasháh	Sir J.
	Joshi, Shápurji Sorábji	Su.
268	Kángá, Dosábhái Jámásji	Ch.
	Kárkhánis, Rajárám Sadáshiv	B. S.
	Sovani, Vishnu Yashvant	S.
273	Khárkar, Keshav Náráyan	B. T.
	Shukla, Lakshmishankar Mádhavji	P. T.
	Dádisett, Nasarvánji Jamshedji	B. Pro.
	Dámle, Shankar Nágesh	B. S.
	Dholkiá, Rupshankar Murárji	Kát.
275	Javeri, Bálubhái Khimchand	E. S.
	Kápadiá, Sorábji Shápurji	E. S.
	Pátháre, Madan Morobá	St. M.
	Patvardhan, Durgo Rámchandra	B. M.
	Sheth, Dhanji Chaturbhuj	B. Pro.
283	Wádiá, Hirjibhái Hormasji	B. Pro.
	Dave, Krishnarám Joitárám	Br.
284	Kátvi, Krishnaráo Dinánáth	F. G. A.
	Maigar, Hanmant Shesho	Dh.
	Oka, Dámodar Vináyak	B. T.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
288	Bare, Ganesh Vishnu	Ah.
	Dhárvádkar, Gopál Govind	N. E. D.
	Penkar, Samuel Abáji	E. S.
291	Málvankar, Náráyan Káshináth	E S.
	Mujumdár, Pándurang Rámchandra	B. M.
293	Párekh, Motirám Tribhuvandás	Su. M.
294	Apte, Hari Náráyan	N. E.
	Desái, Dorábji Jivanji	Ch.
296	Bevur, Venkatesh Hanmant	N. E. D.
	Bhátavadekar, Mahádev Rámchandra... ...	P.& P.T.
	Contractor, Ardesir Edalji	Br.
	Desái, Venkáji Timáji	P. T.
	Karnik, Shankar Vináyak	E. S.
	Khánsáheb, Hirálál Krishnalál...	Su.
	Nagarmáthekar, Shantáppá Náráyan	K.
	Pochkhánáválá, Mánikji Sorábji	N. J.
	Rájpáthak, Gopál Anant	N. S.
305	Joshi, Hari Bápu	E. S.
306	Hale, Edward John	C. S.
	Manerikar, Bálkrishna Rámkrishna	E. S.
	Patel, Ardesir Dhanjibhái	F.
	Patel, Ráoji Motilál	N.
	Pátil, Váman Vishvanáth	F. G. A.
	Poho, Erachsháh Nasarvánji	P. T.
	Uraizee, Burhanudin Abdulláh	A.
	Vorá, Ranchhoddás Parmánandás	B.Pro.& F.
314	Halbe, Bhálchandra Káshináth..	B. M.
315	Garag, Virappá Nembeppá	B. M.
	Joshi, Ganesh Rámchandra	S.
	Master, Máneklal Amritlál	F.
	Mehtá, Narsinha Trikamji	Kát.
	Nádkarni, Pandurang Mangesh	F. G. A.
	Sethná, Dhanjibhái Rastamji	E. S.
	Varur, Kuber Guláppá	B.
	Wádiá, Bápuji Rastamji	B. Pro.
323	Dátár, Ganesh Rámkrishna	P.
	Deshpánde, Shrikrishna Chimnáji	Am.
	Khánalválá, Maganlál Govardhandás	Su.
	Kulkarni, Rámchandra Náráyan	B.
327	Dalál, Kanayálál Jamnádás	Br.
328	Khole, Vináyak Ráoji	N. E.
	Mehtá, Mansukhbhái Varajrái	N.
	Mus, Nánábhái Hormasji	Sir J.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Akhund, Valimunámmad Hafizálimuhámmad	H.
	Deshpánde, Gangádhar Venkatesh	B. M.
331	Meherji, Phirozsháh Frámji	Ch.
	Melhváni, Khubchand Tekhchand	P. T.
	Sanzgiri, Shankar Vináyak	F.
336	Majmundár, Shámlál Hirálál	A.& P.T.
	Devdhar, Bálkrishna Sadáshiv	Rat.
337	Enti, Edalji Bamanji	E. S.
	Gándhi, Káshidás Govandás	Br.
	Sháh, Chotálál Dvárkádás	N.
	Cámá, Nasarvánji Hormasji	P. T.
	Desái, Harilál Desáibhái	Kát.& A.
341	Hingne, Nilkanth Raghunáth	Ah.M.S.
	Práni, Dattátraya Pándurang	R.
	Ránáde, Rámchandra Ganeshpant	R.
346	Taleyárkhán, Erachsháh Jehángier	A.
	Táráchand, Jehángier Mervánji	B. Pro.
	Herlekar, Shámráo Ganesh	N. E. B.
348	Joshi, Vásudev Náráyan	R. M.
	Karandikar, Sitárám Náráyan	Rat.
351	Kantak, Rámchandra Ganesh ... - ...	K.&P.T.
	Kulkarni, Hari Gundo	R.
353	Savádiá, Lakshumishankar Dullabhji	Kát.
	Aindargi, Rájárám Káshináth	P. T.
	Dádáchanji. Dorábji Sorábji	Sir J.
354	Khánsáheb, Venilál Pránlál	P. T.
	Kopp, Rámchandra Bábáji	B.
	Maráthe, Datto Bháskar	R.
	Pánandikar, Dattárám Dámodar	R. M.
	Bhonde, Krishnáji Dámodar	E. S.
	Dárurkar, Pándurang Hanmant	N. E. B.
	Godbole, Hari Krishna	Rat.
360	Háthiválá, Abasalli Allibhái	E. S.
	Luktuke, Trimbak Rámchandra	R.
	Mátegávkar, Trimbak Ramákánt	Ah.
	Pothiválá, Bamanji Edalji	Su.
	Sarmokádam, Nilkanth Bálkrishna	P. T.
368	Naik, Ganpat Rámchandra	E. S.
	Kánade, Bápuji Narsinha	Dh. & P.T.
369	Sáne, Gopál Rámchandra	P.
	Támboli, Nasarvánji Navroji	Sir C.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	Benjamin, A. E.	Ah. M.
	Bhanage, Káshináth Bálkrishna	P.
	Bhat, Jatáshankar Karunáshankar	P. T.
372	Gháti, Pestanji Dádábhái	P. T.
	Gore, Náráyan Trimbak...	P. T.
	Rájádhyaksha, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ...	N. E.
	Ugale, Govind Balvant	P. T.
	Kátkar, Vithal Shámráo	Sho. A.
379	Macdi, Syed Taher	St. M.
	Rodrigues, Joseph	St. M.
382	Vaishnav, Anantrái Bhupatrái...	Bk.
	Barvé, Náráyan Rámchandra	Rat.
	Bharuchá, Rastamji Edalji	Sir J.
	Dángrikar, Bálkrishna Ráoji	Dhu.
	DeMello, Polycarp	P. T.
	Master, Ratanji Dosábhái	Su.
383	Merchant, Imdádáli Muhámmad Kásim ...	E. S.
	Nánávati, Purshottamrái Bhagvatidás ...	Bk.
	Parvatikar, Hanmant Krishnaráo	P.&P.T.
	Sirvái, Sorábji Rastamji	E. S.
	Tadhal, Kallangavdá Kallangavdá	Dh.
	Wádiá, Bamanji Hormasji	B. Pro.
394	Bailie, George Fortunatus	C. S.
	Bhende, Yashvant Náráyan	E. S.
	Apte, Govind Jivájipant...	R.&A.V.M.
	Jikar, Gulábshankar Narmadáshankar ...	Bk.
396	Kelkar, Váman Ballál	S. E.
	Lakshumeshvar, Sidrám Nurandáppá... ...	N. E. D.
	Mashhadi, Dádámiá Sharfudin	A.&P.T.
	Phátak, Ganesh Bálkrishna	N. E.
	Banáji, Nánábhái Mancherji	F.
402	Kánhere, Ganesh Raghunáth	P. T.
	Patvári, Ranchhoddás Vandrávandás... ...	Kat.& P.T.
	Vaze, Sadáshiv Ganesh	P.
	Doshi, Nánchand Bechar	Bh.
	Jhángiáni, Premchand Avatrái...	H.
406	Mirchandáni, Náráyandás Udhárám	N. J.
	Moghe, Vishvanáth Annáji	B. M.
	Pandit, Vishnu Bálkrishna	Sav.
	Lele, Gangádhar Ballál	P.
411	Nirokhekar, Dattátraya Sadáshiv	S.
	Sapre, Jagannáth Anant	B. S.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	School.
	Adhye, Bálkrishna Mahádev	P.
	Dracott, Charles Hammond	Bis.
414	Kátrak, Kávasji Jamshedji	E. S.
	Khándválá, Motirám Govardhandás	Su.
	Mule, Gajánan Vithal	P.
	Sukathankar, Kerobá Pándurang	F.
420	Diván, Jametrám Navnitrám	Su.&P.T.
421	Satyavádi, Dáyábhái Chhaganlál	A.&P.T.
	Dhárvádkar, Rághavendra Tamáji	N. E. D.
	Haliyal, Svámiráo Báláji	Dh.
	Hodiválá, Dorábji Edalji	Su.
422	Khásnis, Rámchandraráo Yogendra	B.M.& P.T.
	Mádan, Fardunji Bamanji	E. S.
	Moulvi, Rafiuddin Imámuddin...	P.
	Pánse, Krishnáji Mártand	P.
	Haligeri, Mádhav Náráyan	P. T.
	Lálkáká, Bápuji Pálanji...	F.
429	Nene, Vásudev Náráyan... ... — ..	P. T.
	Sheshádri, Joseph	F-Ch.
		M. S. J.
	Vaidya, Moreshvar Dinkar	N. E.
434	Korgávkar, Kamalnáth Shivrám	E. S.
	Sháh, Gavtam Motichand	Sho.
	Bhatti, Udápiráo Shrinivás	Dh. & P. T.
436	Págdiválá, Mohanbhái Maganbhái	P. T.
	Pálkhiválá, Jehángier Sorábji	E. S.
	Dubásh, Kaikhosru Mánikji	E. S.
	Gardiner, Thomas	Bis.
439	Mirchandáni, Khemchand Amritrái	H.
	Patvardhan, Balvant Rámchandra	E. S.
	Registrar, Mánikji Behrámji	B. Pro.
	Valladares, Philip Reginald	St. M.
	Bánkápur, Báburáo Bháuráo	N. E. D.
	Joshi, Báláji Udhav	Rat.
445	Joshi, Trimbak Moreshvar	R.
	Kirloskar, Vináyak Gopál	Dh.
	Pradhán, Dinkar Váman	P.
	Dádisett, Hirjibhái Jehángier	F,
450	Desái, Nasarvánj Mancherji	Sir C.
	Master, Kaikhosru Edalji	P. T.
	Sanzgiri, Yashvant Mangesh	E. S.
454	Vyás, Vajerám Harináráyan	Su.&Kát.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
455	Cakeválá, Frámji Dádábhái	Sir J.
	Ghásválá Kávasji Frámji	E. S.
	Harshe, Raghunáth Moreshvar...	B. S.
	Maráthe, Vásudev Krishna	N. E. B.
	Pochárá, Bamanji Pestanji	Sir J.
	Vicháre, Dájiráo Amritráo	P. T.
461	Dastur, Nasarvánji Aspandiárji	Sir J.
	Kátadare, Lakshuman Bacháji	R.
463	Doctor, Krishnalál Náráyan	A.&P.T.
	Gad, Náráyan Anant	P. T.
	Phadnis, Moreshvar Mahádev	P. & P.T,
466	Doctor, Ardesir Dorábji	E. S.
467	Bharuchá, Dosábhái Mánikji	Sir J.
	Joshi, Pándurang Bálkrishna	Dh.
	Kadáppá, Rámráo Náráyan	P. T.
	Mehtá, Jamnádás Bhagvándás	F. G. A.
	Pradhán, Rámkrishna Vináyak	P. T.
472	Desái, Girdhardás Mangaldás	P. T.
473	Bhágvat, Náráyan Vináyak	E. S.
	Mahájan, Vámanráo Bhikobá	P. T.
475	Chube, Vásudev Sitárám	Sav.
	Keni, Morobá Pándurang	P. T.
	Mhátre, Keshavráo Yesobá	P. T.
	Morab, Gurunáth Báláji	N. E. D.
479	Masurekar, Yashvant Shankar	F. G. A.
480	Chokshi, Kaikhosru Barjorji	Su. M.
	Khambátá, Sorábji Dosábhái	Sir J.
	Kirloskar, Gangádhar Rangnáth	Dh&N.E.D.
	Moghe, Narhar Vithal	P. T.
	Pinto, Anthony Augustine	P. T.
	Shroff, Kávasji Behrámji	E. S.
486	Oka, Mádhav Káshináth	P. T.
	Vaidya, Popat Prabhurám	E. S.
488	Bátliválá, Hormasji Sorábji	F.
	Dos, Remedios Thomas	St. M.
	Sháh, Nárandás Dámodardás	P. T.
491	Kotbáge, Hari Raghunáth	R.
	Vyás, Ishvarlál Devshankar	A. & P. T.
493	Patel, Mathurdás Ranchhoddás	P. T.
494	Chinái, Sorábji Pestanji	Su. M.
	Kátarki, Venkáji Hanmantráo	B.M.&P.T
	Mhátre, Harichandra Káshináth	P.
497	Mehtá, Vithaldás Morárji	F.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
	DeSouza, Frank Xavier	St. M.
	Gadiáli, Hormasji Pestanji	E. S.
	Jakáte, Mahádev Náráyan	P. T.
498	Málshet, Lakshuman Govind	N. E. B.
	Ságar, Hormasji Bejanji...	Sir C.
	Sháhani, Sáhibsing Chandásing	H.
	Shringárpure, Khanderáo Mádhavráo... ...	Sir C.
505	Buch, Reváshankar Pránshankar	N. W.
506	Gupta, Lakshuman Apáji	B.S. & B.T.
	Sirur, Mangesh Venkatráman	K.
	Dalál, Purshottam Harichandra	F.
	Kharás, Rastamji Frámji	E. S.
508	Lavangiá, Kharshedji Navroji	Sir J.
	Major, James Fortunatus	Bis.
	Phansalkar, Sakhárám Anant	M.
	Dolákháu, Sorábji Kharshedji	P. T.
	Donvad, Anant Venkatráo	B.
513	Jayakar, Bálkrishna Rámchandra	E. S.
	Modi, Mervánji Kuvarji...	B. Pro.
	Pálekar, Vásudev Shankar	P. T.
	Pánde, Sadáshiv Venkatesh	Ah. M.S.
	Dondé, Trimbak Atmárám	E. S.
	Khánolkar, Sávliá Atmárám	B. M.
519	Keshiré, Vináyak Janárdan	Dhu.
	Kulkarni, Keshav Abáji...	R.
	Motiválá, Maganlál Vrajdás	B. H.
	Pandit, Bháskar Mahádev	Rat.
	Gokhalé, Náráyan Parashurám...	R. M.
	Nimak, Bálkrishna Atmárám	P. T.
	Paránjapye, Náráyan Sakhárám	P. T.
525	Potnis, Moreshvar Mahádev	Sav.
	Ruválá, Tribhuvandás Pránjivandás	Su. M.
	Ságar, Krishnáji Sánjiv	Dh.
	Sepáhirmaláni, Kundanmal Gurumuksing ...	H.
532	Karmarkar, Vináyak Govind	S. E.
533	*Sorábji, Mancherji	B.Pro.&P.T
	Bharuchá, Hormasji Sheriárji	F.
534	Keláválá, Pálanji Pestanji	Su. M.
	Modi, Hirjibháí Dhanjibháí	Sir J.
	Ghándi, Ardesir Dádábháí	B. Pro.
537	Karhádkar, Náráyan Raghunáth	S.
	Pávri, Navroji Bejanji	F.

* Surname not known.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
540	Dhárkar, Vináyak Shivráo	P. T.
	Joshi, Vináyak Keshav	P. T.
	Nátu, Datto Hari	N. E. B.
543	Chaván, Báburáo Ráojiráo	P. & P.T.
	Chodri, Sheshgir Bhimáji	N. E. D.
	Daru, Ishvarlál Harjivandás	Su.
	Dhábhar, Dosábhái Rastamji	Sir J.
	Mistri, Ardesir Shápurji	Ch.
548	Balikundi, Bálkrishna Dattátraya	N. E. B.
	Risvadkar, Govind Sadáshiv	P.
550	Vepári, Brijmohandás Vijbhukhandás . ..	Su. M.
551	Meherhomji, Jehángier Mancherji	F.
552	Chavbal, Anant Mahàdev	B. T.
553	DeCruz, William James Aloysious	Bis.
	Deshmukh, Hari Pándurang	P.
	Vadvátharkar, Náráyan Rájárám	P. T.
556	DeSouza, Joseph Gregory	St. J.
	Ovalekar, Yashvantráo Makund	P. T.
	Shaháne, Bhárgav Govind	P. T.
559	Patvardhan, Vishnu Dámodar	P. T.
	Phátak, Dattátraya Bháskar	P.
561	Joshipará, Jasvantrám Nihálchand	Bk.
	Pastákiá, Dosábhái Mánikji	B. Pro.
563	Nemáni, Lakshuminárayan Jogeshvar ...	B. T.
564	Thákor, Maganlál Umedrám	B.S.
565	Desái, Chhotubhái Khandubhái	St, M.
	Kolatkar, Vishvanáth Raghunáth	S.
567	Gaitonde, Vithal Shámráo	N. E. B.
	Hariámarank, Tikamdás Lálmandás	K. M.
569	Bhágvat, Balvant Rámchandra	P.
	Bhat, Manishankar Náthálál	Ah. M.
	Jathár, Divákar Balvant	Dh.
572	Afinválá, Vikáji Dorábji	P. T.
573	Amroliválá, Edalji Kávasji	P. T.
	Bhagvandasáni, Mulráj Sujansing	H.
	Deshpánde, Gururáo Venkatesh	P. T.
576	Postmaster, Mánikshah Jamshedji	Su.M.&P.T
577	Bhende, Mangesh Dharmráo	N. E. D.
	Godbole, Dámodar Govind	P. T.
	Paránjapye, Govind Dinkar	P,
	Sáthe, Váman Ganesh	P. T.
581	Deshpánde, Trimbak Abáji	N. S.
	Lele, Vásudev Venkatesh	N. E.

Rank.	Names of Candidates.	Schools.
583	Kolhar, Bhimáji Rámchandra	N. E. D.
	Panthaki, Nádirsháh Phirozsháh	E. S.
585	Dias. Antony Richard	St. J.
586	Gadakari, Dattátraya Sitárám	E. S.
	Kadi, Thákordás Navtamrám	Su.M.&P.T
	Mansukháni, Vadhumal Udhárám	N. J.
	Vakil, Shápurji Dinsháh	Ch.
590	Tegur, Tukko Bhimáji	B.
591	Bándhnigar, Kálábhái Máneklál	P. T.
	Sirur, Anand Rámkrishna	Dh.
	Taleyárkhán, Fardunji Pestanji	B. Pro.
594	Vaishampáyan, Dámodar Krishna	P. T.
595	Sháranggpáni, Ganesh Vishnu	P. T.
596	Katáriválá, Nanumiá Jamálbhái	P. T.
597	Kulkarni, Ganesh Appáji	B. M.
598	Belgaum, Rámchandra Narhar...	P. T.
599	Chiplunkar, Váman Náráyan	P.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate:—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

(*c.*) It shall be competent for the Senate, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, to recognize an Institution in any Faculty for the purposes of a particular Examination or Examinations only.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University, is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II.—COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay. II. Deccan College, Poona ... III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay.	*In Arts.*
V. Rájárám College, Kolhápur. VI. Gujarát College, Ahmedábád.	*For the purposes of the Previous and First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*
VII. Barodá College	*For the purposes of the Previous Examination.*
VIII. Government Law School, Bombay.	*In Law.*
IX. Grant Medical College, Bombay.	*In Medicine; and for the purposes of the Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*
X. College of Science, Poona.	*In Civil Engineering; and for the purposes of the First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.*

I.—ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this meeting was that a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,29,656, was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one

hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I.; The Honourable Ráo Sáheb Vishvanáth Náráyan Mandlik, C.S.I.; and Sorábji Shápurji Bengálli, Esq., C.I.E.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikavád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikavád in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji in memory of his father.

The Rájá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rájá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawáb of Sachin Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawáb of Sachín in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karim Khán.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Prize, founded in 1874. This prize consists of Rs. 327-8-0 (the interest on Rs. 7,500 in Government securities) and is annually awarded to the student who passes the Previous Examination with the highest aggregate number of marks and who is certified to be on the rolls of the College.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages...	...	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics	...	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences...		2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class	...	...	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	...	...	19 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866. Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
1874. WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, B.A.

1884

Principal.

William Wordsworth, B.A., Oxon., Professor of History and Political Economy.

Professors.

James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A., Cantab., Professor of Mathematics.

Peter Peterson, M.A., Edin., B.A., Oxon., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Michael Macmillan, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Arthur Barrett, B.A., Lampeter, Professor of English Literature.

Mirza Hairat, Professor of Persian.

Isadore Bernadotte Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry.

D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., Professor of Biology.

Kávasji Dádábhái Náegaúmválá, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C., Lecturer in Experimental Physics.

Shástris.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat, Zalakikar.
Rájárám Bhat bin Ganesh Bhat, Bodas.

DAKSHINA FELLOWS.

Senior.

(1) Gokhalé, Mahádev Vishnu, B.A.
(2) Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra, B.A.

Juniors.

(3) Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh, B.A.
(4) Náik, Bhimbhái Jivanji, B.A.
(5) Pádsháh, Barjorji Jámásji

Honorary Fellows.

Gajjar, Tribhuvandás Kalliándás, B.A., B.Sc.
(6) Wádiá, Jamshedji Rastamji, B.A.

Superintendent and Librarian.

Vaidya, Chintáman Vináyak, M.A.

Gymnastic Master.

Hormasji Nasarvánji.

Senior Scholars.

	Apté, Raghunáth Náráyan, B.A. ...	... Clare Fund.
	Barodiá, Davlat Purshottam, B.A. ...	... Elph. Fund.
(7)	Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji, B.A. ...	... ,,
	Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji, B.A. ...	... Clare Fund.
	Dámlé, Mahádev Gangádhar, B.A....	... Elph. Fund.
(8)	Dávar, Mervánji Shávaksháh, B.A....	... Clare Fund.
	Deshpándé, Dámodar Lakshuman, B.A.	... Clare Fund.
	Jagtiáni, Bulchand Kodumal, B.A.	... Elph. Fund.
(9)	Kirkiré, Krishnáji Hari, B.A. ...	... ,,
	Kulkarni, Mangesh Anant, B.A. ...	... ,,
	Pethe, Náráyan Chintáman, B.A. ...	... ,,
	Sakládválá, Mervánji Nánábhái, B.A.	... Clare Fund.
	Vaziráni, Tahilrám Khemchand, B.A	... ,,

(1) Rájá of Dhár Prizeman, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow, Ellis Scholar, James Taylor Prizeman and Cobden Club Medallist of 1882.
(2) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Scholar, Bháu Dáji Prizeman of 1882.
(3) Nabáb of Sachin Prizeman of 1882. Hughling Prizeman.
(4) Nabáb of Sachin Prizeman of 1884.
(5) Rája of Dhár Prizeman 1883, Ellis Scholar, James Taylor Prizeman, Cobden Club Medallist of 1883. Gibbs Prizeman.
(6) Náráyan Vásudev Scholar.
(7) Ganpatráo Vithal Prizeman of 1883.
(8) Bell Prizeman of 1883.
(9) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Scholar, V. J. S. Prizeman, Bháu Dáji Prizeman of 1883.

Junior Scholars.

(10)	* Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav	West Fund.
(11)	* Dárukhánáválá, Mervánji Pestanji ...	,,
(12)	* Gándhi, Virchand Rághavji	,,
	* Gursing, Shivanmal Naumal	,,
(13)	* Maulvi, Shirájudin Abdul Fattá	,,
(14)	* Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji	,,
(15)	* Parmánand, Jagannáth Náráyan	,,
	* Patel, Kharshedji Sorábji	,,
(16)	* Pátil, Govind Appáji	,,
(17)	* Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir.	
(17)	* Sováni, Govind Krishna.	
	* Vargharkar, Jacob Bápuji.	
(15)	* Vyas, Rághavji Jayakrishna.	
	† Bagtiáni, Reváchand Rámrakhiámal ...	Clare Fund.
	† Banáji, Frámji Kávasji	,,
(18)	† Bhardá, Bhikáji Dorábji	,,
	† Dalál, Bálkrishna Pitámbardás	Gáikávád.
	† Gité, Cyril Mánkoji...	Clare Fund.
	† Hodiválá, Shápurji Hormasji	,,
	† Javeri, Mathurámal Rámchandra... ...	,,
(19)	† Joshi, Chintáman Hari	,,
	† Koyáji, Hormasdyár Kávasji	Gáikávád.
	† Puránik, Shankar Vishnu	Clare Fund.
	† Reporter, Edalji Dárásháh...	,,
	† Valsárá, Mancherji Bamanji	,,
	† Wágh, Venkatesh Vaikunth	,,
B (17)	Apté, Hari Sadáshiv	Elph. Fund.
(20)	Captain, Kharshedji Hormasji	Clare Fund.
	Dalál, Hirjibhái Kávasji	West Fund.
	Desái, Govindbhái Hathibhái	Clare Fund.
	Kehimkar, Abrahim Aaron	Elph. Fund.
	Kharás, Dosábhái Bejanji	Clare Fund.
	Kotvál, Dhanjibhái Pestanji	,,

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* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
† Passed the Previous Examination.
(B) Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholar.
(10) Varjivandás Mádhavdás Sanskrit Scholar of 1883.
(11) Gibbs Prizeman of 1882.
(12) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
(13) Sir Frank Souter Scholar.
(14) Mountstuart Elphinstone Prizeman of 1883.
(15) Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholar.
(16) Barodá Scholar.
(17) Alfred Scholar.
(18) Gibbs Prizeman of 1883.
(19) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Scholar.
(20) Bái Máneckbái Byrámjee Jeejeebhoy Prizeman.

Mádan, Ardesir Hormasji ... ... West Fund.
Mehtá, Manu Nandshankar ... ... ,,
(12) Vakil, Chunilál Harilál ... ... Elph. Fund.
Velankar, Náráyan Gunáji ... ... ,,

Commoners.

* Apté, Mahádev Krishna.
* Bháte, Vithal Bálkrishna.
(17) * Chirmulé, Vásudev Ganesh.
* Desái, Gulábbhái Vasanji.
* Desái, Sákarlál Chandulál.
* Doctor, Shápurji Barjorji.
* Dnyáni, Harasukhrái Trimbakrái.
* Dubásh, Jehángier Phirozesháh.
* Ezra, Reuben.
* Gádgil, Vishnu Gangádhar.
* Ghodá, Ganpatrái Mayáshankar.
(17) * Gokhalé, Gopál Krishna.
(16) * Gokhalé, Rámchandra Hari.
* Hirámánik, Rastamji Mánikji.
* Joglekar, Ganesh Venkatesh.
* Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal.
* Kánitkar, Váman Hari.
* Mantri, Káshináth Janárdan.
* Mandlik, Shivrám Gangádhar.
* Mehtá, Dinsháh Fardunji.
* Mehtá, Náráyan Kuvarji.
* Modak, Gopál Trimbak.
* Nádgand, Nilkanth Annáji.
(21) * Nagarválá, Jamshedji Navroji.
* Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth.
* Nimachválá, Jehángier Dorábji.
* Nisal, Shivrám Náráyan.
Pádhye, Dámodar Ganesh
* Pandit, Ráoji Parshurám.
† Párvatikar, Rámchandra Krishna.
* Patvardhan, Mahádev Náráyan.
* Rásinkar, Vishnu Krishna.
* Surveyor, Nasarvánji Fakirji.
* Taná, Morárji Anandji.
* Tátá, Edalji Pestanji.

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* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B A.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.
(12) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
(16) Barodá Scholar.
(17) Alfred Scholar.
(21) Hormasji Kharshedji Dady Prizeman of 1883.

* Thákor, Manilál Ajitrái.
Vijayakar, Shripat Khanderáo.
* Yájnik, Mádhavalál Javerilál.
† Abhyánkar, Sakhárám Vishnu.
(22) † Adváni, Hiránand Khemsing.
(13) † Akhund, Gulám Muhámmad Gulámalli.
(23) † Bápat, Gopál Váman.
† Bhardé, Shivrám Eknáth,
† Chaván, Udhavji Devji.
† Chitnis, Gangádhar Mahádev.
† Desái, Haribhái Gopálji.
(16) † Desái, Naginbhái Santukbhái.
† Dholkiá, Manishankar Sadáshankar.
† Dhond, Rámchandra Sájo.
† Ezekiel, Ezekiel Moses.
† Jayavant, Bháskar Lakshuman.
† Kundanmaláni, Liláchand Hasmal.
† Kápadiá, Sorábji Bamansháh.
(23) † Khánzodé, Ambádás Rávji.
† Kharé, Vishnu Vináyak.
† Koyáji, Dárásháh Kávasji.
† Koyáji, Koyáji Nasarvánji.
† Lálváni, Dalpatrám Rochirám.
A Limayé, Hari Vithal.
† Masand, Atmárám Gangárám.
(12) † Mehtá, Motichand Javerchand.
† Mehtá, Nagindás Gokaldás.
† Modak, Rámchandra Váman.
† Nábar, Dattátraya Náráyan.
† Oka, Gopináth Vináyak.
† Patel, Dhanjisháh Edalji.
(24) † Patel, Chaturbhái Valabbhái.
† Sámant, Námdev Vithal.
† Shukla, Dalpatrám Bhagvánji.
† Surti, Hormasji Edalji.
† Tárápurválá, Ratanji Jivanji.
† Tarkhad, Rámchandra Atmárám.
† Tripáthi, Tansukhrám Mansukhrám.
† Trivedi, Tanamanshankar Ratanshankar.
(25) † Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád.

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* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
† Passed the Previous Examination.
(A) Passed F.A. Examination of the Calcutta University.
(12) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholar.
(13) Sir Frank Souter Scholar.
(16) Barodá Scholar.
(22) Sind Government Scholar and Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholar.
(23) Berár Scholar.
(24) Melvill Scholar.
(25) Hebbert and LaTouche Scholar.

† Vakil, Jametrám Jivanrám.
Achárya, Gajánan Govind.
Achárya, Rámráo Keshav.
Adhikári, Rám Dattátraya.
Agáskar, Bálkrishna Vináyak.
Alimchandáni, Lilárám Jethmal.
Arjáni, Navroji Jámáspji.
Banáji, Nánábhái Mancherji.
Báráhiá, Varajdás Dáyábhái.
Báthá, Jehángier Dinsháh.
(23) Bendré, Jairám Atmárám.
Bendur, Bhavánishankar Subráo.
Benettná, Rastamji Mánikji.
Bhagvándásáni, Mulráj Sujansing.
Bharuchá, Phirozesháh Pestanji.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Edalji.
Bhátavadekar, Mahádev Rámchandra.
Bhedvár, Dhanjisháh Pestanji.
Bhendé, Yashvant Náráyan.
Bhávnagri, Navroji Shápurji.
Billimoriá, Nánábhái Mancherji.
Bomboat, Ardesir Edalji.
Bottleválá, Hormasji Sorábji.
Broker, Karsandás Chhabildás.
Chandirámáni, Vadhumal Udhárám.
Chinái, Pestanji Kávasji.
Chokshi, Kaikhosru Barjorji.
Chokshi, Manchhábhái Narsaidás.
Chokshi, Nasarvánji Hormasji.
Collector, Navroji Adarji.
Contractor, Ardesir Edalji.
Dalvi, Anant Náráyan.
Dallas, Barjorji Sorábji.
Desái, Chhotubhái Khandubhái.
Deshmukh, Govind Sakhárám.
23) Deshpándé, Váman Santo.
Dhairyaván, Krishnaráo Sadánandji.
Dhurandhar, Bábáji Krishnanáth.
Dholkiá, Rupshankar Murárji.
Divechá, Jijibhái Ardesir.
Doctor, Jehángier Frámji.
Doctor, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Doshi, Nánchand Bechar.
Fouzdár, Motilál Tribhuvandás.
Gadkari, Dattátraya Sitárám.

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† Passed the Previous Examination.
(23) Berár Scholar.

Gándhi, Ardesir Dádábhái.
Ghadiálly, Hormasji Pestanji.
Ghásválá, Kávasji Frámji.
Gogté, Raghunáth Bhikáji.
Haté, Mothábhái Gopináth.
Jáll, Rastamji Hormasji.
Joshi, Keshav Rámkrishna.
Kalliánpur, Ganpat Rághavendra.
Kámá, Hormasháh Kávasháh.
Kángá, Dosábhái Jámásji.
Kángá, Edalji Rastamji.
Kaniá, Jekisandás Jethábhái.
Karandikar, Rámráo Shivrám.
Karnik, Shankar Vináyak.
Keláválá, Pálanji Pestanji.
Khambátá, Sorábji Dosábhái
Khándválá, Motirám Gordhandás.
Koppikar, Pándurang Timáppá.
Koregávkar, Kamlánáth Shivrám.
Kotvál, Ardesir Pestanji.
Kshirságar, Bápuji Káshináth.
Koyáji, Sorábji Nasarvánji.
Kur, Badrudin Abdullá.
Lállá, Alli Abduálli Gáfur.
Lállá, Chandirám Giánchand.
Lálváni, Kundanmal Manghirsing.
(22) Lálváni, Kishinchand Uttamchand.
Lord, Ardesir Navroji.
Lukmáni, Muhámmad Báker Abdul Karim.
Madgávkar, Krishnáji Rámchandra.
Manerikar, Bálkrishna Rámkrishna.
Meherji, Phirozesháh Frámji.
Mehtá, Anantrái Náthji.
Mehtá, Bápuji Rastamji.
Mehtá, Manmukh Krishnamukh.
Mehtá, Motilál Manibhái.
Mehtá, Márkand Nándshankar.
Mehtá, Pratábrái Vajeshankar.
Mehtá, Rastamji Dádábhái.
Mehtáji, Kávasji Nasarvánji.
Mistri, Dhanjibhái Pálanji.
Modi, Anupchand Jagjivan.
Mohilé, Ganpat Bháskar.
Mullán, Dinsháh Fardunji.
Nagarkar, Dámodar Ganesh.
Názar, Mansukhlál Hirálál.
Nánávati, Hoshangsháh Phirozesháh.

(22) Sind Government Scholar.

Narimán, Sorábji Kharshedji.
(26) Nulkar, Atmárám Krishnáji.
Ojá, Asanmal Tejbhándás.
Umrigar, Phirozesháh Kuvarji.
Upáddhya, Káshináth Vishnu.
Ovalekar, Yashvantráo Makund.
Pakvásá, Brijbhukhandás Manchhárám.
Pálkhiválá, Jehángier Sorábji.
Párikh, Purshottam Mávji.
Paránjapye, Govind Dinkar.
Patvári, Ranchhoddás Vandrávandás.
Patel, Behrámji Ratanji.
Penkar, Samuel Abáji.
Pitalé, Vináyakráo Sadánandji.
Pothiválá, Bamanji Edalji.
Redikar, Shivrám Sitárám.
Sárangpáni. Ganesh Vishnu.
Saraiyá, Motilál Vithaldás.
Sháháni, Sáhebsing Chandusing.
Shiráli, Rámkrishna Manjunáth.
Shroff, Brijbhukandás Máneklál.
Seth, Kálidás Kalliándás.
(23) Subnis, Gangárám Atmárám.
Talvalkar, Hari Bálkrishna.
Talyárkhán, Fardunji Pestanji.
Tarkhadkar, Dnyáneshvar Atmárám.
Thákor, Balvantrái Kalliánrái.
Tipnis, Váman Rámchandra.
Trivedi, Chhaganlál Shambhulál.
Váchá, Jehángier Mancherji.
Váchá, Rastamji Fardunji.
Vácháganadhi, Rastamji Nasarvánji.
Vakil, Hardevrám Nánábhái.
Vaidya, Vishvanáth Prabhurám.
Vyás, Vajerám Harinárayan.
Wádiá, Bamanji Hormasji.
Wádiá, Dádábhái Mervánji.

Free Students.

* Joshi, Narhar Bálkrishna.
* Karvé, Dámodar Keshav.
* Subnis, Náráyan Ghanashám.
(22) † Adváni, Himatsing Gajsing.
† Athalye, Ganesh Vishnu.

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* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
† Passed the Previous Examination.
(22) Sind Government Scholar.
(23) Berár Scholar.
(26) Jám Shri Vibháji Scholar

† Patvardhan, Dámodar Ganesh.
† Sulé, Bálkrishna Govind.
† Vásu, Lakhiámal Aidás.
Dalál, Káshidás Nárandás.
Kálé, Govind Vithal.
Paránjapye, Keshav Bálkrishna.
Patvardhan, Náráyan Ganesh.
Sáne, Ganesh Bháskar.
Válvekar, Venkatesh Moreshvar.

II.—DECCAN COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenue of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pensions and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped, the study of the Vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851 it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College Division from the School Division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund, Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which four fellowships, one Senior and three Junior, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College Buildings for the Deccan College.

In March 1868 the new Buildings were occupied, and the Government directed that the name, which had been Poona College, should henceforth be Deccan College.

† Passed the Previous Examination.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I.—GOVERNMENT.

One Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.
Three Junior Fellowships, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year	Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

Eleven Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10, and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II.—PRIVATE.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each: one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, some time Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

In the year 1877 a fund was raised by subscription among Bombay Civil Servants to perpetuate the memory of William Henry Havelock, some time Revenue Commissioner, S.D. The interest upon this fund is devoted to an annual prize awarded in September of each year. The prize is open to all students of the College of not more than three years' standing.

In the year 1879 Mr. Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájani, M.A., some time a student and fellow of the College, presented the sum of one thousand rupees to found an annual Prize for that student who obtains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the annual Junior Scholarship Examination.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1851. Major Thomas Candy.
1857. Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860. William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862. William Wordsworth, B.A.
1874. R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

1884.

Principal.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Oxon., Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

F. G. Selby, B.A., Oxon., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.
G. W. Forrest, B.A., Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics.
Khán Bahádur Dastur Hosháng Jamásp, Assistant Professor of Oriental Languages.
Dhanjishah Hormasji Dastur, M.A., Lecturer on Physics.

Fellows.

Bastisinh Duniásinh Chaván, B.A., Senior Dakshina Fellow.
Vaijanáth Káshináth Rájváde, B.A., Junior Dakshina Fellow.
Bápu Náráyan Dhekne, B.A., Junior Dakshiná Fellow.
Rámchandra Malhár Deshpánde, B.A., Junior Dakshiná Fellow.

Superintendent of Resident Students.

Bastisinh Duniásinh Chaván, B.A.

Librarian.

Bastisinh Duniásinh Chaván, B.A.

Shastris.

Chintáman Shástri Thatte.
Vámanácharya Jhalkikar.

Students.

1—*Graduates.*

(1) Dastur, Meherji Hoshang.
(1) Khare, Dámodar Nilkanth.

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(1) Senior Scholar.

2.—*Undergraduates.*

(*a*)—*Senior Scholars.*

(2) Angal, Balvant Rámchandra.
(2) Bhánu, Chintáman Gangádhar.
(2) Gádgil, Sadáshiv Bápuji.
(2) Hardikar, Chintáman Krishna.
(2) Patvardhan, Ganesh Vináyak.
(2) Shengarpavár, Náráyan Subáji.

(*b*)—*Junior Scholars.*

(3) Bápat, Mahádev Sakhárám.
(3) Bakshi, Govind Bajáji.
(3) Bhadkamkar, Hari Mahádev.
(3) Bhide, Ráoji Janárdan.
(3) Dhadphale, Krishnáji Bahirav.
(3) Lele, Rámchandra Sadáshiv.
(3) (5) Paránjapye, Hari Krishna.
(3) Pátkar, Dámodar Raghunáth.
(3) Sethná, Rastamji Aspaniárji.
(3) Shendre, Vishnu Náráyan.
Ambegávkar, Ganesh Balvant.
Arankalle, Vishvanáth Anant.
Godbole, Vináyak Appáji.
(6) Joshi, Bháskar Vishnu.
Limaye, Lakshuman Náráyan.

Commoners.

(2) Apte, Chintáman Náráyan.
(2) Bhátavadekar, Ganpat Keshav.
(2) Deshpánde, Shankar Ganesh.
(2) Dugal, Bháskar Rámchandra.
(2) Kanekar, Moreshvar Keshav.
(2) Kulkarni, Eknáth Subráo.
(2) Limaye, Purshottam Raghunáth.
(2) Mangalvedhekar, Rájeráo Vithal.
(2) Mule, Gangádhar Bálkrishna.
(2) Názar, Atmárám Hirálál.
(2) Paránjapye, Hari Rámchandra.
(2) Patvardhan, Raghunáth Krishna.
(2) Sethná, Dárásháh Shápurji.
(2) Vakhárkar, Bháskar Lakshuman.
(3) Arte, Bháskar Rámchandra.
(3) Atre, Bálkrishna Narhar.

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(2) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(3) Passed the Previous Examination.
(5) Vináyakráo Jugonnáthji Sunkersett Prizeman.
(6) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Scholar.

(3) Atre, Hanmant Bápuji.
(3) Bharuchá, Behrámji Phirozesháh.
(3) Bokil, Amrit Mahádev.
(3) Chándorkar, Dinkar Trimbak.
(3) Chinmulgund, Hanmant Venkatesh.
(3) Chavbal, Nilkanth Bháskar.
(3) (6) Dáte, Náráyan Káshináth.
(3) Desái, Gulábrái Govindrám.
(3) Deshpánde, Shivrám Ganesh.
(3) Dikshit, Bahirav Vishnu.
(3) Ghánekar, Lakshuman Govind.
(3) Gogte, Balvant Rámkrishna.
(3) Gokhale, Janárdan Ganesh,
(3) Gole, Gopál Shivrám.
(3) Hanson, Charles Maurice.
(3) Judge, Ganesh Balvant.
(3) Jávdekar, Dattátraya Jagannáth.
(3) Joglekar, Lakshuman Náráyan.
(3) Kále, Báburáo Náráyan.
(3) Kále, Vishnu Shripad.
(3) Karnik, Bábáji Abáji.
(3) Kharvandikar, Náráyan Váman.
(3) Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshuman.
(3) Lele, Gangádhar Váman.
(3) (4) Lenahan, Herbert Thomas.
(3) Mehtá Navnidhrái Harjivandás.
(3) Nene, Vithal Shankar.
(3) Parchure, Vináyak Náráyan.
(3) Pense, Dattátraya Rangnáth.
(3) Pethe, Annáji Rámchandra.
(3) Risvádkar, Shivrám Keshav.
(3) Sáthaye, Shridhar Náráyan.
(3) Sáthe, Shankar Keshav.
(3) Sháh, Mahásukh Narsidás.
(3) Sohoni, Krishnáji Vishnu.
(3) Sabnis, Rámchandra Ghanashám.
(3) Tikle, Nátu Shrikrishna.
(3) Vángikar, Annáji Ganesh.
(3) Velankar, Rámchandra Hari.
Apte, Hari Náráyan.
Apte, Vináyak Vishnu.
Bahatti, Udápi Shrinivás.
Bápat, Keshav Sakhárám.
Bápat, Nilkanth Krishna.

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(3) Passed the Previous Examination.
(4) Hughlings Prizeman.
(6) Jugonnáth Sunkersett Scholar.

Bápat, Rámchandra Vishnu.
Barve, Váman Náráyan.
Bhade, Lakshuman Vithal.
Bhágvat, Balvant Rámchandra.
(8) Bháleráo, Govind Janárdan.
Bhanagé, Káshináth Bálkrishna.
Bhide, Náráyan Vishnu.
Bumlá, Nasarvánji Pestanji.
Chavbal, Anant Mahádev.
Cherikar, Daniel Ibrahim.
Chiplunkar, Váman Náráyan.
Dángrikar, Bálkrishna Ráoji.
Dáte, Moro Ganesh.
Disáná, Manchershah Navroji.
Deshmukh, Atmárám Sitárám.
Deshmukh, Hari Pándúrang.
Deshpánde, Trimbak Abáji.
Dev, Hari Shrikrishna.
Dhekne, Shridhar Lakshuman.
Ekhe, Yádav Chimnáji.
Gadre, Vishvanáth Rámchandra.
Ghánekar, Govind Vásudev.
Ghárpure, Chintáman Hari.
Gháte, Gangádhar Náráyan.
Godbole, Keshav Ráoji.
Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Sadáshiv.
Gupta, Lakshuman Appáji.
Hardikar, Datto Krishna.
Hinagunda, Krishnáji Shrinivás.
Jáni, Durlabhrám Rámji.
Jathár, Sambhu Bhikáji.
Jejurikar, Narhar Raghunáth.
Joshi, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Joshi, Narhar Bápu.
Karve, Gopál Krishna.
Khárkar, Keshav Náráyan.
Killedár, Váman Lakshuman.
Kuber, Dinkar Ráoji.
Kulkarni, Govind Appáji.
Lágu, Hari Lakshuman.
Lele, Gangádhar Ballál.
Lele, Raghunáth Hari.
Lele, Váman Bálkrishna.
Lele, Vásudev Venkatesh.
Mahájani, Váman Bhikáji.

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(8) Berár Scholar.

Maráthe, Rámchandra Náráyan.
Mátegávkar, Trimbak Ramákánt.
Nagarkar, Bháskar Náráyan.
Nagarkar, Janárdan Keshav.
Náik, Pándurang Bhikáji.
Nene, Vásudev Náráyan.
Nichure, Bálkrishna Rámchandra.
Nimak, Bálkrishna Atmárám.
Nirokhekar, Dattátraya Sadáshiv.
Padamji, Bamanji Dorábji.
Pandit, Bháskar Mahádev.
Pánse, Krishnáji Mártand.
(6) Pánse, Náráyan Sakhárám.
Panthaki, Fardunji Phirozesháh.
(8) Paránjapye, Vásudev Káshináth.
Parvatikar, Hanmant Krishna.
Pátil, Vásudev Divákar.
(7) Patvardhan, Vináyak Sadáshiv.
Pendse, Vishvanáth Makund.
Pethe, Hari Chintáman.
Phátak, Dattátraya Bháskar.
Phátak, Ganesh Bálkrishna.
(8) Pimple, Balirám Meghashám.
Pradhán, Divákar Váman.
Purveyor, Pestanji Barjorji.
Rájádhyaksha, Raghunáth Bálkrishna.
Rájapáthak, Gopál Anant.
Ráste, Lakshuman Shámráj.
Risvádkar, Govind Sadáshiv.
Saranjáme, Náráyan Balvant.
Sáthaye, Ganesh Vishnu.
Sáthaye, Shivrám Trimbak.
Sáthe, Náráyan Nilkanth.
Sidhaye, Krishnáji Náráyan.
Miss Sorábji Cornelia.
Sovani, Vishnu Yashvant.
Sukhiá, Jamshedji Dhanjibhái.
Samarth, Náráyan Mahádev.
Talkar, Reubin Daniel.
Talkar, Daniel Moses.
Tembe, Anant Dámodar.
Váble, Krishnáji Vináyak.
Váduvane, Pandharnáth Chintáman.
Vadvátharkar, Náráyan Rájárám.

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(6) Jugonnath Sunkersett Scholar.
(7) Nágpur Scholar.
(8) Berár Scholar.

Vaidya, Moreshvar Dinkar.
Vaze, Sadáshiv Ganesh.

Free Students.

(2) Betigiri, Svámí Narhar.
(2) Bodas, Lakshuman Chintáman.
(2) Karmarkar, Hari Bhikáji.
(3) Dámle, Bháu Krishna.
(3) Deshmukh, Vishnu Krishna.
Bade, Rámkrishna Nilkanth.
Gat, Ganesh Váman.
Godbole, Dinkar Sadáshiv.
Hebal, Ganesh Annáráo.
Kelkar, Prabhákar Lakshuman.

III.—FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(RECOGNIZED 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution :—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming Scholarship	Rs. 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship	„ 120	per annum.
Smyttan (G.) Memorial Scholarship...	„ 60	per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship.....	„ 180	per annum.
Miller (H.) do.	„ 100	per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship	„ 60	per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship.	„ 40	per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each	„ 40	per annum.
Purvis (Col.) Scholarship.....	„ 62	per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship	„ 40	per annum.
Davidson (D.) do.	„ 40	per annum.

(2) Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(3) Passed the Previous Examination.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).

The Rájá of Dhár Prize.

Vithal Náráyan Páthak Prize (value Rs. 40 per annum).

The Campbell (A.) Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize.
The Bálá Gopál Joshi Prize.
} For Preparatory Classes.

List of Principals.

1832. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
1876. The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.
1884. The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D.

1884

Principal.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., Professor of Physics and Logic.

Professors.

The Rev. Buchanan Blake, M.A., B.D, Professor of History and Political Economy.

The Rev. A. C. Grieve, Professor of English Literature.

" " R. Scott, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Moral Philosophy.

Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit.

Kharshedji Mancherji Khateli, Professor of Persian.

Shastri.

Ráoji Rámchandra Upásani.

Teacher attached.

Dádábhái Kharshedji Munshi, B.A.

Students.

Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv.
Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya.
Bhide, Vidyádhar Váman.
Patel, Dorábji Mánikji.

† Válávalkar, Pándurang Báburáo.
† Záte, Mahádev Raghunáth.
Bálsekar, Manjáppá Nilkanth.
Dánge, Vishnu Náráyan.
Korgávkar, Káshináth Rámkrishna.
† Kále, Moreshvar Rámchandra.
† Surveyor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji.
Alekar, Gopál Bápu.
Patvardhan, Vásudev Vithal.
Dábholkar, Ganesh Krishna.
Bám, Govind Parshurám.
† Lajmi, Venkatráo Anandráo.
† Shukla, Hari Gangádhar.
† Makaváná, Hirálál Mulji.
§ Bhástekar, Isaac Aaron.
Barve, Rámchandra Ganesh.
Phalke, Shivrám Govind.
Kaikini, Shankar Krishna.
Belsare, Khandu Bhikáji.
Mehtá, Edalji Kharshedji.
Masurkar, Yashvant Shankar.
Panthaki, Nádarsháh Phirozesháh.
Mehervaid, Jehángier Mánikji.
Talpade, Náráyan Bápuji.
Pánandikar, Dattárám Dámodar.
Modi, Hirjibhái Dhanjibhái.
Talekar, Govind Anant.
Ugrankar, Ganpat Lakshuman.
Ranjit, Khanderáo Sundarráo.
Chándorkar, Ganesh Rámchandra.
Chávak, Govind Keshav.
Agáse, Sakhárám Sadáshiv.
Sett, Dhanji Chaturbhuj.
Vakil, Mansukhrám Mánikrám.
Patki, Vásudev Raghunáth.
Keni, Morobá Pándurang.
Dádáchanji, Dorábji Sorábji.
Khándekar, Bháskar Yadneshvar.
Patel, Sorábji Rastamji.
Málvankar, Náráyan Káshináth.
Lavangiá, Kharshedji Navroji.
Nádkarni, Pándurang Mangesh.
Daru, Ishvarlál Harjivandás.
Kelkar, Náráyan Rámchandra.
A. Michagan.

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† College Scholars.
§ David Sassoon Hebrew Scholar.

Sáne, Rámchandra Balvant.
Támboli, Nasarvánji Navroji.
Kirloskar, Gangádhar Rangnáth.
Shrikhande, Dattátraya Keshav.
Pitale, Váman Dámodar.

IV.—BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and of the European Roman Catholic Orphanage. In it Undergraduates may continue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at St. Mary's High School.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds were supplied chiefly from private sources, Government contributing a grant of Rs. 61,368.

There are two endowed Scholarships connected with the College:—

(*a*). The Mission Scholarship, of Rs. 25 per mensem, in favour of that boarder of St. Mary's Institution who passes Matriculation with the highest number of marks and continues his studies at St. Xavier's College, if he be not otherwise provided for.

(*b*). The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Undergraduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125, tenable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English Essay. The competition takes place in the month of January.

1884.

Rector.

The Rev. Th. Dalhoff, S.J.

Professors.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
" " J. M. Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English Literature.
" " J. LeHalle, S.J., Professor of Mathematics and Latin.
" " F. Mayr, S.J., Professor of Political Economy.
" " A. Usteri, S.J., Professor of History.
" " A. Walsh, S.J., Professor of Logic.
" " Dr. A. Führer, Professor of Sanskrit.
Mr. Rájárám Rámkrishna Bhágvat, Professor of Sanskrit.
Mr. Mahomed Tuky Haji Medi, Professor of Persian.

STUDENTS.

(a).—*Undergraduates.*

(1)* Columbáválá, Rastamji Kávasji.
* Daphtare, Kisanlál Ratanlál.
* Devrukhakar, Náráyan Sadáshiv.
* Diván, Umedrám Girdharlál.
* Engineer, Hirjibhái Dinsháhji.
* Ghándi, Dosábhái Kharshedji.
† Jayakar, Anandráo Rámchandra.
† Kángá, Pestanji Mánikji.
* Kotvál, Pestanji Sorábji.
* Kukáná, Frámji Jamshedji.
† Laskari, Hormasji Bápuji.
* Mádan, Sorábji Edalji.
† Master, Manchershah Bamanji.
† Master, Shávakshah Rastamji.
† Mávlankar, Vásudev Keshav.
(2)† Mehtá, Dárásháh Bejanji.
† Munshi, Kaikhosru Ardesir.
† Náik, Harichandra Sadáshiv.
† Pleader, Ardesir Nasarvánji.
† Ráná, Frámji Ardesir.
† Rele, Shantárám Ganesh.
* Shet, Vithaldás Bhagvándás.
† Vijayayakar, Dinkar Khanderáo.
* Wádiá, Dosábhái Frámji.
† Warden, Behrámji Hirjibhái.

(b).—*Juniors.*

Agáskar, Bálkrishna Vináyak.
Banáji, Rastamji Ratanji.
Báthená, Kharshedji Frámji.
Bátliboi, Ardesir Frámji.
Bátliboi, Rastamji Frámji.
Bookbinder, Bhikáji Edalji.
Barve, Náráyan Rámchandrá.
Dádisheth, Nasarvánji Jamshedji.
Dálvi, Sundarráo Bhairavnáth.
Dárukháváválá, Ardesir Pestanji.
Desái, Dhanjisháh Bápuji.
Desái, Dorábji Jivanji.
Desái, Vináyak Venkobá.

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* Passed the Previous Examination.
† Passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.
(1) Hughling's Prizeman in 1882.
(2) Nágpur Scholarship.

Doctor, Frámji Pestanji.
Dolákháu, Sorábji Kharshedji.
Dos Remedios, Thomas.
Dubásh, Mervánji Pestanji.
Enti, Edalji Hormasji.
Enti, Kaikhosru Ardesir.
Ferreira, Dominic.
Frámji, Kaikhosru Dosábhái.
Háte, Gajánan Harichandra.
(3) Hydari, Muhámmad Akbar.
Joshi, Pándurang Rámchandra.
Joshi, Shápurji Sorábji.
Kamlákar, Shámráo Ganpatráo.
Kápadiá, Pestanji Bejanji.
Karkariá, Rastamji Pestanji.
Kátrak, Dádábhái Hormasji.
Khoté, Sundarnáth Dinánáth.
Lálkáká, Bápuji Pálanji.
Mádan, Fardunji Bamanji.
Pátháre, Madan Morobá.
Mánkar, Shámráo Dinánáth.
Master, Rátanji Dosábhái.
Master, Shávakshah Dádábhái.
Mehtá, Ardesir Frámji.
(5) Mehtá, Sákarlál Mansukhrám.
(4) Misquitta, Gabriel Hyacinth.
Mistri, Ardesir Shápurji.
Mistri, Bamanji Shápurji.
Mistri, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Mhátre, Chintáman Pándurang.
Modi, Ardesir Kávasji.
Mus, Nánábhái Hormasji.
Nádkarni, Rámchandra Hanmant.
Náik, Ganpatráo Rámchandra.
Nágvekar, Mahádev Pándurang.
Basrurkar, Parmeshvar Subráo.
Párekh, Rastamji Hormasji.
Párekh, Fardunji Ardesir.
Patel, Ardesir Dhanjibhái.
Patel, Jamshedji Pestanji.
Pávri, Hormasji P.
Pingle, Mádhavráo Morobá.
Potnis, Moreshvar Mahádev.
Quadros, Alfred.
Raymond, Edward.

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(3) Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.
(4) Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Portuguese Scholarship.
(5) Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarship.

Reporter, Phirozsháh Edalji.
Sanzgiri, Shankar Vináyak.
(6) Sayed, Taher Muhámmad.
Screwválá, Kharshedji Hormasji.
Sethná, Hormasji Mervánji.
Sethná, Nasarvánji Dhanjibhái.
Sethná, Pestanji Kávasji.
Sukathankar, Kerobá Pándurang.
Sutáriá, Kávasji Mánikji.
Táráchand, Jehángier Mervánji.
Telang, Sayáji Náguji.
Vakil, Shápurji Dinsháh.
Valladares, Philip Reginald.
Velkar, Vámanráo Shámráo.
Vohrá, Jayachand Morárji.
Wádiá, Bamanji Ardesir.

V.—GUJARA'T COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1879.)

In 1856 a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a College at Ahmedabad. A sum of Rupees 50,000 was collected, and by favourable investment and accumulation of interest this amount was afterwards raised to Rupees 70,000. In 1858 the sanction of Government was given to the "establishment of a professional School at Ahmedabad (to be called a College if thought desirable) in which English composition, translation, the elements of jurisprudence (as required by Deputy Magistrates and Police Officers), positive law in its most popular and useful branches, the elements of political economy, the revenue and administrative system of Government in India, drawing as a useful rather than a fine art, surveying and the most practically useful applications of natural science (especially agricultural chemistry) might be taught." The object of the College was the special preparation of youths "for Government employment in the Revenue and Judicial lines and in the Public Works Department." Government promised a State contribution equal to the annual interest of the Endowment, and with the total sum thus available classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and Civil Engineering. But the insufficiency of the income for even a school of this character, and the want of precise and

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(6) Sir Frank Souter Scholarship.

definite objects at which the institution might aim, were from the first apparent, and combined with other causes to prevent the development and growth of the College. The Engineering class was never opened, partly because of the difficulty of obtaining a competent teacher for the salary offered, partly because of the discouraging want of funds and opportunities for practical instruction. In the Law class, on the other hand, it was found that the general education of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of jurisprudence ; and it was considered that instruction in Literature was necessary to liberalize their minds. Accordingly in 1863 the salary set apart for the Engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in the subjects of (1) Logic, Moral Philosophy and History, (2) Applied Mathematics (Surveying, Mechanics, &c.), (3) Drawing. The two last subjects were intended for boys desirous of preparing for admission to the new Civil Engineering College at Poona. These arrangements continued in force until 1872, when the failure of the Law students to pass the test imposed on candidates for the Pleaders' examination led to an enquiry which resulted in the closing of the Law class. The other classes were continued for a time until it could be decided how the funds might be applied to a less vague object than that assigned to the College "of keeping up a taste for literary pursuits in young men who had matriculated, and of extending the knowledge of those who were unmatriculated." The leading Native gentlemen of Ahmedabad acquiesced in this condemnation of the old institution, but applied to Government for the establishment at Ahmedabad of an Arts College such as that given to Poona, and at once set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, which, with the old fund, might form a sufficient endowment to justify compliance with their application. In September, a public meeting was held, and a Committee of management was appointed with the Collector as President. By these efforts Ahmedabad has raised a fund which will yield a yearly income of Rupees 8,000. This sum, met by a Government grant of equal amount and supplemented by fees has been considered sufficient for the establishment of classes studying up to the First B.A. Examination. The Trustees for the College are the Collector of Ahmedabad, Ráo Bahádur Bechardás Ambaidás, and Ráo Bahádur Hemábhái

Premábhái, the Collector being nominated by Government, while the two Native gentlemen were elected by the subscribers.

The endowments connected with the Gujarát College are—

The Ráo Bahádur Maganbhái Karamchand Scholarships, eight in number, of the annual value of Rs. 588 per annum.

The A. A. Borradaile Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 120 per annum, from the Borradaile Fund entrusted to the Gujarát Vernacular Society.

1884.

Principal.

K. T. Best, M.A., Oxon., M.R.A.S., Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Jamshedji Ardesir Dalál, M.A., LL.B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. (*Acting* Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.)

Kávasji Jamshedji Sanjáná, M.A., *Acting* Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Abáji Vishnu Káthavate, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Dakshina Fellows.

Nagarji Dáyábhái Náik.
Dolatrám Purshottam Barodiá, B.A.

A. A. Borradaile Scholar.

Nilkanth, Ramanbhái Mahipatrám.

Ráo Báhádur Maganbhái Karamchand Scholars.

Shett, Lálbhái Dalpatbhái.
Desái, Hirálál Motilál.
Pandiá, Bhagvantrái Narbherám.
Desái, Haridhar Ranchhodji.
Nánávati, Bechar Kasturchand.
Vyás, Vithalrái Gordhanprasád.
Mehtá, Fardunji Dorábji.
Vyás, Jatáshankar Dayárám.

Students paying half fee.

Katáriválá, Nannumiá Jamálbhái.
Gonge, Jethálál Lallubhái.

Commoners.

Patel, Chunilál Kákubhái.
Karnik, Krishnráo Balvant.
Mehd, Chhaganlál Anantrái.
Mehtá, Umedrám Jametrám.
Bakshi, Chinubhái Mádhubhái.
Thákore, Kalliánrái Keshavlál.
Javeri, Chandulál Chhotálál.
Kasumbgar, Vadilál Nathubhái.
Javeri, Dalsukhbhái Bhagubhái.
Chhápkhánáválá, Vadilál Sánkalchand.
Aneráo, Govind Balvant.
Gháre khán, Rangnáth Shambhunáth.
Maniár, Abhechand Vakhatchand.
Desái, Chunilál Lakshmilál.
Talyárkhán, Erachsháh Jehángierji.
Lálkáká, Kaikhosru Kharshedji.
Urezi, Buránudin Abdullá.
Mashadi, Dádámiá Sarfudin.
Doctor, Krishnalál Náráyan.
Hodiválá, Dorábji Edalji.
Sangávi, Nagindás Purshottam.
Desái, Harilál Desáibhái.
Chinái, Sorábji Pestanji.
Shringárpure, Khanderáo Mádhavráo.
Desai, Ambábhái Kesurbhái.
Desái, Ambálál Dayálji.
Desái, Dullabhji Ranchhodji.
Mehtá, Chimanlál Girdharlál.
Sayed, Muhámmad Gyásudin.

VI.—RA'JA'RA'M COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1880.)

The Rájárám College, which is maintained by the Kolhápur State, owes its origin partly to the growth and development of the Rájárám High School, and partly to the desire of Government to make a suitable provision for the education of Chiefs and Sardárs in the Southern Maráthá Country. The British Government having assumed the administration of the State in 1844, laid the foundation of English education in 1851 by opening an English school in the town of Kolhápur. This in 1867 was raised to the status of a High School, called the Rájárám High School, after the lamented Rájárám Maháráj of Kolhápur, who while travelling in Europe died at Florence in 1870.

In 1880 the Government, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, raised the School to an Arts College which was subsequently recognized in the Faculty in Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination, and in 1883 it was further recognized for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of B.A.

The College is provided with a substantial and ornamental building which cost the Kolhápur State nearly five lakhs of Rupees, the foundation stone being laid in 1869 by the late Rájá and the building completed in 1874.

Endowments.

Government has sanctioned the transfer of the sum of Rs. 760, being the annual interest on the so-called Sardárs' Fund at Belgaum, where a Sardárs' Class was opened some years ago.

In 1883 the Rája of Mudhol on leaving the College presented an endowment of Rs. 15,000 to be held in trust by the Political Agent, Southern Maráthá Country, and Rájá of Mudhol for the time being: the interest of this sum to be applied towards the support of a "Ghorpade Lectureship" in honour of the Rája's father.

The late Rájárám Maháráj, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to this country, invested Rs. 45,000 in the four per cent. Promissory notes, the interest thereon being applied to the formation of Scholarships for the encouragement of higher education in the State. The following Scholarships are awarded every year:—

(*a*). One Alfred Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable for four years at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, will be awarded to a deserving freshman who shall have matriculated from the Rájárám High School after having attended that school for not less than three continuous years immediately previous. The stipend may be continued for a fifth year if funds are available and the Principal recommends it. If there be no freshman desirous of studying medicine, a scholarship of the same value to be held in Bombay and tenable for two years will be given to a deserving candidate who passes the Previous Examination from the Rájárám College with the highest number of marks.

(*b*). Two Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem, each tenable for one year and to be held at any College, will be awarded to two deserving students who have passed the First B.A. Examination from the Rájárám College after having attended it for two full terms.

(*c*.) Three Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, each tenable for one year and to be held at the Rájárám College, Kolhápur, will be awarded to three deserving students who have passed the Previous Examination, from the Rájárám College, after having attended it for two full terms.

(*d*). Four Alfred Scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem, to be held for one year at the Rájárám College, will be awarded to four deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Rájárám High School after having attended it for not less than two continuous years immediately previous.

1884.

Principal.

C. H. Candy, B.A., LL.M., Cantab., Principal and Professor of English Literature.

Professors.

Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkar, B.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Shivrám Bápuji Paránjapye, B.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.

Báláji Prabhákar Modak, F.A., Lecturer in Physical Science and *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Rájkumárs.

Ghorpade Lecturer.—Not yet appointed.

Alfred Scholars.

(1) Dámle, Anant Mahádev.
(1) Desái, Pándurang Anant.
Deshpánde, Váman Ganesh.
Kalekar, Lakshuman Raghunáth.
(1) Kelkar, Vishnu Sadáshiv.
Kulkarni, Rághavendra Appáji.
Pandit, Krishnáji Náráyan.
(1) Sáne, Venkáji Moreshvar.

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(1) Passed the Previous Examination.

Free Students.

(1) Bhide, Nágesh Pándurang.
Ránáde, Rámchandra Ganesh.

Commoners.

Ankle, Kuber Bharmáppá.
(1) Argikar, Lakshuman Bhimráo.
Balikundri, Bálkrishna Dattátraya.
(1) Bendigiri, Krishnáji Báláji.
Dátár, Rághavendra Rámráo.
Divekar, Bháu Narhar.
(1) Dhurandhar, Gajánan Vishvanáth.
Gáikavád, Khanderáo Appásáheb.
Gháli, Sattyáppá Sankáppá.
(1) Huilgolkar, Lakshuman Narsinh.
(1) Kále, Ganesh Bápuji.
Karmarkar, Vináyak Govind.
Kátdare, Lakshuman Bacháji.
(1) Khándekar, Bájiráo Vishnu.
Kololgi, Virupáksh Shivlingáppá.
(1) Konur, Shesho Janárdan.
Kotbáge, Hari Raghunáth.
Kulhalli, Hanmant Krishna.
Kulkarni, Rámchandra Náráyan.
Luktuke, Trimbak Rámchandra.
Málset, Lakshuman Govind.
Maráthe, Datto Bháskar.
Maráthe, Vásudev Krishna.
(1) Mudvedkar, Shrinivás Rájeráo.
(1) Pádhye, Dattátraya Keshav.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar.
Patvardhan, Keshav Abáji.
Práni, Dattátraya Pándurang.

VII.—BARODA COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1881.)

The Baroda College was founded to complete the system of English education organized in the Baroda State by the Government of His Highness the Mahárájah Sayájiráo Gáckwár, and on the 1st of October 1881 was recognized in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Bombay for the purposes of the Previous Examination. The College building is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in India.

(1) Passed the Previous Examination.

It is in the shape of an E, the centre being formed by a domed hall sixty feet square and one hundred and forty-four feet high. Each wing contains ten class rooms, five on the ground floor and five on the first floor, besides library, museum, chemical and physical laboratories, offices, and smaller ante-rooms. There is accommodation for about six hundred students, and College and High School classes are both carried on in the building. The style of architecture is early Hindu *(Hemádapanti)*, and the design is by R. Chisholm, Esq., F. R. I. B. A., Architect to the Madras Government. The building has cost about Rs. 6 lákhs. The number of students in the Provious class is at present limited to 40.

Endowments.

Three scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable at any college are awarded under certain conditions to students passing the Previous Examination direct from the Baroda College. Two additional scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem are reserved for students wishing to join the Poona College of Science or the Grant Medical College. Five scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem to be held for one year at the Baroda College are awarded under certain conditions to deserving students who have passed the Matriculation Examination from the Baroda High School. In addition to the above the University awards the Melvill Memorial Scholarship to that student from this College who obtains the highest number of marks at the Previous Examination.

1884.

Principal.

T. S. Tait, M.A., Camb., B.Sc., Lond., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Professors.

Harold Littledale, B.A., Senior Moderator T. C.D., Vice-Principal, Professor of History and English Literature.
Tápidás Dayárám Mehtá, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Govind Moreshvar Hasabnis, B.A. } Lecturers in Sanskrit.
Rámchandra Dinkar Phadke, B A. }
Farid-ud-din Ahmed, B.A., Lecturer in Persian.

Scholars.

Dámle, Shankar Nágesh.
Harshe, Raghunáth Moreshvar.
Kárkhánis, Rájárám Sadáshiv.
* Limbálkar, Gunájiráo Rájobá.
Sapre, Jagannáth Anant.

Commoners.

Apte, Ganesh Shridhar.
Atháválá, Jekisandás Lallubhái.
Bakshi, Purshottamrái Kalliánrái.
Bhatt, Manccharám Mayárám.
Buch, Anantrái Náhánálál.
Buch, Mádhavlál Pránshankar.
Chaván, Gangárám Mahádev.
Clerk, Nánábhái Haridás.
Dalál, Kaniálál Jamnádás.
Dave, Krishnarám Joitárám.
Desái, Ambálál Nágarji.
Desái, Khandubhái Lallubhái.
Desái, Lakshmidás Hargovind.
Desái, Nánábhái Barjorji.
Desái, Venilál Jivanrám.
Dongre, Purshottam Bháskar.
Ghodá, Sadáshankar Mayáshankar.
Gupte, Nilkanth Káshináth.
Gupte, Shankar Keshav.
Jayakar, Gulábshankar Narmadáshankar.
Joshi, Narbherám Manchhárám.
Kárlekar, Ganesh Dhondu.
Kotháválá, Rastamji Ratanji.
Nánávati, Purshottamrái Bhagvatidás.
Patel, Ambálál Nathubhái.
Rindáni, Dolatrám Motirám.
Ruválá, Tribhuvandás Pránjivandás.
Sháh, Chunilál Ghelábhái.
Shukla, Venishankar Reváshankar.
Thadani, Viláyatrái Jethimal.
Thákor, Maganlál Umedrám.
Tolat, Vithaldás Gokaldás.
Vaishnav, Anantrái Bhupatrái.
Vaishnav, Bhupatrái Trikamji.
Vorá, Maganlál Lakshmishankar.

* Half-free students.

VIII.—GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Knight, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence, as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—

1. Roman Civil Law. Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.
2. Succession and Family Rights, with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
3. The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
4. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages and other securities for money, and Specific Relief.
5. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
6. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

1884.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

William C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.

James Jardine, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

Ajrekar, Keshav Ganesh, B.A.
Bharuchá, Jiváji Kávasji, B.A.
Bhide, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A.
Chitalé, Govind Venkatesh, B.A.
Dámle, Mahádev Gangádhar, B.A.
Davé, Vithalji Keshavji, B.A.
Dikshit, Hari Sitárám, B.A.
Gokhale, Rámchandra Hari.
Jayakar, Sundarráo Gajánan, M.A., B.Sc.
Joglekar, Vásudev Dáji, B.A.
Kángá, Mánikji Kávasji, B.A.
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh, M.A.
Mandlik, Shivrám Gangádhar.
Mehervaid, Rastamji Mánikji, B.A.
Nádgir, Malhár Mártand, B.A.
Nulkar, Lakshuman Krishna, B.A.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A., L.C.E.
Pávri, Fardunji Pálanji, B.A.
Sanjáná, Temulji Navroji, B.A.
Shroff, Kharshedji Dhanjibhái, B.A.
Sováni, Venkatráo Abáji, B.A.
Tayabji, Hydar Kamrudin, B.A.
Vakil, Ochhárám Nánábhái, B.A.
Vijayakar, Náráyan Moroji, B.A.

II.—Junior Law Students.

Prizeman, 1883.

Gokhale, Náráyan Vishnu, B.A.

Passed Jurisprudence Examination, 1883.

(1) Abhyánkar, Sakhárám Vishnu.
Adhikári, Rám Dattátraya.
Advani, Hiránand Khemsing.
Apté, Mahádev Krishna.
Athavankar, Anandráo Mangesh, B.A.
Banhatti, Náráyan Dáso, B.A.
Bávdekar, Ganesh Krishna, B.A.
Billimoriá, Sorábji Frámji
Bhárdá, Bhikáji Dorábji.
Bharuchá, Frámji Dorábji, B.A.
Bháte, Vithal Bálkrishna.
Dábholkar, Gopál Rámchandra.

(1) Free.

Dalvi, Anandráo Sadáshiv, B.A.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant, B.A.
Desái, Sákarlál Chandulál.
Deshpánde, Rámchandra Hanmant, B.A.
Diváchá, Navroji Rastamji.
Dnyáni, Harsukhrám Trimbakrái.
Dubásh, Jehángier Phirozsháh.
Dvivedi, Manilál Nabhubhái.
Herlekar, Vishvanáth Mahádev.
Jámbhekar, Hari Bhimráo.
Javeri, Mathurámal Rámchandra.
Kundanmalláni, Liláchand Hasmal.
Khare, Vishnu Vináyak.
Kirkire, Krishnáji Hari, B.A.
Lálá, Chandirám Giánchand.
Lálváni, Dalpatrái Rochirám.
Májrá, Kávasji Mervánji.
(1) Mehtá, Motichand Javerchand.
Modak, Gopál Trimbak.
Mohile, Hari Atmárám, B.A.
More, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A.
Mundle, Rámchandra Ganesh, B.A.
Nádgund, Nilkanth Anandráo.
Pádsháh, Pestanji Jámásji.
(1) Parvatikar, Rámchandra Krishna.
(1) Patel, Chaturbhái Vallabhbhái.
Patel, Jamshedji Kávasji.
Patel, Govind Appáji.
Phadke, Náráyan Lakshuman, B.A.
Phadnis, Hanmant Sheshgir.
Pradhán, Vináyak Harishankar.
(1) Puránik, Shankar Vishnu.
Rásinkar, Vishnu Krishna.
Rebello, F. A. C.
Rego, E. F.
Risvádkar, Krishnáji Sadáshiv, B.A.
Sádhale, Vásudev Náráyan.
Saklátválá, Mervánji Nánábhái, B.A.
Sapre, Dattátraya Sadáshiv, B.A.
Thákor, Manilál Ajitrám.
Thákor, Uttamrám Dhirajrám.
Unválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A.
Vakil, Hardevrám Nánabhái.
Valvelkar, Pándurang Báburáo, B.A.
Vaidya, Lakshuman Rámchandra, B.A.

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(1) Free.

III.—Candidate Law Students.

Sanzgiri, Shankar Vináyak.
Agáskar, Bálkrishna Vináyak.
Mehtá, Nagindás Gokaldás.
Desái, Chhotábhái Khandubhái.
Kalsulkar, Trimbak Vithal.
Váchágándhi, Rastamji Nasarvánji.
Vakil, Chunilál Harilál.
Modak, Rámchandra Váman.
Thákor, Balvantrái Kalliánrái.
Mehtá, Rastamji Dádábhái.
Mistri, Dhanjibhái Pálanji.
Pitale, Váman Dámodar.
Chandirámáni, Vadhumal Udhárám.
Sháháni, Sáhebsing Chandusing.
Lálvání, Kundanmal Manghirsing.
Mehtá, Motibhái Manibhái.
Nisal, Shivrám Náráyan.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Frámji.
Váchá, Jehángier Mancherji.
Banáji, Frámji Kávasji.
Vágh, Venkatesh Vaikunth
Nagarválá, Jamshedji Navroji.
Bhide, Vidyádhar Váman.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Náráyan.
Gádgil, Vishnu Gangádhar.
Khare, Purshottam Parshurám.
Ketkar, Keshav Sadáshiv, B.A.
Jál, Rastamji Hormasji.
Khare, Dámodar Nilkanth.
Pleader, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji.
Damaniá, Ranchhoddás Lálbhái.
Advání, Himatsing Gajsing.
Masand, Atmárám Gangárám.
Dalál, Bálkrishna Pitámbardás.
Patel, Dhanjisháh Edalji.
Báriá, Varajdás Dáyábhái.
Desái, Govindbhái Hathibhái.
Vyás, Vajiram Harináráyan.
Mehtá, Manmukh Krishnamukh.
Gokhale, Gopál Krishna.
Chirmule, Vásudev Ganesh.
(1) Bhágvat, Sakhárám Keshav.
Patvardhan, Pándurang Ganpat.
Bálsekar, Manáppá Nilkanth.

(1) Free.

Korgávkar, Káshináth Rámkrishna.
Bomboat, Ardesir Edalji.
Nátu, Vishnu Raghunáth.
Kirtano, Rámchandra Trimbak.
Khándekar, Shankar Dattátraya.
Joshi, Keshav Rámkrishna.
Chokshi, Manchhábhái Narsidás.
Vaishnav, Jayaprasád Hariprasád.
Dholkiá, Manishankar Sadáshankar
Patvardhan, Dámodar Ganesh.
Dhond, Rámchandra Sájo.
Lukmáni, Muhámmad Bákar Abdul Karim.
Sáne, Ganesh Bháskar.
Sovani, Govind Krishna.
Sabnis, Náráyan Ghanashám.
Bhavanáni, Motiráj Sujansing.
Táráchand, Jehángier Mervánji.
Patvardhan, Náráyan Ganesh.
Kshirságar, Bápuji Káshináth.
Contractor, Ardesir Edalji.
Doctor, Frámji Pestanji.
Trivedi, Chhaganlál Shambhulál.
Patel, Sorábji Rastamji.
Collector, Navroji Anandji.
Doshi, Nánchand Bechar.
Apte, Hari Sadáshiv.
Kaikini, Shankar Krishnaji.
Hodiválá, Shápurji Hormasji.
Chaván, Udhavji Devji.
Bhat, Mahádev Váman.
Patvardhan, Vásudev Vithal.
Vasu, Aidás Lakhimal.
Boyce, Bamanji Rastamji, B.A.
Dábholkar, Ganesh Krishna.
Kápadiá, Sorábji Bamansháh.
Gadkari, Dattátraya Sitárám.
Bhaindur, Bhavánishankar Subráo.
Bhátavadekar, Mahádev Rámchhandra.
Bakshi, Anantlál Ranchhoddás.
Lálváni, Krishnachand Uttamchand.
Gogte, Raghunáth Bhikáji.
Bám, Govind Parshurám.
Limaye, Hari Vithal.

IX.—GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

This College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is to "impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students, are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehánghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds; (*c*) a Hospital for incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds, There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The students are arranged in two classes:—

1. Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grade of Apothecary.

The College possesses the following endowments:—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Lisboa, Jamkhandi and Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Scholar-

ships and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund; the Burnes, Arnott and Hemabhoy Vakutchund Medal Funds; and Sir J. P. Willoughby, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Prize Funds, and Hunter Prize Funds.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments amounting to Rs. 1,08,700, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant Medical College." There are at the present time forty-eight such Graduates, who either are engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay, the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845. Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860. John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865. Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865. Robert Haines, M.B. (Lond.)
1866. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., F. R.C.P.
1876. HENRY COOK, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S

1884.

Principal.

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., Professor of Medicine, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene. *(Europe).*

Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D. (Lond.), *Acting* Principal, Professor of Medicine, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene.

Professors.

A. N. Hojel, L.K. and Q.C.P.I., Professor of Physiology (*Acting* Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.)

G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Acting* Professor of Physiology.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy. *(Europe).*

W. K. Hatch, M.B., *Acting* Professor of Anatomy.

J. Arnott, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. *(Europe).*

D. N. Párakh, *Acting* Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Museum (*Acting* Professor of Physiology).

R. Mansor, *Acting* Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Museum.

D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., Professor of Practical Histology and Physiology.

R. Mansor, Professor of Materia Medica (*Acting* Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Museum.)

F. F. MacCartie, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., *Acting* Professor of Materia Medica.

Sakhárám Arjun Ravut, L. M., Professor of Botany.

Demonstrator.

Anná Moreshvar Kunte, B.A., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Tutors.

Nasarvánji Hormasji Chokshi, L.M. & S., Tutor in Anatomy, Materia Medica and Botany.

Sorábji Kharshedji Narimán, L. M. & S., Tutor in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Nasarvánji Frámji Bansháh, L. M. & S., Mayo Demonstrator in Practical Histology and Physiology.

Senior Students.

			Foundation.
*†	Sakhárám Rághobá Bábre	...	...
*	Náráyan Vináyak Chhatre	...	...
*	Daniel Conceição Luis ...	...	...
*	Jehángier Barjorji Doctor	...	...
*	Lawrence Felix Henriques	...	...

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free students.

*	Anantrái Náthji Mehtá	...
*	Mahipatrám Govindrám Mehtá	...
*	Krishna Sakhárám Pednekar ...	.
*	Kharshedji Navroji Sahiyár ...	...
*	Manchershah Mothábhái Vakil	...Carnac Scholarship.
*	Henry, William Grogan... ...	.. Farish Scholarship.
*	Dhanjibhái Sorábji Masáni ...	...Farish Scholarship.
*‡	P. M. Pinto	...Govt. Exhibition.
*	Ardesir Behrámji Masáni ...	...Reid Scholarship.
*	Ardesir Dádábhái	...Anderson Scholarship.
*†	Hormasji Kávasji Dotiválá ...	...
*	Govind Bábáji Kher	...
*	Lewis Gomes, B.A.	...
*	Dhanjibhái Sorábji Dallas ...	...
*	Krishnáji Trimbak Gokhale ...	...Govt. Exhibition.
*	John, Charlton Brooks	...
*	Frámji Edalji Dávar	...
*	Vásudev Vináyak Chhatre ...	...
*	V. J. Pinto	...
*	Dinsháh Edalji Sabjá	...
*	Ardesir Jamshedji Keláválá ...	...
*	Franzone A. Faria	...
*	Virji Ziná Raval	..
*	F. V. Albino De Souza	...
*	Mervánji Dádábhái Masáni ...	..
*	Pálanji Pestanji Bhedvár ...	...
*‡	Bamansháh Kharshedji Anklesariá	...
*	Bhikáji Edalji Ghásváláá ...	...
*	Hormasji Behrámji Dastur ...	...
*	Fakirji Kávasji Mándviválá ...	...
*†	Nicholas Francis Pereira ...	...
*†	Hirálál Manilál Dhru	...
*	Umiáshankar Dámodar Trivedi	...Gondal State Scholarship.
*	Shevaklál Máneklál Dave ...	...Gaikavád Scholarship.
*	Maganlál Motirám Modi ...	.. Farish Scholarship.
*	Chunilál Dámodardás Saraiyá...	...Govt. Exhibition and Carnac Scholarship.
*†	Mancherji Jámásji Mistri ...	...Farish Scholarship.
*	Vithal Annáji Salgar	...Reid Scholarship.
*	Ismael Ján Muhámmad	...Anderson Scholarship.

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free students.
‡ Passed the F.A. Examination.

*	Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, B.A.	Govt. Exhibition and Dhárvád Scholarship.
*†	Khusháldás Karsanji Joshi ...	Sir Jasvantsingji. Scholarship.
*	E. X. Dias	...
*	Sorábji Jamshedji Dáruválá ...	...
*	Behrámji Sorábji Postválá ...	...
*	Frámroz Shávaksháh Dávar ...	...
*†	Dhanjibhái Hormasji Mehtá ...	...
*	Sorábji Frámji Kápadiá... ...	...
*	Dhanjibhái Edalji Anklesariá ...	...
*	Chhabildás Tribhuvandás Master	...
*	Francis H. DeCosta	...
*	G. T. DeCunha	...
*†	Dhanjibhái Rastamji Tátá ...	...
*	Dorábji Hormasji Pochkhánáválá	...
*	Dosábhái Kávasji Patel	...Lisboa Scholarship
*†	Táráchand Jeyrámdás Vadváni	...Govt. Exhibition.
*	Fardunji Sorábji Kápadiá ...	...
*†	Gancsh Vishnu Kher	...
*	Jamshedji Fardunji Kámdin ...	...
*	Sanmukh Venktachelam Mudliar	...
*	Purshottam Náráyan Davdá ...	...
*	A. G. Pereira	...
*	Dárásháh Edalji Kotháválá ...	...
*	Chandulál Gopáldás Tolat ...	...
*	H. W. Richardson	. .
*†	Gabriel F. Gonsalves	...
*	Joseph DeSouza	...
*	Krishnáji Káshináth Gokhale ...	...
*	Vithaldás Narbherám Mehtá ...	...
*†	Bápuji Navroji B. Khambátá ...	...
*	Sorábji Kharshedji Mehtá ...	...
*	Kapilvantrám Narbherám Pandiá	...
*	Dárásháh Dinsháh Writer ...	...
*	Rámchandra Narsinh Mudholkar	...
*	M. L. F. DeGama	...
*	Sorábji Kharshedji Táráchand ...	...
*	Dárásháh Jamshedji Movadáválá	...
*	Ratansháh Mánikji Modi ...	...

Junior Students.

H. Azavedo	...
Hari Vishnu Barve	...

* Passed the First Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.
† Free students.

Dorábji Hormasji Bharuchá ... ...
† Kávasji Pestanji Bharuchá ... ...
Shápurji Dosábhái Bharuchá ... ...
Murárji Náranji Bhat ... ...
Báji Bálkrishna Bháte ... ...
Rastamji Hormasji Bháyá ... ...
Bápu Dhonsett Bhogte ... ...
Fardunji Nasarvánji Bisni ... ...
Ardesir Dhanjisháh Contractor ...
Gopináth Chintáman Chitnis ... ...
Rastamji Ardesir Dádimáster ... ...
D. F. DeMello ... ...
V. P. DeSa ... ...
Kaikhosru Dhanjisháh Doctor ... ...
† Sorábji Kávasji Doctor ... ...
Dámodar Mádhavráo Dukle ... ...
F. X. Ferreira ... ...
Frámji Jivanji Gilder ... ...
Khershedji Ratanji Kápadiá ... ...
Mánikji Bápuji Láheválá ... ...
† Kávasji Mancherji Langráná ... ...
B. A. K. Lukmánji ... ...
† Lakshuman Ganpat Máne ... ...
† Bháu Janárdan Mantri ... ...
Dhanjibhái Sorábji Mehtá .. ...
Edalji Mánikji Modi ... ...
Kaikhosru Jamshedji Modi ... ...
Ratanji Edalji Modi ... ...
Sorábji Hormasji Modi ... ...
Jamshedji Mancherji Mulán ... ...
Madanlál Lallubhái Munsiff ... ...
Frámroz Dorábji Mus ... ...
Rastamji Nánábhái Rániná ... ...
Vináyak Anandráo Ranjit ... ...
M. L. Ray ... ...
Vináyak Dádáji Sátghare ... ...
Karsandás Gopáldás Sethná ... ...
Ganpat Annáji Sirur ... ...
Ratanji Bejanji Soneválá ... ...
P. J. Svámi ... ...
Rastamji Navroji Unválá ... ...
Mervánji Temulji Vaid ... ...
† Frámroze Pestanji ... .
Hormasji Mánikji Másiná ... ... Reid Scholarship.

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† Free students.

Mancherji Kávasji Kángá, B. A.	...Anderson Scholarship.
Navroji Kávasji Kalliánválá ...	...Anderson Scholarship.
Navroji Mancherji Lákdáválá ...	...Farish Scholarship.
Chunilál Fakirbhái Dalál ...	...Carnac Scholarship.
Káshináth Váman Káne ...	...Carnac Scholarship.
Vajerám Sákerrám Diván ...	...
Thomas John Waite	...
Gulábrái Durgárám Dave ...	...
Bápuji Rastamji Wádiá... ..	...
Kharshedji Pestanji Boyce ...	...
Abraham Hyams...	...
A. F. Ward	.
Shávaksháh Ratanji Sethná ...	...
Jehángier Kharshedji Commissariválá	.
Pránjivan Jagjivan Mehtá ...	..
Shridhar Nityarám Mehtá ...	...
Jehángier Ardesir Kohiyár ...	...
Krishnáji Ganesh Deshpánde ...	...Govt. Exhibition.
Vishnu Rámchandra Kirloskar	..
Dáyábhái Narottamdás Patel ...	...
Ratanji Shápurji Gándhi ...	...
Dhanjibhái Mervánji Munshi ...	. .
‡ Ishvarchandra Rámchandra Jayakar	...
Prabhákar Rámkrishna Bhándárkar, B.A.	Government Exhibition.
Bamanji Behrámji Doctor ...	...
Fardunji Edalji Sherdiválá ...	...
Bábáji Bápuji Vijayakar ...	..
A. Britto	..
Váman Janárdan Máhtre ...	...
Kharshedji Jamshedji Kheniá ...	...
Ardesir Frámji Bahádurji ...	...
E. G. R. Whitcombe	.
Purshottam Rámchandra Pilgávkar	...
Jehángier Edalji Doctor ..	...
Dámodardás Karsandás Mehtá...	...
Hormasji Dhanjibhái Bakshi ...	..
Anandráo Sundarji Dharádhar...	...
P. S. DeSilva	...
Moreshvar Ganesh Bodas ...	. .
Dvárkánáth Rámnáth Khote, B.A.	...
Hari Váman Bhat	...
Mansukhlál Hirálál Názar ..	...
Phirozsháh Dhanjisháh Bhágaliá	...
Mahádev Krishna Pánsare ...	...

‡ Passed the F.A. Examination.

	Balvant Mahádev Puránik, B.A.	...Govt. Exhibition.
	Chhaganprasád Deviprasád Divánji	...
†	Adarji Mernosji Masáni, B.A.	...Govt. Scholarship.
	Bápuji Pálanji Doctor, B.A. ...	...Govt. Scholarship.
	Sorábji Fardunji Gándhi ...	...Govt. Scholarship.
	Erachji Sheriárji Bharuchá ...	...Govt. Scholarship.
	Kharshedji Edalji Surti... ..	...Govt. Scholarship.
	Mánikji Dosábhái Cámá... ...	..
	Bájiráo Krishnaráo Dhairyaván	...
	Rastamji Dorábji Cooper ...	...
	Ardesir Dosábhái Cooper ...	...
	Hormasji Pestanji DádiBarjor ...	...
	Frámji Shápurji Gándhi... ...	...
	Bálkrishna Govind Thákur ...	...Alfred Scholarship.
	Hormasji Kávasji Taveriá ...	...
	Kharshedji Kávasji Málegávválá	...
	Kharshedji Behrámji Doctor ...	...
	Narottamdás Indraji Vaishnav	...
	Louis G. Godinho	...
	Dhanjibhái Nasarvánji Divechá	...
	Rámji Nathu Mandeviá... ...	...
	Náráyandás Pránjivandás Mehtá	...
	Hormasji Pestanji Kámákáká ...	...
	Sorábji Kávasji Doctor	...
	Dosábhái Homjibhái Koblá ...	..
	Augustus DeQuadros	...
	Benjamin Reuben	...
	Mervánji Jamshedji Hakim ...	...
	Nasarvánji Mánikji Cámá ...	...
	Vásudev Káshináth Kirloskar ...	...Dhárvád Scholarship.
	Kaikhosru Mancherji Gimi ...	...
	Navroji Behrámji Doctor ...	..
	Luis A. Valladares	...
	Mánikji Bejanji Lilámválá ...	..
	Sorábji Edalji Dubásh	...
	Behrámsháh Hormasji Cooper ...	...
	Brijlál Javerilál Gujaráthi ...	...
	Navroji Jamshedji Billimoriá ...	...
	Mervánji Erachji Pávri	...
	Navroji Mervánji Táráchand ...	...
	Khojá Abdullá Adam	...
	Dinsháh Mervánji Surti... ...	...
	Chhotálál Hirálál Desái	...
	Ratanji Mancherji Nánji ...	...
	Mánikji Sorábji Karáká... ...	...
	Mánikji Rastamji Javeri	...

† Free student.

Bamanji Dorábji Dotiválá	
Barjorji Dádábhái Ráná...	
Mánikji Kharshedji Táráchand ...	
St. John Duarte	
D. M. DeSilva	
Bálárám Bápuji Rele	
Phirozsháh Navroji Karanjiá	
Ratanji Behrámji Lálá	
Pitámbardás Kuberdás Patel	
Dhanji Khimji Merchant ...	...Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholarship.
Herbert, John Adamson Fido	
Mangesh Náráyan Dhume	
Reginald Hamilton Summers	
Vináyak Balvant Chitnis	
Mánikji Dosábhái Gorválá	
Sorábji Mánikji Pávri	
Hormasji Navroji Virájogi	
Rastamji Kharshedji Munshi	
Dámodar Vásudev Kánitkar	
Hoshang Sorábji Kotvál...	
Anant Narsopant Godbole	
Anant Ghanasham Sabnis	
Kávasji Behrámji Mehtá	
Dáji Ganesh Deshpánde...	
Edalji Dinsháh Lám	
Khandubhái Indraji Desái, B.A.	...Govt. Exhibition.
† Kaikhosru Tirandoz Iráni, B.A.	...
Trikamrái Mahipatrái Oza ...	...Govt. Exhibition, and Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarship.
Samuel Jacob	...Govt. Scholarship.
Shamsabal Sitárám Misser ...	...Govt. Scholarship.
Pándurang Lakshuman Paránjapye	...Govt. Scholarship.
Chandulál Ghelábhái Mal. ...	...Govt. Scholarship.
John Moniz	...Govt. Scholarship.
Kaikhosru Edalji Doctor ...	.. Sir Cowasjee J. Scholarship.
Behrámsháh M. Marshall ...	...Sir Cowasjee J. Scholarship.
Rámchandra Náráyan Jádhav ...	...Jamkhandi Scholarship.
Ganpat Sokarji Trilokekar ...	...
Mulchand Gangárám Thadani ...	...Sind Scholarship.
Rámshankar Ganesh Anjáriá ...	...
Vináyak Sokarji Trilokekar ...	...

† Free student.

Charles Cochrane... ... .
Bálu Lallubhái Kináriválá ... ...
Jivráz Ghelábhái Doshi ... ...
Rámkrishna Náráyan Parmánand ...
Jagmohandás Chhabildás Merchant ...
Bálkrishna R. Shirgávkar ... ...
Sakhárám Ganesh Kánitkar ... ...
Vardráj Govind Naidu ... ...
Dosábhái Hormasji Kámdin ... ...
Purshottam Vishnu Rángnekar ...
Ranchordás Parmánand Vorá ... ...
Bápuji Ratanji Wádiá .. ..
Narsinh Trikamji Mehtá... ... ...
Abasali Alibhái Háthiválá ... ...
Sorábji Ratanji Sirvái ... ...
Kaikhosru Mánikji Dubásh ... ...
Vináyak Gopál Kirloskar ... ...
Hirjibhái Jehángier Dádisett ... ...
Yashvant Mangesh Sanzgiri ... ...
Káikhosru Edalji Master ... ...
Ardesir Dorábji Doctor ... ...
Náráyan Vináyak Bhágvat ... ...
Kávasji Behrámji Shroff... ... ...
Popat Prabhurám Vaidya .. ...
Náráyandás Dámodardás Sháh ... ...
Purshottam Harichand Dalál ... ...
Bálkrishna Rámchandra Jayakar ...
Sorábji Mancherji Gandeviá ... ...
Ardesir Mánikji Dotiválá ... ...
Dosábhái Rastamji Dhábhar ... ...
Shivdás Parmánand Broker ... ...
Dorábji Kávasji Doctor ... ...
Jehángier Manchersháh Meherhomji ...
Vikáji Dorábji Afinválá ... ...
Váman Ganesh Sáthe ... ...
Rafiudin Imámudin Moulvi ... ...
Prabháshankar Dalpatrám Patani ...
Pestanji Ukarji Engineer ... ...

X.—POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.
(Recognized 1865.)

The Poona College of Science (formerly the Poona Civil Engineering College) arose out of a school established in Poona in 1854 by Government, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into four Departments :—

1. Matriculated Students who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering

2. Matriculated Students who study Scientific Agriculture in the College and the farm attached to it, and who obtain certificates of qualification from the College.

3. Matriculated Students who enter the Forest Branch of the College, to which Branch six appointments have been guaranteed annually by the Bombay Forest Department.

4. Students, who prosecute their studies in the College and the Workshops attached to it, with the object of becoming educated Maistries.

Attached to the College are workshops where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable Buildings for the College. The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Four Fellowships of Rs. 25, each tenable for one year, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition :—

1	of Rs.	15	per mensem.
1	„	12	„
3	„	10	„
1	„	9	„
5	„	8	„
3	„	7	„
4	„	6	„
10	„	5	„
2	„	4	„
2	„	3	„

1 *McDougall Scholarship* of Rs. 6 per mensem.
1 *Frere Scholarship* of „ 25 „

McDougall Scholarship.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James Mc Dougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then school the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum the amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal, to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

Frere Scholarship.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding, it was resolved—That, in order to prepetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere, a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the proceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1854. The Rev. James McDougall.
1857. Henry Coke, M.A.
1859. Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864. Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1864. THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

1884.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., M. Inst. C.E.I.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

James Scorgie, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng., Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science.

Ráo Bahádur Dáji Nilkanth Nagarkar, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

William Shearer, Agricultural Instructor.

G. M. Woodrow, Teacher of Botany.

Raghunáth Vináyak Dhairyaván, Drawing Master.

Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Hastings M. Page, First Master.

Nánábhái Ardesir Mus, L.C.E., Second Master.

Bamanji Hormasji Pávri, L.C.E., Third Master.

Mártand Ganesh Panse, Assistant Vernacular Teacher.

Robert Royal, Superintendent of Workshops.

Librarian.

Sadáshiv Ganesh Paránjapyé.

I.—Civil Engineering Department.

Fellows.

Mangeshráo Kátre, L.C.E.
* Parashurám Krishna Chitale.
* Busavápattam Subráo.

Frere Scholar.

* Mahádev Yashvant Dole, M.A.

Undergraduates holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* C. Chakravarti.
* Bálkrishna Váman Dhume.
* Mánkeshvar Gopál Mhaskar.
* Gokaldás Rájpál Mehtá.
* Ardesir Kávasji Vakil.

Second-year Students.

Krishnáji Balvant Wágle, M.A.
Karpur Shrinivásráo.
C. Tudball.
H. Grogan.
Báburáo Yashvant Nerurkar.
Bhagvándás Harkisandás Dalál.
D. Maitra.

* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

N. S. Rámráo.
N. V. Rámasvámi Iayengár.

First-year Students.

Atmárám Náráyan Mhátre.
Gajanur Náráyanráo.
Janárdan Balvant Joshi.
Shaloam Elijah.
Charles Hammond Dracott.
Gopál Rámchandra Sáne.
Chhotálál Dvárkádás Sháh.
Edward John Hale.
Ráoji Motelál Patel.

Undergraduates not holding Scholarships.

Third-year Students.

* Bechardás Chhaganlál Párikh.
* Bhagvant Sakhárám Kirtane.
* Hari Báláji Khatáv.
* C. B. Halgaya Gowda.
* Sitárám Hari Ajrekar.
* Ardesir Kávasji Patel.
* Chunilál Jethábhái Mehtá.
* Rudishankar Girjáshankar Oza.
* Jehángier Mancherji Billimoriá.
* Chhaganlál Govindlál Kinkhábválá.
* Venkáji Rámchandra Jálnápurkar.
* Vishnu Vithal Gole.

Second-year Students.

Appáji Rámchandra Kulkarni.
Rámchandra Shrinivás Kulkarni.
W. C. Dracott.
A. Robinson.
Panpanpally Bhimsenráo.
A. Sámbamurti.
B. B. Garudáchárya.
Sorábji Nasarvánji Vakil.
Pestanji Phirozcsháh Meherji.
Mandrám Rupsing Chaván.
Chhotálál Káshibhái Patel.
Hari Anant Athavale.
Náráyan Vithal Godbole.
P. Wright.
Joseph Baptista.

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* Has passed the F.C.E. Examination.

Lakshuman Vithal Edvankar.
Charles H. Parker.
Balvant Appáji Sahasrabudhe.
Dulabhji Narai Trivedi.

First-year Students.

Vasantrái Mahipatrái Oza.
Umiáshankar Gavrishankar Mehtá.
Keshavji Gopálji Dave.
Dhanjibhái Rastamji Sethná.
Shantáppá Ganesh Shashitalkar.
Váman Vishvanáth Lele.
Venkáji Hanmantráo Kátarki.
Vishnu Balvant Pandit.
Mansukhbhái Varajrái Mehtá.
Keshavlál Sakhidás Sangháni.
Edalji Kávasji Amroliválá.
Harichandra Káshináth Mhátre.

Half-free Students.

Bálábhái Gulábchand Korá.
Bálkrishna Govind Bháte.
Gopál Dámodar Vádthekar.
Dájráo Amritráo Vichare.
Pándurang Vishnu Gopujkar.
Dinsháh Mancherji Mobedjiná.

Quarter-free Students.

Ganesh Váman Gadre.
Pestanji Dorábji Sanjáná.

II.—Agricultural Department.

Durlabhrám Rámji Jáni.
Hari Rámchandra Chakradev.
Tápishankar Pránshankar Dave.
Rámchandra Anant Náik.
Parshurám Vithal Gole.
Balvant Gangádhar Potnis.
Gopál Krishna Karve.
Judáh Haim Mhasilkar.
Nilkanth Raghunáth Hingne.
Nágardás Harjivandás Sháh.
Raghunáth Mártand Sátbhái.
Shivrám Káshináth Bhágvat.

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* Has the passed F.C.E. Examination.

Datto Bálkrishna Vaidya.
Jagannáth Ganesh Badhe.
Dattátraya Pándurang Bhosekar.
Náráyan Ganesh Tilak.
Jagannáth Bápu Akut.
Pándurang Eknáth Dharádhar.
Gangádhar Dámodar Vartak.
Ganesh Vishnu Bere.
Vishnu Yashvant Sohoni.
Bálkrishna Mahádev Adhye.
Vishvanáth Lakshuman Apte.
Báláji Khanderáo Bhise.
Venkatesh Hanmant Bevur.
Vishnu Náráyan Dhamdharé.
Náráyan Sakhárám Paránjapye.
Vithal Vishnu Chitalé.
Báburáo Ráojiráo Chaván.
Anant Hari Phalke.
Rámchandra Báláji Kopa.
Eknáth Vámanráo Shukre.
Vishvanáth Annáji Moghe.
Lakshuman Vishnu Mahájani.
Dámodar Pándurang Deshpánde.
Náráyan Manohar Dáte.
Káshináth Dámodar Dhekne.

III.—Forest Department.

Govind Ganesh Junré.
Mahádev Bálkrishna Tádpatri.
Sadáshiv Venkatesh Pánde.
Shridhar Lakshuman Dhekne.
Bhárgav Govind Shaháne.
Pándurang Váman Bhágvat.
Krishnáji Hari Patvardhan.
Vishnu Trimbak Joshi.
Bháskar Ráoji Gándhi.

XII.

A Statement of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II. The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.....	"	5,000
	"	1,000
	"	500
III. The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.....	"	10,000
	"	1,500
IV. The Homejee Cursetjee Dady Prize.....	"	5,000
	"	1,500
	"	1,000
V. The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships..	"	20,000
VI. The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	"	4,500
	"	600
VII. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	"	5,000
VIII. The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	"	5,000
	"	2,200
	"	2,000
IX. The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship ...	"	5,000
	"	1,700
X. The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	"	8,000
	"	1,000
	"	1,500
Carried forward...Rs.		1,02,000

	Brought over.....	Rs.	1,02,000
XI.	The Ellis Prize	„	1,500
XII.	The Hebbert and La-Touche Scholarship ...	„	5,000
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship	„	23,500
		„	500
XIV.	The Ellis Scholarship ...	„	7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	„	...
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	„	6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship	„	10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize	„	2,000
XIX.	The Ráo Sir Pragmalji Scholarships	„	30,000
		„	1,500
XX.	The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships	„	25,000
XXI.	The Karsandas Mulji Prize	„	3,000
XXII.	The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize ...	„	5,000
		„	1,500
XXIII.	The Hughlings Prize ...	„	2,500
XXIV.	The James Taylor Prize.	„	2,500
XXV.	The Bhau Daji Prize...	„	5,000
XXVI.	The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize	„	4,500
XXVII.	The Mervanji Framjee Panday Scholarship...	„	6,000
XXVIII.	The Kahandas Mancharam Scholarship	„	6,000
XXIX.	The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship	„	6,000
XXX.	The Sinclair Prize	„	1,500
	Carried forward ...	Rs.	2,58,000

	Brought over	Rs.	2,58,000
XXXI.	The Gibbs Prize.....	„	2,000
XXXII.	The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.....	„	5,000
XXXIII.	The Cobden Club Medal.	„	...
XXXIV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Scholarship	„	3,000
XXXV.	The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize	„	11,000
XXXVI.	The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXVII.	The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship	„	5,000
XXXVIII.	The Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naegaumvala Prize.....	„	3,000
XXXIX.	The Melvill Memorial Scholarship	„	6,000
XL.	The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships	„	13,500
XLI.	The Charles Morehead Prize.....	„	5,000
			3,16,500

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall.....	Rs.	1,00,000	
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„	1,200	
III.	University Library Building	„	2,00,000	
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells.....	„	2,00,000	
V.	Mace for the University.	„	1,200	
VI.	The Gibbs Library	„	12,808	
				5,15,208
	Total.....	Rs.		8,31,708

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments at present is Rs. 12,710.

The total amount of Benefactions received is Rs. 5,15,208.

Ten Institutions are recognized by the University of Bombay.

The number of Matriculated Students is 5,989.

Results of Examinations of the University of Bombay for the Year 1883-84.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates.				Passed.				Religion of Passed Candidates.						Class.*		
		Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States	Private Institutions.	Private students.	Government Institutions.	Schools in Native States.	Private Institutions	Private students.	Christians.	Hindus.	Pársis.	Muhommedans.	Others.	Europeans.	First.	Second.	Pass.
Matriculation Examination ..	1,785	575	96	493	621	260	47	238	64	18	414	126	10	7	24	..	..	..
Previous Examination	333	196	61	76	.	81	28	17	..	1	100	18	2	1	2	..	17	107
First Examination for B.A. ..	153	113	9	31	..	71	5	19	..	..	71	21	1	2	..	..	24	71
Second Examination for B.A.	63	55	..	8	..	44	.	7	..	..	39	11	1	.	..	5	25	21
B.A. Examination under Old system	41	36	..	5	..	23	..	2	..	..	24	1	.	..	..	..	5	20
First Examination for B.Sc.	3	3	..	..	..	2	.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Second Examination for B.Sc.	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
M.A. Examination	7	4	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		1
LL.B. Examination .. .	23	23	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	8	.	1	..	..	..	9†	..
Honours in Law Examination	1	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
First Examination in Medicine and Surgery	79	79	..	..	..	42	..	..	.	7	15	18	1	..	1	7	35	..
L.M. & S Examination .. .	37	37	..	..	..	28	.	..	.	2	10	15	.	..	1	5	23	..
First Examination in Civil Engineering ..	24	24	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	10	1
L.C.E. Examination .. .	19	19	..	..		13	.	..	.	..	10	3	.	..	..	1	5	7
M.C.E. Examination .. .	.	..	..		..	..	..			..		..	..	..	..		.	..
Total ..	2,570	1,166	166	617	621	587	78	275	64	28	707	215	16	10	28	19	156	229

* Applies to higher Examinations only, and not to Matriculation Examination.

† Division.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1883-84.

The TWENTY-THIRD Convocation of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees. was held on Tuesday, the 15th January 1884, at 5-15 P.M., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay.

The Members of the Senate present on this occasion were :—

The Chancellor

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Vice-Chancellor

The Honourable Mr. Justice WEST, C.S., M.A., LL.D. F.R.G.S.

Deans.

The Honourable J. B. PEILE, C.S., C.S.I., M.A.
The Honourable F. L. LATHAM, M.A.
H. V. CARTER, M.D.
The Honourable Major-General C. J. MERRIMAN, C.S.I., R.E.

Syndics

W. WORDSWORTH, B.A.
I. B. LYON, M.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.
C. E. FOX, M.A.
KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B.
The Honourable Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.
JAMES JARDINE, M.A.
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., C.M.
H. J. BLANC, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.

Board of Accounts

Captain H. MORLAND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

The Chief Justice.

The Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, M.A.

Bishop.

The Right Reverend LEO MEURIN, S.J., D.D.

Judges of the High Court.

The Honourable Mr. Justice KEMBALL, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice PINHEY, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL.B.
The Honourable Mr. Justice SCOTT.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable Sir JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
The Honourable BADRUDIN TYABJI.

Fellows.

Manockjee Cursetjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.
Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.
A. N. Hojel, L.K. & Q.C.P.I.
Kharshedji Rustomji Cama.
Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
Satyendranath Tagore, C.S.
Bal Mangesh Waglé, M.A. LL.B.
W. Gray, M.B.
Khanderáo Chimanrao Bedarkar, B.A., LL.B.
Shantaram Narayan.
Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
Navroji Fardunji, C.I.E.
Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
Ráo Bahádur Nana Moroji.
Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.

Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
EduljeeNusserwanjee,G.G.M.C.
Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.
Ardesir Framji Moos.
Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.
Khán Bahádur Jamsetji Dhanjibhoy Wadia.
Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M., M.D.
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.
J. Anderson, K.L.S.
J. G. DaCunha, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.
Ráo Bahádur Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.
Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.
P. Ryan.
Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I.
Khán Bahádur Mancherji Kavasji Murzban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
Nanabhai Rastamji Ranina.
L. P. De Rozario, L.M.
Rastamjee Nasserwanjee Khori, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P.Lond., F.R.C.S.Lond., F.R.O.S.
Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana.
S. Newcome Fox, B.A.
Jamsetji Ardesir Dalal, M.A., LL.B.
Jehanghier Barjorji Vacha.
Kamrudin Tyabji.
Varjivandas Madhavdas.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
Yashvant Vasudev Athale, M.A., LL.B.
G. Waters, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.
Cowasji Pestonji, G.G.M.C.
Joseph Ezekiel.
Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.
Grattan Geary.
D.MacDonald,M.D.,B.Sc.,C.M.
Vishram Ramji Ghole.
Cowasjee Nowrojee, G.G.M.C.
Kavasji Dadabhai Naegaumvala, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.
H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A.
Michael Macmillan, B.A.
Mancherji Navroji Banaji.
Pestonjee Mancherji, G.G.M.C
M. Starling, B.A., LL.B.
The Rev. B. Blake, M.A., B.D.
Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji.
Shivshankar Govindram.
J. M. Sleater, Mem. Inst. C.E.
Vasudev Krishnarao Dhairyavan, B.A., LL.B.
Dosabhoy Nasservanjee Wadia, M.A.
E. McG. H. Fulton, C.S.
Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, M.A., LL.B.
Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, L.M.
Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, B.A., LL.B.
Jagannath Sadashivji Hate, Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.
Honorary Surgeon Khán Bahádur Shekh Haidan Kasim.
Surgeon Dhanjishah Navroji Parakh, L.R.C.P.
Ráo Sáheb Sitaram Vishvanath Patvardhan, B.A.
A. N. Pearson, F.R.Met.S., F.C.S., A.I.C., and

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Assistant Registrar, who carried the Mace.

The Members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Honourable Major-General Merriman, R.E., Dean in Civil Engineering, rising, supplicated a Grace of the Senate as follows :—

"Mr. Chancellor,—On behalf of Mokshagundum Visvesvaraiya, B.A.; Váman Náráyan Dev, Mangesh Ráo Katre; Bháilál Purshottumdás Sháh; Sitárám Sambasiv Varneshiyár; Nasarvánji Mancherji Dalál; Vithal Bálkrishna Dáte; Náráyan Dattátraya Garde; Moro Govind Joshi; Kávasji Bejanji Sethná; and Gavrishankar Harjivandás Vyás, of the Poona College of Science, I submit the Certificates required by this University and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Decree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Right Honourable the Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed"? and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said, "This Grace is passed."

The Grace having been passed, the Honourable Major General Merriman presented the Candidates in the following words :—

"Mr. Chancellor,—I present to you the Candidates (named above) who have been examined and found qualified for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, to which I pray they may be admitted."

Upon which the Right Honourable the Chancellor addressed the Candidates as follows :—

"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you, one and all, to the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering; and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively both for Grace and Admission on behalf of Candidates for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts; Dr. Carter, the Dean in Medicine, supplicating for Candidates in Medicine and Surgery; the Honourable Mr. Peile, Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Science and Arts;

and the Honourable Mr. Latham, Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

The Chancellor presented the James Berkley Prize of Books, of the value of Rs. 250, to Mokshagundam Visvesvariya, B.A., L.C.E., of the College of Science, Poona; The Chancellor's Medal to Krishnáji Balvant Wáglé, M.A., of Elphinstone College; and the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medals, one for 1882 to Kávasji Bejanji Sethná, B.A., LL.B., and one for 1883 to Ganesh Balvant Joshi, B.A., both of Elphinstone College.

The Registrar then made declaration of the Degrees conferred as follows:—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Mokshagundam Visvesvaraiya, B.A.	Poona College of Science.

Second Class.

Váman Náráyan Dev	Poona College of Science.
Mangesh Ráo Kátre	
Bháilál Purshottamdás Sháh ...	
Sitárám Sambasiv Varneshiyar...	

Pass.

Nasarvánji Mancherji Dalál ...	Poona College of Science.
Vithal Bálkrishna Dáte	
Náráyan Dattátraya Garde ...	
Moro Govind Joshi	
Kávasji Bejanji Sethná	
Gavrishankar Harjivandás Vyás.	

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

First Division.

Nasarvánji Hormasji Chokshi ...	Grant Medical College.
Tuljárám Chunilál Khándválá ...	
Kávasji Kharshedji Lálkáká ...	
Sorábji Kharshedji Narimán ...	
Meherjibhái Rastamji Shett ...	

Second Division.

Parákhi Shrínivás Achyutaráo ...	Grant Medical College.
Nasarvánji Frámjí Bansháh ...	
Shridhar Sakhárám Barve ...	
Kávasji Mothábhái Bátliválá ...	
Maganlál Umiáshankar Bhat ...	
Mahádev Hari Bhátavadekar ..	
John Eugene Bocarro	
Gangádhar Gopál Bopardikar ...	
Bhovánishankar Bálkrishna Dádarkar.	
Francis X. DeAttaides	
Herbert Leslie Gordon	
Keshav Gopál Kámle	
Dosábhái Hormasji Kátrak ...	
Rastamji Nasarvánji Laskari ...	
Pestanji Bhikáji Narimán ...	
Jijibhái Pestanji Nicolson ...	
Anubhái Mahipatrám Nilkanth .	
Dhanjibhái Hirjibhái Patel ...	
Jehángier Mánikji Penti... ...	
Kharshedji Santukji Santuk ...	
Náráyan Raghunáth Sátpute ...	
Kaikhosru Nánábhái Spencer ...	
Jamshedji Bhikáji Unválá ...	
Atmárám Vásudev Velkar ...	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Second Class.

Mancherji Kávasji Kángá ...	Elphinstone College.
Adarji Mernosji Masáni	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Class.

Moreshvar Gopál Deshmukh, L.M. & S., B.Sc.	Elphinstone College.
Bhimbhái Jivanji Náik	Elphinstone College.
Vaijanáth Káshináth Rájváde ...	Deccan College.
Jamshedji Rastamji Wádiá ...	Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Raghunáth Náráyan Apte ...	Elphinstone College.
Shrikrishna Khanderáo Bengáli .	Deccan College.
Frámji Dorábji Bharuchá ...	Elphinstone College.
Vidyádhar Váman Bhide ...	Deccan College.
Ardesir Jamshedji Billimoriá ...	Elphinstone College.
Shankar Mádhav Chitnis ...	Elphinstone College.
Balvant Náráyan Dabir	Deccan College.
Mervánji Shávaksháh Dávar ...	Elphinstone College.
Dámodar Lakshuman Deshpánde.	Elphinstone College.
Bápu Náráyan Dhekne	Deccan College.
Tribhuvandás Kalliándás Gajjar.	Elphinstone College.
Keshav Sadáshiv Ketkar ...	Deccan College.
Shankar Dattátraya Khándekar .	Deccan College.
Dámodar Nilkant Khare ...	Deccan College.
Purshottam Parshurám Khare ...	Deccan College.
Gopál Lakshuman Killedár ...	Deccan College.
Krishnáji Hari Kirkire	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Trimbak Kirtane ...	Deccan College.
Hiráji Kávasji Kolá	Elphinstone College.
Sheshgiri Rámchandra Koppikar.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Dámubhái Dáyábhái Mehtá ...	Elphinstone College.
Hari Rámkrishna Oltikar ...	Elphinstone College.
Mervánji Nánábhái Saklátválá ...	Elphinstone College.
Tahilrám Khemchand Vaziráni...	Elphinstone College.

Pass.

Dolat Purshottam Barodiá ...	Elphinstone College.
Rághavendra Bhojo Betigiri ...	Deccan College.
Mahádev Váman Bhat	Deccan College.
Bamanji Rastamji Boyce ...	Elphinstone College.
Ranchhoddás Lálbhái Damniá ...	St. Xavier's College.
Mahádev Gangádhar Dámle ...	Elphinstone College.
Meher Hoshang Dastur	Deccan College.
Varajráí Santokráí Desái ...	Elphinstone College.
Vináyak Sakhárám Doshmukh .	Deccan College.
Rámchandra Malhár Deshpánde.	Deccan College.
Pránjivan Náráyan Doctor ...	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Venkatesh Gadre ..	Deccan College.
Nágesh Keshav Godbole	Deccan College.
Vishvanáth Mahádev Herlekar...	Deccan College.
Kaikhosru Tirandoz Iráni ..	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
Bulchand Kodumal Jagatiáni ...	Elphinstone College.
Jametrám Raghurám Jokágar ...	Elphinstone College.

Pass—continued.

Náráyan Dámodar Joshi... ...	Deccan College.
Mangesh Anant Kulkarni ...	Elphinstone College.
Bejanji Navroji Kutár	St. Xavier's College.
Keshav Govind Máli	Elphinstone College.
Rustam Mánikji Mehervaid ...	Elphinstone College.
Mohanrái Dolatrái Munshi ...	Elphinstone College.
Lakshuman Krishnáji Nulkar ...	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Bháskar Phátak... ...	Deccan College.
Pándurang Ganpat Patvardhan .	St. Xaver's College.
Phirózsháh Nasarvánji Pleader...	St. Xavier's College.
Vináyak Harishankar Pradhán ...	Elphinstone College.
Chimanlál Harilál Setalvád ...	Elphinstone College.
Rámchandra Shankar Táki	Elphinstone College.
Durgeshvar Natvarji Trivedi ...	Free General Assembly's stitution, Bombay.
Hyder Kamrudin Tyabji... ...	Elphinstone College.
Sadáshiv Rangnáth Vánavale ...	Deccan College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.

Alli Muhámmad Hussanalli Akhund.	Government Law School.
Raghunáth Sakhárám Dali ...	
Moro Vishvanáth Joshi	
Dámodar Manji Kápadiá ...	
Janárdan Sundarji Kirtikar ...	
Pándurang Shridhar Páthak ...	
Vináyak Krishna Sovani ...	
Govardhanrám Mádhavrám Tripáthi.	
Manchháshankar Jivanrám Vakil.	

MASTER OF ARTS

First Class.

Krishnáji Balvant Wágle ...	Elphinstone College.

Pass.

Jijibhái Pestanji Mistri	St. Xavier's College.

The following Report was then taken as read :—

MR. CHANCELLOR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 23rd January 1883.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedábád, Belgaum and Karáchi. One thousand seven hundred and eighty-five Candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from the various Schools and Private Tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates
Elphinstone High School	120	68
Poona High School	67	37
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay ...	38	27
Fort High School...	71	22
Bombay Proprietary School	51	22
Dhárvád High School	35	19
Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.	21	19
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur ...	28	18
Surat High School	40	17
Surat Mission High School	31	16
Belgaum London Mission High School ...	28	15
New English School, Poona	20	14
Ahmedábád High School	52	13

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of successful Candidates
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	31	12
Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot ...	27	11
Haidarábád High School	20	11
New English School, Dhárvád ...	28	10
Belgaum Sirdárs' High School ...	27	9
Kárwár High School	14	9
Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Navasári Z. Madressa	11	9
New English School, Belgaum ...	18	9
Barodá High School	23	8
Dhuliá High School	15	8
Ratnágiri High School	16	8
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Tháná	18	8
Sátárá High School	23	7
Bishop's High School, Poona... ...	9	7
Cathedral High School	10	7
Chandanvádi High School, Bombay ...	20	6
Nariád High School	7	6
Bahádurkhánji High School, Junágad ...	14	6
Amráoti High School	9	6
Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi	13	5
Robert Money Institution, Bombay ...	19	5
Násik High School	16	5
Bhávnagar High School	11	5
Broach High School	11	5
Scottish High School, Byculla ...	7	5
Sángli English School	4	4
Ahmedábád Irish Presbyterian Mission High School.	20	3
Sávantvádi English School	10	3
Ahmednagar High School	12	3
Navánagar High School	4	3
St. Mary's School, Poona	5	3
Miraj English School	13	2
Ahmednagar Mission High School ...	8	2
John Connon High School	2	2
Sholápur High School	5	2
St. John's Anglo-Vernacular Portuguese School, Máhim.	3	2

Schools.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates
Poona Free Church Mission Institution ...	4	1
Grammar School, Karáchi	2	1
Shikárpur High School	10	1
Fort Convent School	1	1
Free Church Mission School, Jalna ...	1	1
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay...	2	1
Bombay High School	5	1
St. Peter's Boys' School, Mázgaon ...	2	1
St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázgaon ...	1	1
Alfred High School, Bhuj	3	1
St. Mary's Seminary, Madras ...	1	1
Karáchi Mission High School ...	1	1
Sholápur A. V. English School ...	1	1
Prabhu Seminary, Bombay	3	None.
Poona Native Institution	6	None.
Akolá High School	4	None.
Bombay Private English School ...	8	None.
The Indian High School	2	None.
The Fort Imperial High School ...	2	None.
Private Tuition	620	64
	1,785	599

Of the successful Candidates 192 took Sanskrit as their second language, 73 Latin, 3 Hebrew, 129 Persian, 7 French, 59 Maráthi, 77 Gujaráthi, 56 Cánarese, 1 Hindustáni and 2 Sindhi; 414 were Hindus, 126 Pársis, 24 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 16 Portuguese, 10 Muhámmadans, 6 Jews, and 2 Native Christians.

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 333 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the seven Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates
Elphinstone College	114	38
Deccan College	64	36
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	33	10
St. Xavier's College	43	7
Gujarát College, Ahmedábád	18	7
Rájárám College, Kolhápur	27	12
Barodá College	34	14
	333	124

Of the successful Candidates 100 were Hindus, 18 Pársis, 2 Muhámmadans, 2 Europeans, 1 a Native Christian and 1 a Jew. Of these, 89 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 15 Latin, 19 Persian and 1 Hebrew. 17 passed in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 153 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the five Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-Students.	No. of Successful Ex-Students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College ..	15	8	53	33	68	41
Deccan College	8	4	37	26	45	30
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ..	4	3	6	3	10	6
St. Xavier's College ..	1	1	20	12	21	13
Rájárám College, Kolhápur	..	..	9	5	9	5
					153	95

Of the successful Candidates 71 were Hindus, 21 Pársis, 2 Jews, and 1 a Muhámmadan. 68 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 7 Latin, 19 Persian and 1 Hebrew. 24 passed in the Second Class.

Second Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 63 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates examined from each of the four Colleges and the number passed:—

Colleges.	No. of Ex-Students.	No. of Successful Ex-Students.	No. of Students.	No. of Successful Students.	Total No. of Candidates.	Total No. of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College ..	7	5	31	23	38	28
Deccan College	4	4	13	12	17	16
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ..	1	1	3	3	4	4
St. Xavier's College ..	1	..	3	3	4	3
					63	51

Of the successful Candidates 39 were Hindus, 11 Pársis, and 1 a Muhámmadan. 5 passed in the First Class and 25 in the Second Class. 33 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 4 Latin and 14 Persian. In the selected Groups 11 passed in Language and Literature (Group A), 20 in History and Political Economy (Group B), 5 in Logic and Moral Philosophy (Group C), 5 in Mathematics (Group D), and 10 in Natural Science (Group E).

Examination for the Degree of B.A. (Old System).—At this Examination, which was held for the last time, there were 41 Candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of Candidates sent up from each of the four Colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the Examination :—

Colleges	No. of Candidates sent up.	No. of Successful Candidates
Elphinstone College	22	11
Deccan College	14	12
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.	4	1
St. Xavier's College	1	1
	41	25

Of the successful Candidates 20 took up Sanskrit as their second language, 3 Latin and 2 Persian. In the selected Groups 16 passed in History and Political Economy (Group B), 3 in Logic and Moral Philosophy (Group C), 5 in Mathematics (Group D), and 1 in Natural Science (Group E). 24 were Hindus, and 1 a Pársi. 5 passed in the Second Class

First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.—At this Examination there were 3 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination. They were both Hindus from the College of Science, Poona, and one of them was placed in the Second Class.

Examination for the Degree of B.Sc—At this Examination there were 3 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination, in the Second Class : 1 from Elphinstone College and 1 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay. They both were Pársis.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—At this Examination there was only 1 Candidate from St. Xavier's College who passed the Examination. He was a Pársi and had selected Persian as his Second Language.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics.—At this Examination there were two Candidates, of whom one passed the Examination. He was from the Elphinstone College and was placed in the First Class. He was a Hindu.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences.—At this Examination there were 4 Candidates, who failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—At this Examination there were 23 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 9 passed the examination, and were placed in the Second Division: 8 were Hindus, and one a Muhámmadan.

First Examination in Medicine.—At this Examination there were 79 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 42 passed the Examination: 7 passed in the First Division and 35 in the Second Division. 15 were Hindus, 18 Pársis, 7 Portuguese, 1 European and 1 Muhámmadan.

Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.—At this Examination there were 37 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 28 passed the Examination. 5 were placed in the First Class and 23 in the Second Class. 10 were Hindus, 15 Pársis, 2 Portuguese, and 1 a European.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—At this Examination there were 24 Candidates from Poona College of Science, of whom 12 passed the Examination. Ten were placed in the Second Class. 11 were Hindus and 1 a Parsi.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—At this Examination there were 19 Candidates from Poona College of Science, of whom 13 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the First Class and 5 in the Second. 10 were Hindus and 3 Pársis. In the selected subjects, 6 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 3 in Mining and Metallurgy, 3 in Mechanical Engineering, and 1 in Optics and Astronomy.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the year under report the University Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jugonnáth Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—First to Bháskar Vishnu Joshi, and second to Náráyan Sakhárám Pánse, both of New English School, Poona.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Samuel Gerald Maidment, of Cathedral High School, Bombay.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Barjorji Jámásji Pádsháh, of Elphinstone College.

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship.—To Isaac Aron Bhástekar, of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

The Arnould Scholarship.—To Moro Vishvanáth Joshi, of Government Law School.

The Ráo Sir Prágmalji Scholarships.—To Keshavji Gopálji Dave, of Alfred High School, Kutch.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—First to Chunilál Harilál Vakil and second to Umiáshankar Gavrishankar Mehtá, both of Bhávnagar High School.

The Merwánjee Frámjee Pánday Scholarship.—To Sitárám Sambasiv Varneshiyár, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Náráyan Vásudevji Scholarship.—To Jamshedji Rastamji Wádiá, of Elphinstone College.

The Varjivandás Mádhavdás Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Sakhárám Keshav Bhágvat, of Elphinstone College.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To Hari Sadáshiv Apte, of Rájárám High School, Kolhápur.

The Jairázbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Máhomed Akbar Nazerálli Haidari, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.

The Kahandás Munchárám Scholarship.—To Keshavlál Sakhidás Sangháni, of Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot.

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship.—To Chaturbhái Valabbhái Patel, of Barodá College, *formerly* Gujarát College.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships—

1. *Matriculation.*—To Syed Taher Macdi, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
2. *Previous.*—To Akhund Ghulám Muhámmad Ghulám Ali, of Elphinstone College.
3. *First B.A.*—To Surájudin Abdul Fattá Maulvi, of Elphinstone College.

PRIZES.

The Pomejee Cursetjee Dady Prize for 1883.—To Jehángier Dorábji Nimachválá, of Elphinstone College.

The Ellis Prize.—To Chunilál Anuprám Mehtá of Nariád High School.

The Bái Maneckbái Byrámjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Kharshedji Hormasji Captain, of Fort High School.

The Hughlings' Prize.—To Herbert Thomas Lenahan, of Elphinstone College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Barjorji Jámásji Pádsháh, of Elphinstone College.

The Bhau Dáji Prize.—To Krishnáji Hari Kirkire, of Elphinstone College.

The Vináyakráo Jugonnáthji Sunkersett Prize.—To Hari Krishnáji Paránjapye, of Deccan College.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Vásudev Káshináth Paránjapye, of Amráoti High School.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Bhikáji Dorábji Bhardá, of Elphinstone College.

The James Berkley Prize of Books.—To Visvesvaraiyá Mokshagundam, B.A., of the College of Science, Poona.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize—To Bháilál Purshottamdás Sháh, of the College of Science, Poona.

MEDALS.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal for 1882.—To Kávasji Bejanji Sethná, B.A., LL.B., and the Medal for 1883 to Ganesh Balvant Joshi, B.A., both of Elphinstone College.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To Krishnáji Balvant Wáglé, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Barjorji Jámásji Pádsháh, of Elphinstone College.

PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Wilson Philological Lectureship.—A. Führer, Ph. D., has been elected to deliver these Lectures on "Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages."

ENDOWMENTS.

During the year under report the Senate accepted with their best thanks the offers made by the Melvill Memorial Committee and the Muhámmadan National Association of Bombay, of the sums of Rs. 6,000 in Government 4 per cent. Paper and Rs. 13,630 in cash, for the foundation of "The Melvill Memorial Scholarship" and of "The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships".

Dr. Henry Carter, on behalf of the Morehead Memorial Committee, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the foundation of a Prize to be called "The Charles Morehead Prize", of the value of Rs. 200, to be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the L.M. and S. Examination with the highest number of marks in Clinical Medicine.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September 1883 this offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Honorary Secretary to "the Ashburner Memorial Committee", has lately offered to the University in the name of that Committee a sum of Rs. 3,000 in 4 per cent. Government paper for the foundation of a Scholarship to be called "The Ashburner Scholarship", to be awarded every year to the Candidate approved by the Examiners in Sanskrit and in English who will for one year apply himself, under Regulations made by the University, to the study of Indian Art as illustrating its history and literature.

The Syndicate will have much pleasure in submitting at an early date this offer for the acceptance of the Senate.

The Rájárám College, Kolhápur, has been recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. Application for similar recognition on behalf of the Gujarát College, Ahmedábád, has lately been made and will be submitted shortly for the consideration of the Senate.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees regulations for awarding "The Jamshedji Dorábji Naogáum-

válá Prize", "The Melvill Memorial Scholarship", "The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships" and "The Charles Morehead Prize" have been made by the Senate and have received the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council. Further concession has been given to Bachelors of Science who may wish to present themselves as Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following clause has been added to the Regulations for awarding the Náráyan Vásudev Scholarship:—

> "The Scholarship shall be awarded to Physical and Biological Sciences in alternate years, provided that, if no Candidate qualifies for the Scholarship in the branch of science to which it has been assigned for the year, the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest number of marks in the other branch of science in the same year, and is recommended as provided in Regulation 1."

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 17th September last it was resolved that all Examinations for degrees in Arts, Medicine, Civil Engineering and Law should be thrown open to women on the same terms as to men.

The Chancellor's Speech.

The Right Honourable the Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and Gentlemen of the Senate,—At this great annual gathering, which marks another year that has passed in the history of this University, it is most gratifying to admit to the degrees and licence so many young men who to-day receive the reward of their industry and their self-denial, and I trust they will advance to-day another step in their career with higher hopes and increased aspirations to public usefulness. I trust that the interest—the enduring and increasing interest—which is taken in these annual meetings, will tend to increase in their minds the importance of a University degree, seeing that it is the hall-mark of their scholarship, and that it not only qualifies them for admission to the highest employment open to their ranks in this country, but will so stimulate them, I trust, to rise still higher in the career which they

have chosen for themselves. I need not, I hope, caution them against supposing that the success which has so far attended their efforts is all that they ought to aspire to. Too many suppose that the knowledge which they have gained entitles them to criticise and dogmatise; true knowledge should always be modest, because, as the searcher proceeds, he sees how much there remains behind to attain. It should stimulate the modest and thoughtful mind rather to diffidence than to self-confidence. I hope that the idea, which some years ago was deprecated, of the right of those who attain to degrees in the University to public State employment is fast disappearing. It would be, indeed, unfortunate if neither learning was loved for itself or its possession was held to render a humble occupation unworthy of the holder. In the countries where learning has been most widely diffused—take, for instance, the kingdom of Prussia—it is thought by no means derogatory for those who obtain successes in the Universities to pursue humble callings. Not only should knowledge respect labour, but it should seek to produce increased discoveries for the benefit of its profession and of mankind. Gentlemen, this year has not been an eventful one in the sense of any extraordinary occurrence in the history of this University. We have pursued the even tenour of our way without any very extraordinary event having marked the year 1883; but yet we can congratulate ourselves on the increased numbers of those who have offered themselves for the Matriculation Examination; and the increased proportion of those who have been successful is shown by the larger number of those who have attended to take degrees, whereby I am sorry to say the seats provided for the graduates have proved insufficient. But, gentlemen, in the history of a University we cannot always look for startling events. We must be contented in this, as in other phases of our career, to lay one more stone of the edifice which we hope to raise to solid and enduring usefulness. It is thus that in the little span of our lives, which seems to us important, but which is soon forgotten by our fellowmen, we must be satisfied that we have maintained the standard of the past and contributed something little to the cause in which we are all interested. On this great annual occasion I should do wrong if I forgot the memory of one who was well known to us, but a few days since passed away. I refer to the Hon. John Marriott, who on several occasions had filled

an important office in this University. That one so eminent in his profession, so entirely respected in his private life, enjoying the regard of so many, should in the full enjoyment of his intellect have passed away from us with startling suddenness, is an event which must cause us regret and sorrow. But, gentlemen, it must be a satisfaction to us to know that his memory will be cherished amongst us He was one who raised himself from the threshold of his profession to the front by his own industry, and one against whose memory no man can cast a stone.

Then, too, gentlemen, during the past year we have had to congratulate ourselves on fresh contributions to the means of reward to our diligent students. The four fresh scholarships which have been announced to-day testify to the public spirit of our citizens and to the interest which they take in this useful institution. I am sure no more pleasing tribute can be paid to the memory of past members of the service who have gone from us than that their names should be perpetuated by the encouragement of academical distinctions in those branches in which they themselves took an interest.

It is indeed to me a matter of congratulation that the most important step has been taken of admitting women to public examination. There are many steps that will have to be taken before they will have the full benefit of the University. They cannot yet, for example, without proceedings being taken by Government, be admitted to the enjoyment of our colleges; and no doubt many matters will have to be considered before such a step can be taken; but I do not think that the warmest advocate of female education can object to one step being taken at a time; and it is well that ladies should, I trust, present themselves in no small numbers at first and show their capacity for these examinations. Gentlemen, for myself I can see no ground why women should be excluded from the educational advantages which are extended to men. I will not insult the female good sense by wishing that they should be placed in all respects on an equality with men. They have their career—and a very high career of duty it is—which must always be entirely distinct from ours, but their intellects are as acute, their power of assimilating knowledge as great, and means of usefulness open to them by the acquisition of knowledge not inferior to those of men. In all countries

the education and development of the female character must rest with female teachers. It may be that instruction in Arts and Sciences can best be conferred by men, but the formation of character must always rest with female teachers. How can female teachers be qualified to a due extent if they have not educational advantages open to them? Therefore I cannot see myself why the whole benefit of an University should not be extended to women; but in this country, until society greatly changes, we cannot hope—we cannot expect if we do hope—that women, except in their young years, can be present at mixed places of education. The education which they must receive after years of childhood, and many of them who have not had any educational advantages in childhood at all, must be derived, if at all, from female instructors. Therefore, I say in this country it is peculiarly advantageous that female education should be encouraged to the utmost extent; and that no advantages which this society can offer, should be denied to women. I have sometimes thought that we may be rash in judging what may be best for races and people and religions so different from our own as are those in this country: but I cannot be wrong in thinking that as we in old time derived all our knowledge and civilization from the East, so we should bring to the East and offer as a debt of gratitude the fruits of that which we derived from them. The result must be in the hands of your own people; and we must look to the leaders of society that what we think reforms shall have their support to be judiciously carried out. No greater bond can exist between the natives of this country and their foreign rulers than the common desire for their future advantage. Gentlemen, finally, the Supreme Government have empowered this University, with those of Calcutta and Madras, to confer honorary degrees. This power will enable the University to reward merit in many quarters in which at present no recognition is possible. It will, I doubt not, be exercised with discretion and reserve, for, as in the case of fellowships, the value of such degrees depends upon their judicious distribution. With regard to fellowships, I may say that it is a matter as much of regret as it is a bounden duty to Government to confer that honor only in the case of academical and literary distinction, while a degree may be not inaptly given in recognition of service which would not qualify for a fellowship. I thought when I rose that I had little to say, and

that my observations would not be long, yet there is one more consideration I would offer, which I trust will not be out of place, and which I cannot reconcile to myself to omit. In the year 1883 the country has been greatly distracted by political strife. Animosities have been excited, as they must always be excited by a political difference, which has been greater than we can remember for many years. The University has the privilege of sitting high above the waves of faction. Those—and there may be some amongst us—who have taken part in the controversy of the past year never sought to carry it into their academical life. What occurs to me, gentlemen, is this. We have in such an institution as this a healing element which may go far to soothe the difficulties which political controversy has raised, because in this Senate sit men of different races and countries, actuated simply by the one common desire, to benefit the people of this country of whatever races in one and the same way. With us there is only that desire to impart to them to the utmost the knowledge which we ourselves prize; and this consideration, which seems to me to rise to the highest stage of catholicism, must, I think, so heal dissensions that they will endure but for a day and in a few years be forgotten. Gentlemen, I trust that this is one of those institutions which will bring home to the people of this country the true and deeply-seated desire of England to use her great mission in this country for the highest benefit of India; and that it may be seen that Englishmen, and Muhammadan, and Hindu; and Pársi may sit on the same benches to co-operate, not only without jealousy, but with one motive and aspiration, the advantage of our fellow countrymen.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Chancellor, after a short pause, declared the Convocation dissolved.

Examination Papers.

1883-84.

B 1030—1 *cx*

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate at the beginning of each Examination.*]

1. Write your number on the list and your name, beginning with your surname, at the top of each sheet of foolscap.

2. Make a margin (as in this paper), and write in the margin, at the top of each page, the number of the answer.

3. Write upon one side only of the paper, and do not write any part of your answer upon the margin.

4. Begin each answer at the top of a new page.

5. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the question, *and tie them together* with the piece of string provided.

6. Write on the back of the last sheet—

   1st. Your number on the List.

   2nd. Your name, beginning with your Surname.

7. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiner or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

8. If any Candidate bring any book or paper into the Examination Hall, or speak to, or communicate in any other way with, another Candidate while the Paper Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats. They must at once leave the Hall without loitering.

PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1883-84.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J. ...	In English and in History and Geography.
The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE	
G. W. FORREST, B.A.	
The Rev. G. T. REA, M.A.	
K. T. BEST, M.A.	
M. P. LYNCH, Esq.	
The Rev. J. I. BAMBRIDGE	
SHANKAR MORO RANADE, B.A. ...	In Sanskrit.
A. L. P. TUCKER, C.S.	In Latin.
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq....	In Hebrew.
Khán Bahádur HOSHANG JAMÁSP DASTUR	In Persian.
O. S. PEDRAZA, Esq.	In French.
A. P. DE ANDRADE, G.G.M.C. ...	In Portuguese.
BAL MANGESH WAGLE, M.A., LL.B....	In Maráthi.
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK, Esq.	In Gujaráthi.
Ráo Bahádur JAYASATYABODHRÁO TIRMALRAO INÁMDÁR	In Cánarese.
HÁJI GHULAM MUHÁMMAD MUNSHI, Esq.	In Hindustáni.
Ráo Sáheb ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJVANI, B.A.	In Sindhi.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ...	In Natural Science.
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C....	
GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A. ...	In Arithmetic and Algebra and Euclid.
Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.	

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

The Rev. J. M. HAMILTON, S.J.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE; G. W. FORREST, B.A.; The Rev. G. T. REA, M.A.; K. T. BEST, M.A.; M. P. LYNCH, Esq.; The Rev. J. I. BAMBRIDGE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Ten marks are assigned to legibility and general neatness of writing.

1. Paraphrase the English passage or translate any one of the vernacular passages :— 20

'Tis raging noon; and, vertical, the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.
O'er heaven and earth; far as the ranging eye
Can sweep, a dazzling deluge reigns; and all,
From pole to pole is undistinguished blaze.
In vain the sight, dejected to the ground,
Stoops for relief; thence hot ascending steams
And keen reflection pain. Deep to the root
Of vegetation parched, the cleaving fields
And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose,
Blast fancy's blooms, and wither even the soul.
Echo no more returns the cheerful sound
Of sharpening scythe: the mower, sinking, heaps
O'er him the humid hay, with flowers perfumed;
And scarce a chirping grasshopper is heard
Through the dumb mead. Distressful nature pants.
The very streams look languid from afar;
Or, through the unsheltered glade, impatient seem
To hurl into the covert of the grove.

एक अति दरिद्री संताजी नांवाचा मोलकरी होता. त्याला लहान लहान सात मुलें होतीं. त्यांचें पोषण कसे होईल ह्मणून त्यास एके समयीं मोठी काळजी पडली; आणि त्यांत दुसरें असे झालें होतें कीं त्या वर्षीं पीक चांगलें आलें नव्हतें, ह्मणून आदले वर्षी-

पेक्षां दाणा दुप्पट महाग झाला होता. संताजी रात्रं-दिवस खपे तरी मुलांस जाडो भरडीही भाकर पोटभर घालायापुरते पैसे त्याला मिळत नसत. असा तो पराकाष्ठेच्या क्लेशांत पडला. एके दिवशीं त्यानेंआपले सगळ्या मुलांस जवळ बोलाविलें आणि डोळ्यांत आसवें आणून ह्मणाला " अरे माझ्या जिवलगानो, यंदा महागाई फार आहे; मी येवढा खपतों तरी तुमचें पोट भराया पुरता दाणा मला मिळत नाहीं; अशी माझी अवस्था आहे. तुह्मी पहा कीं सगळे दिवसाची माझी मजूरी इतक्या एका भाकरीसाठीं खर्च होते, ह्मणून मला जें मिळतें, तितक्यांत तुह्मी निर्वाह केला पाहिजे, दुसरा उपाय नाहीं. तितक्यानें तुमचें पोट भरणार नाहीं खरें पण प्राण तर वांचतील. " इतकें बोलून तो उगा राहिला. त्या बापड्याच्यानें पुढें बोलवलें नाहीं. तो वर देवाकडे डोळे करून रडूं लागला. तें पाहून मुलेंही रडूं लागलीं आणि आपापल्या मनांत ह्मणूं लागलीं—" हे देवा, हे ईश्वरा आह्मीं गरीब, आह्मी लहान, आह्मी भाग्यहीन आहों. आह्मांवर करुणा कर, आमच्या बापास सहाय हो, आह्मांस उपाशी मरूं देऊं नको. "

કોઇપણ ફેરફારથી, બનાવથી, અથવા વસ્તુથી મનમાં

ગર્વ ન થાય એ પણ સહનશક્તિનો અંશ છે. નબળી અવસ્થામાં દુઃખ પડે તોપણ ખેદ કરે નહી તેપણ સહનશક્તિનો અંશ છે. બીજાનું ભલું કરતાં પોતાના ઉપર અણધારી પીડા આવી પડે અને તેથી બીજાનું ભલું કરવામાં પીડા વેઠવી પડે તો તેપણ સહનશક્તિનો અંશ છે. માન મળશે એ આશાથી કોઇ સ્થળમાં ગયા અને ભોગ જોગે ત્યાંહાં અપમાન ખમવું પડયું તો તેપણ સહનશક્તિનો અંશ છે. વ્યાધિગ્રસ્ત થવાથી ભારે રીબાવવું પડે તથાપિ એવા અસાધારણ દુઃખથી હિમ્મત તજી ન દેતાં બીજાને પોતાની કરૂણાઇ બતાવવી એ પણ એક સહનશક્તિનો અંશ છે. આ સમગ્ર પ્રકારની સહનશક્તિ પ્રત્યેક માણસને કામની છે. તેમાં પણ વિશેષે કરીને ધર્મનો પ્રચાર કરનારા ઉપદેશકોમાં આ અગુણ અવશ્ય જોઇયે.

ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತಾವೇ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಏನು ತೊಂದರೆ ಬಾರದು, ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವೊಬ್ಬರು ನೆನಸುವರು. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಸ ವಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಅಷ್ಟು ಶ್ರಮ ಪಟ್ಟಾಗ್ಗೂ ಒಬ್ಬನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೂಡದು. ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗನು ತನ್ನ ನೇಗಿಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕೊಂಕಿದರೆ ಬಡಿಗೆಯವನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಶಿದ್ಧಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ; ಆದರೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ, ನೀನು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವದು ಯಾಕೆ? ನೀನೇ ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾಕೆ ನೆಟ್ಟಗೆ ಮಾಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ? ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ನೋಡಿರಿ; ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನು- ಬಡಿಗೆಯವನ ಕೆಲಸ ನಾನೇ ಮಾಡಿ

ದರೆ, ಉಳಿ, ಬಾಚಿ, ಮೊದಲಾದ ಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವು ನನಗೆ ಬೇಕು; ಅವು ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರಯಿಲ್ಲ; ಓಳ್ಳೇದು, ಈ ಶಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಾ ನಾನೇ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಕಮ್ಮಾರನ ಕುಲುಮೆ, ಬಡಿಗ ಲ್ಲು, ಸುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೆಲ್ಲಿ? ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಾ ನಾನೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ತುಂಬಾ ಆಯಾಸ ಪಡ ಬೇಕು.

Até aqui temos tido grandes cousas a registrar como grilhães em uma continuada cadêa de magnificas descubertas. Pelo este e oeste a ousada mão do homem tinha rasgado o véu do seio do oceano e por fim elle tem pegado pela sua cintura com sua garra. Havia volvido um pequeno seculo depois que a esperançosa varonilidade do Infante D. Henrique o vira esforçarse na investigação das desconhecidas verêdas do Atlantico quando o mundo foi circumnavegado por homens cuja nitrepidez foi mantida pelo exemplo de sua perseverança. Não hade volver um seculo depois do successo dos seus fracos mas persistentes esforços em dobrar o então formidavel Cabo Bojador sem que outra joia seja addida á coroa daquella pequena mas gloriosa nação para cujos corajosos esforços o seu genio e constancia haviam dado o primeiro impulso. Seguiram logo as grandes descubertas de Francisco Pizarro e Diogo de Almagro na costa occidental da America meridional. Não foi muito depois do cumprimento da assaz memoravel viagem ora narrada, que a Australia—aquelle vasto continente insular com cuja descuberta estamos costumados a connectir o nome do nosso illustre Cook, ou ainda alem o de Dampier—foi explorada pelos Portuguezes tanto pelos seus lados orientaes como occidentaes.

میں نے خوب نجھا کرجو دیکھا تو یہی
میری دونون بھائی ہیں * اُسوقت غیرت
اور حمیت نے نہ چاہا کہ اُن کو اِس طرح
خدمتگاری میں دیکھوں * جب میں اپنی

گھر کو چلا آدمیون کو کہا کہ ان دونو شخصون
کو لیئي آؤ * اُنکو لائي-پھر لباس و پوشاک
بنوا دِي اَور اپني پاس رکھا-اَن بد ذاتون
نے پھر میري مارني کا منصوبہ کرکر ایک
روز آدھي رات مین سبکو غافل پاکر چوتّون
کِي طرح میري سِرہاني آ پُہنچي * مَین
نے اپني جان کے ڈرسي چَوکِیدارون
کو دروازي پر رکھا تھا اَور یہہ کُتّا وفادار
میري چارپائي کے پٹّي تلي سوتا تھا-جون
اِنہون نے تلوارین مِیان سي کھینچین-پہلي
کُتّي نے بُھونک کر اُن پر حملہ کیا-اُسکي
آواز سي سب جاگ پڑي مَین بھي ہل
بلا کر چَونکا * آدمیُون نے اُنکو پکڑا-معلُوم
ہوا کہ آپ ہي ہَین * سب لعنتیان دیني
لگي-کہ با وُجُود اِس خاطر داري کي

یہہ کیا حرکت اُنسي ظُہورمین آئي ؟

پادشاہ سلامت ! تب تو مَین بھي ذرا-مثل مشہور ہي-ایک خطا دو خطا تِسري خطا مادر بخطا * دلمین یہي صلاح ٹھہري کہ اب اِن کو مُقیّد کرُون-لیکن اگر بندیخاني مین رکھُون تو اِن کا کوَن خبر گیران رہیگا ؟ بھوکھہ پیاس سي مرجائینگي * یا کوئي اور سوانک لائینگي * اِس واسطي قفس مین رکھا ہي کہ ہمیشہ میري نظرونکي تلي رہین تو میري خاطِر جمع رہي مبادا آنکھون سي اوجھل ہوکر کچھہ اَور مکر کرین * اَور اِس کُتّي کِي عِزت اَور حُرمت اُسکِي نمک حلالِي اَورو فادرِي کا سبب ہي -سُبحان الله آدمي بیوفا بدتر حَیوَان با وفاسي ہي * میري یہہ سرگُذشت تھي جو حضور

مين عرض ڪِي اب خواه قتل فَرمائِيي يا
جان بخشي ڪيجي حُڪم بادشاه ڪا هي
ڪيري ڪان سوئز ڏانه روانو ٿيس ۽ ۽
ريڊسي تان چڙهي جنه بندرمان نڪتي
ويه ورهيه ٿيا هم تنه بندر ۾ ڪناروئي
ڪنارو ڏيئي وڃي پهتس—اتي اچي قافلي
سان گڏيس ۽ پهنجي وطن ۾ وارد ٿيس—
هاڻي اِها آس ٿيم ته مهنجا مٽ مائٽ مونکي
ڏاڍي حُبَّ ديکارندا ۽ يار دوست خير
مبارڪ ڏندا ۽ هي به دل ۾ اميد ٿيم ته
آبي ڪي جتيوڻي پيسن بابت تمام وڏو خيال
آهي ته به جوبٽ ڏيه جي ماڻهنجو سُڪ
۽ ناموس وڏائي تنه پٽ ڪي ڏسي اُوڏايو
سرهو ٿيندو ۽ ملهندو مرڪندو—پر پو ۽
سگهوئي پَڪَ ٿئم ته اهي پَهَ مهنجا مڙيئي
اجايا هوا—ابي ڪي مُيِ چو ڏهن ورهه

لنگهي ويا هوا—مال ملڪ جيڪا هُيس
سامهنيجي پائرن کي وراهي ڏيئي ويو
هوسي لڏي وڃي ڪن ٻئن ملڪن ۾ وڃا
هوا—مهنجا سنگتي جيڪي هوا تن مان گهڻا
ته وڃي قبر داخل ٿيا هوا باقي جيڪي
بچيا هوا تن مان ڪي ته مس مس مونکي
سياڻي ٿي سگيا ۽ ڪن ته مونکي سمجهيو
ٿي ته هي پر ڏُيه گهمي آيو آهي سو هن
جا لڇڻ ئي ڪرجي پيا هوندا

2. Describe in an essay of about 30 lines any journey which you have made by rail, road or sea, or any pleasant walk you may remember to have taken. 35

3. Explain the following sentences :— 18

(*a*) The good run of business he had last season set him up for life.

(*b*) He brought the horse to the hammer and knocked him down to the highest bidder.

(*c*) His salary was so small that he could scarcely keep his head above water.

(*d*) I received a letter at the dead of night written in a dead language.

(*e*) The old man felt that his days were numbered.

(*f*) At that time the practice of keeping late hours was very common.

(*g*) There was little to choose between the rebels and their oppressors.

(*h*) He is sure to do his business well, I'll be bound.

(*i*) As a poet he presents a faint analogy to Milton.

4. (*a*) Give some account of the Indo-European family of languages. To what stock of that family does English belong? 10

(*b*) Give the Saxon equivalents of the following words of Latin origin:—Loquacity, mendicancy, sorcery, serpentine, larceny, anticipate, abstain, solitary, prevent, conversation, combustion, important.

5. Give— 12

(*a*) the plurals of 'leaf,' 'ox,' 'analysis,' 'criterion';

(*b*) the feminine of 'abbot,' 'actor,' 'duke,' 'songster,' 'testator,' 'nephew.'

(*c*) Give the rules for the formation of the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives. Explain the forms, 'worse,' 'next,' 'first,' 'farthest.'

(*d*) Give the rules for forming the possessive cases of nouns. Write down the possessive singular and objective plural of 'knife,' 'conscience,' 'penny,' 'lady mayoress,' 'whosoever.'

6. Parse the words in italics, and explain the construction where necessary:— 10

(*a*) The *above* remarks, as we noticed *above*, apply *above* all to the third class.

(*b*) *There* was no one *there* but *you*.

(*c*) The coat is worth *quite* thirty *rupees*.

(*d*) Do as you please; *only* let your intention be apparent.

(*e*) The green trees whispered *soft* and *low*.

(*f*) Now is the *witching* time of night.

7. Write short sentences illustrating the meaning of each of the following pairs of words:—Officious and official; ingenious and ingenuous; popular and populous; temperament and temperature; wilful and willing. 10

8. (*a*) Distinguish between 'accent' and 'emphasis.' 10

(*b*) What is meant by rhyme, quantity, metre, alliteration? Give examples of each.

(*c*) Define the following terms:—Tautology, euphemism, verbiage.

9. (*a*) What parts of the verb may be used (1) as nouns, and (2) as adjectives? Apply your answer to the word 'speak,' by making short sentences in which this verb is used in the different ways we have mentioned. 15

(*b*) Make use of the words *horse*, *kick*, *man*, as subject, predicate and object respectively to form one sentence in which (1) the subject is enlarged by an *adjective sentence* and (2) the predicate is enlarged by an *adverbial sentence* relating to cause.

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Rev. J M. HAMILTON, S.J.; The Rev. A. C. GRIEVE; G. W. FORREST, B.A.; The Rev. G. T. REA, M.A.; K. T. BEST, M.A.; M. P. LYNCH, Esq.;

The Rev. J. I. BAMBRIDGE.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What instances are there in English history of the deposition of a reigning sovereign? Date the event in each case. 5

2. What great events do you associate with the names of Thomas a Becket, Edward the Black Prince, and John Hampden? 6

3. Give some account of the Corporation Act, the Act of Uniformity (during the reign of Charles II.), the Conventicle Act, and the Five Mile Act. 8

4. Between whom, in what year, and with what result in each case were the following battles fought:—The three battles of Pánipat, Bannockburn, Pinkie, St. Quentin, Senlac, Vittoria, Zutphen? 7

5. Who were the Ghurkas, the Pindaris, the Sikhs, the Begums of Oudh, the Slave Kings? What part did they play in Indian history? 10

6. What are the leading characteristics of the rule of Lord William Bentinck as Governor General? When did he rule? Mention and describe the chief reforms carried out by him. 8

7. Of what states are the following towns the capitals :— Stuttgart, Quito, Bankok, Bucharest, Teheran, Lima, the Hague ? 7

8. (*a*) Name in order, going from west to east, the principal islands in the Mediterranean Sea, stating the country to which each belongs. 9

(*b*) Name the chief rivers of Asia, saying of each of them into what sea it flows.

9. Give some account of the Gulf Stream, the Trade Winds, and the Monsoon. 6

10. Compare Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas as to physical structure and features, pointing out special similarities and differences. 9

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

SHANKAR MORO RANADE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Join according to the rules of Sandhi :— (*a*) मा एनत् वस्तु अपहाय अपायासीस्*. (*b*) परिव्राट्* न एषः यतः असौ अभैक्ष्याशी ऋतौ अपि अस्ति. (*c*) स्मृ-यते*. (*d*) पिपृ* याम्. (*e*) कामदुह्* कल्पतरोः समीपे अर्थान् अभीष्टे* अन्तःकरणदयिते च ते अङ्गने लिप्सुः अहम् गतवान्. 8

State the rule or rules that obtain in the cases marked with an asterisk.

2. Give the Nom. and Instr. of विधिबुध् n. ; Loc. pl. of विश्वसृज्, शब्दप्राच्छ् and सजुष्; all cases of उपानह् and तुरासाह्; Nom. sing. fem, and dual n. of Parasm. 10

pres. participles formed from the roots भू, दिव्, तुद्, या, अह्, हु, श्रु, भञ्ज्, तन् and पुष्; and Nom. sing. fem. of participles formed from the simple fut. Parasm. of क्लिद्, कृन्, कृ, तृप्, वस्, विश्, दह् and नह्.

3. Decline in all their cases the following :— अर्वन्, the optional forms of मघवन् and क्रोष्टु, उत्तरा दिश्, स्व m., and दोस्. 9

4. Express in Sanskrit :—59, 643, 157889, by 101 women, and 999 Brâhmans. 5

5. State what you understand by the following technical terms :— अच्, हल्, अभ्यास, आदेश, 10 लकारs, णिच्, सन्, optatives, denominatives, absolutives, and the Radical and S-Aorists. 6

6. Give — 12

(a) 2 and 3 sing. Imperf. Parasm. of हन्, वच्, वश्, दुह् and भृ.

(b) Pres. Parasm. of ब्रू and आह; 3 pl. Pres. Parasm. of भी and ह्री; Impera. sing. of अस् to be, द्विष, सु, जागृ, हु, भञ्ज्, तृंह्, पुष्, क्री, ऋ to go, and बन्ध्.

(c) 2 sing. Perf. of कृ with सम्, अर्च्, पच्, बन्ध्, हन्, अश्, चक्ष् and अक्ष्.

(d) 3 sing. Aor. of इ with अधि, वस्, अस् (4th conj.), ईह्, मृग्, सू with प्र, नी A'tm. with उप, and गम् A'tm.

(e) 3 sing. Pres. Frequentative of क्लृप्, कृ, दह्, वञ्च्, खन्, गृ, जन् and हन्.

7. State the *general* rules for the formation of perfect participles, and explain the uses of such terminations as त्वा, य, &c., in the formation of the Sanskrit gerund. Give instances of the latter. 7

8. Translate into English :— 23

(*a*) आवेदयन्ति हि प्रत्यासन्नमानन्दमग्रजातानि शुभानि निमित्तानि । किं वान्यत्प्रियतरं परमानन्दकारणमतो विद्यते । अवितथफला हि प्रायो निशावसानसमये दृष्टा भवन्ति स्वप्नाः । सर्वथा न चिरेणैव भुवनानन्दहेतुमात्मजं जनयिष्यति देवी । शरत्कमलिनीवाभिनवकमलोद्गमेन गन्धगजमाह्लादयिष्यति देवम् । येनेयं दिग्गजमदलेखेवाविच्छिन्नसंताना क्षितिभारधारणोचिता भविष्यति कुलसंततिः स्वामिनः । इत्येवमभिदधानमेव तं करेण गृहीत्वा नरेन्द्रः प्रविश्याभ्यन्तरं स्वप्नकथनेनात्ममहिषीमानन्दयांचकार ।

(*b*) शशिविमलमयूखशुभ्रदन्ति
सुरुचिरविद्रुमसंनिभाधरोष्ठि ।
तव वदनभवामृतं निपीय
कथमवशो ह्यपशोविषं पिबामि ॥

Name and dissolve the compounds underlined in the above.

9. Translate into Sanskrit :— 20

(*a*) The incessant weeping of my wife, and the piteous complaints of the pretty babes, who, not knowing what to fear, wept merely because they saw their mother weep, filled me with terror for them, though I did not for myself fear (Aor. भी) death; and all my thoughts were bent to contrive means for their safety. I tied (Aor. बन्ध्) my youngest son to the end of a small mast; at the other end I bound the youngest of the twin slaves, and at the same time I directed (Caus. Aor. of ज्ञा) my wife to fasten the other children in like manner to another mast.

(*b*) Wife of इन्द्र; wife of मनु; wife of वरुण; wife of अग्नि; wife of an उपाध्याय; a female उपाध्याय; wife of a क्षत्रिय; a क्षत्रिय woman.

N.B.—In the translation of (*b*) *the original Sanskrit words* इन्द्र, मनु, *&c., must be retained, and the necessary feminine terminations alone affixed thereto.*

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

A. L. P. TUCKER, C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Decline throughout—

Lex, dies, locus, genus, servitus.

2. Give the Infinitive Present, 1st person singular Perfect Indicative, and Supine of—

Mico, dico, dico, confiteor, nascor, nanciscor, eo, curro, jubeo, spondeo.

3. Decline throughout—

Aliquis, iste, duo, tres, uterque.

4. Give the comparatives and superlatives of— 5

Facilis, hilaris, dives, juvenis, pulcher.

5. What cases are governed by the following prepositions? Give examples of each :— 5

Contra, sub, sine, de. inter.

6. Put the following sentences into Latin :— 20

(*a*) You ought (oportet) not to speak thus.

(*b*) You ought not to have spoken thus.

(*c*) Such was his iniquity, that he was thought unworthy to serve government.

(*d*) These two men lacked food for seven days.

(*e*) It cannot be denied that this is a proper time for proposing the law.

7. Translate into Latin :— 30

While this was going on in Asia it happened by chance that the ambassadors of Prusias supped with the consul Flaminius at Rome : and when mention of Hannibal was made there, one of them said that he was in Prusias' kingdom. Flaminius reported this to the senate on the following day. The conscript fathers, who thought that they would never be free from danger while Hannibal was alive, sent ambassadors to Bithynia, Flaminius among the number, to request the king not to keep their worst enemy with him, and to surrender him. Prusias did not dare to refuse the ambassadors : but he did refuse to do anything contrary to the law of hospitality, and said that they might catch Hannibal themselves if they could : that they could easily find the place where he was.

8. Translate into English :— 25

Rex interim Juba, ut ex proelio fugerat, una cum Petreio interdiu in villis latitando, tandem nocturnis itineribus confectis in regnum pervenit atque ad oppidum Zamam accedit. Quem oppidani, antea rumore exoptato de Cæsaris victoria audito, oppido prohibuerunt. Postquam Juba ante portas diu multumque primo minis pro imperio egisset cum Zamensibus, deinde cum se parum proficere intellexisset, precibus orasset ut se ad suos deos penates admitterent, ubi eos perstare in sententia animadvertit nec minis nec precibus suis moveri, quo magis se reciperent tertio petit ab eis ut sibi conjuges liberosque redderent ut secum eos asportaret. Postquam sibi nihil omnino oppidanos responsi reddere ani-

madvertit, nulla re ab his impetrata ab Zama discedit atque ad villam suam cum M. Petreio paucisque equitibus se confert. Zamenses interim legatos de his rebus ad Cæsarem Uticam mittunt petuntque ab eo ut ante quam rex manum colligeret seseque oppugnaret sibi auxilium mitteret.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What letters of the Hebrew alphabet are Paragogic? Why are they so called? Give some examples. 5

(*b*) What effect has Makkaph on the word preceding it?

(*c*) Show the difference between a compensative Dagesh and a characteristic Dagesh.

2. How are fractions expressed in Hebrew? Give the Hebrew of *one-third of a Hin, one-fourth of a year, one-tenth of an Epha.* 8

3. (*a*) Give the construct forms of חָם, אָח, אֵם, אָב and יָד: 7

(*b*) Decline אִישׁ *a man*, הָאִישׁ *the man*, and אַתָּה *thou*.

(*c*) Give the plurals of שׁוּק and שׁוֹר.

4. What are the chief peculiarities of the verb לָלָה? 5

5. (*a*) Give the pronominal affixes of the accusative case. 10

(*b*) Render the following into Hebrew:—*Thou didst remember me. I shall remember thee. They will remember thee. He remembered us. She will remember thee* (f).

6. Give the second person masculine singular past and future Kal of רוּץ, נָסַע, יָלַד אָמַר and קָרָא: 5

7. Give the English of רְדוּ, הוֹרַדְתֶּם, תֵּרֵד, אוֹרִיד 10

הוֹרַד, יוֹרִידוּ, יוֹרֶדֶת, הוֹרַדְתִּים, and the Hebrew of *I went down; I shall bring down; go down* (m. s.); *wilt thou go down? Cause thou* (f) *to go down; will he go down?*

8. Correct the errors in the following :— 10

(a) וַיֹּאמֶר אֲלֵיהֶם שִׁמַע נָא הַחֲלוֹם הַזֶּה אֲשֶׁר הָלָמְתִּי :

(b) וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלָיו מַזֶּה בְּיָדֶךָ :

(c) וַיַּגִּידוּ מֹשֶׁה אֶת דְּבָרִים הָעָם אֶל יְיָ :

(d) וְעַתָּה אִם שׁוֹמֵעַ תִּשְׁמְעוּ בְּקֹלִי :

(e) וְאַתֶּם עֲלֵי לְשָׁלוֹם אֶל אֲבִיכֶם :

9. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

וַיָּקָם דָּוִד אַחֲרֵי כֵן מֵהַמְּעָרָה וַיִּקְרָא אַחֲרֵי שָׁאוּל לֵאמֹר אֲדֹנִי הַמֶּלֶךְ וַיַּבֵּט שָׁאוּל אַחֲרָיו וַיִּקֹּד דָּוִד אַפַּיִם אַרְצָה וַיִּשְׁתָּחוּ : וַיֹּאמֶר דָּוִד לְשָׁאוּל לָמָּה תִּשְׁמַע אֶת דִּבְרֵי אָדָם לֵאמֹר הִנֵּה דָוִד מְבַקֵּשׁ רָעָתֶךָ : הִנֵּה הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה רָאוּ עֵינֶיךָ אֵת אֲשֶׁר נְתָנְךָ יְיָ הַיּוֹם בְּיָדִי בַּמְּעָרָה וְאָמַר לַהֲרָגְךָ וַתָּחָס עָלֶיךָ וָאֹמַר לֹא אֶשְׁלַח יָדִי בַּאדֹנִי כִּי מְשִׁיחַ יְיָ הוּא : וְאָבִי רְאֵה גַּם רְאֵה אֶת כְּנַף מְעִילְךָ בְּיָדִי כִּי בְּכָרְתִּי אֶת כְּנַף מְעִילְךָ וְלֹא הֲרַגְתִּיךָ דַּע וּרְאֵה כִּי אֵין בְּיָדִי רָעָה וָפֶשַׁע וְלֹא חָטָאתִי לָךְ וְאַתָּה צֹדֶה אֶת נַפְשִׁי לְקַחְתָּהּ : יִשְׁפֹּט יְיָ בֵּינִי וּבֵינֶךָ וּנְקָמַנִי יְיָ

מִמְּךָ וְיָדִי לֹא תִהְיֶה בָּךְ : כַּאֲשֶׁר יֹאמַר מְשַׁל
הַקַּדְמֹנִי מֵרְשָׁעִים יֵצֵא רֶשַׁע וְיָדִי לֹא תִהְיֶה
בָּךְ : אַחֲרֵי מִי יָצָא מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל אַחֲרֵי מִי
אַתָּה רוֹדֵף אַחֲרֵי כֶּלֶב מֵת אַחֲרֵי פַּרְעֹשׁ אֶחָד :
וְהָיָה יְיָ לְדַיָּן וְשָׁפַט בֵּינִי וּבֵינֶךָ וְיֵרֶא וְיָרֵב אֶת
רִיבִי וְיִשְׁפְּטֵנִי מִיָּדֶךָ :

10. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 25

And Nathan said to the king, go, do all that is in thine heart; for the Lord is with thee. And it came to pass that night, that the word of the Lord came unto Nathan, saying, go and tell my servant David, thus saith the Lord, shalt thou build me an house for me to dwell in? Whereas I have not dwelt in any house since the time that I brought up the children of Israel out of Egypt, even to this day, but have walked in a tent and in a tabernacle. In all the places wherein I have walked with all the children of Israel spake I a word with any of the tribes of Israel, whom I commanded to feed my people Israel, saying, why build ye not me an house of cedar? Now therefore so shalt thou say unto my servant David, Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, I took thee from the sheep cote from following the sheep, to be ruler over my people, over Israel.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

Khán Bahádur DASTUR HOSHANG JAMASP.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the literal meanings of the following words :— 10

اثبات - مضارع - نهی - مصدر and نفی and give their equivalent grammatical terms in English. Define مصدر جامد and مصدر منصرف - حاصل بالمصدر

Illustrate your answer by examples.

2. Write in Persian characters the Persian grammatical terms for the following:—'Reciprocal pronoun,' 'demonstrative pronoun,' 'pluperfect tense,' and 'copulative conjunction.' Give examples. 10

3. Give the imperative forms of رستن-باختن-ستودن (to escape) and رستن (to grow). 4

4. (a) Give the meanings of the following مصدر in English:— 14

کاستن—بیختن—مکیدن—ریستن—آفسردن

and انگاشتن

(b) Decline the verbs دسیختن and برخاستن in the following forms:—(1) 3rd pers. plu. of the aorist; (2) 2nd pers. sing. of the future tense; (3) present participle; (4) 1st pers. plu. of habitual (*i.e.* past potential).

5. (a) Define کاف مفاجات—شین ضمیر اضافت شین مصدر and یای تنکیر Illustrate your definitions by examples. 8

(b) Explain the meanings of the letters ب—ت and چ in the following, giving their technical names:—

(a) بدرخت گل رسیدم
بسبب درد سرباز ماندم

(b) مگر بوی از عشق مستت کند

(c) چه بر تخت مردن چه بر روی خاک

6. Translate into English:— 25

آورده اند که وقتی حضرت شیخ سعدی

در بغداد در آمد خبر یافت که درآن
شهر کریمی است درویش دوست مسافر
آشنا و مهمان نواز و مسکین پُرسا حضرت
شیخ سعدی بمجرد شنیدن اینخبر با جامه
کهنه و کثیف سفر که دربر داشت همچنان
بخانه اش رفت مگر آنشخص لباس حضرت
را چنان دیده بدو هیچ التفاتی نکرد
و در تعظیم و تواضع دیگر مهمان مشغول ماند
ازینمعنی شیخ بزرگوار منفعل و مایوس
گشته از آنجا بازگردید و روز دیگر رخت
نو و پاکیزه بکرایه گرفته و پوشیده بخانه
آنشخص باز رفت آنمرد چون حضرت شیخ
را دید بسیار توقیر و اعزاز کرده نزد خود
نشاند و چون وقت چاشت نزدیک بود
سفره را با طعام لذیذ و شیرینی و فواکه
هر چیز چیده شیخ را بر دستار خوان دعوت
کرد حضرت سعدی چون بر سفره طعام
بنشست لقمه ها را گرفته در دامن و
بارچه های خود نهادن گرفت صاحب

خانه ازین حرکت متعجب شده از حضرت
سببش پرسید شیخ سعدی جواب فرمود که
من همان سعدی‌ام که دیروز با جامه کثیف
مسافرت اینجا آمده بودم هیچ التفاتی بمن
نکردی و امروز که رخت خوب بکرایه گرفته
آمده‌ام تعظیم تمام و نعمت طعام هر دو یافتم
پس می پندارم که این حرمت و آن طعام
برای من نیست مگر برای این پارچه ها
است از آن خود نمی خورم و در پارچه‌ها
می نهم آن مرد ازین سخن شرمنده شده
عذر بسیار نمود

7. Translate into Persian :— 29

Courtesy.

It was said of Charles I. that he granted favours in so unpleasing a manner, that they procured him less affection than some other kings gained by courteously declining to gratify their petitioners. A peasant, meeting Artaxerxes, king of Persia, in one of his journeys, having nothing to present to his sovereign, ran to an adjacent stream, and filling his hands with water offered it to the king. The monarch smiled at the oddness of the present, but thanked the giver, in whom, he said, it shewed at least a courteous disposition. Such a peasant might be to all appearance a clown, but his mind must have been by nature that of a gentleman.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

FRENCH.

O. S. PEDRAZA, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Re-write the following sentences, correcting all the mistakes :— 12

(*a*) J'ai arrivé à Bombay sur le vendredi, le vingt-premier de May de dix-huit cents et quatre-vingts.

(*b*) Je vous ne donne rien.

(*c*) Je ne connais pas lui mais il connait moi.

(*d*) Il a mouru sans ayant eu le consolation de voir vous une dernier temps.

(*e*) Pourquoi m'avez vous introduisit à cette madame ?

(*f*) Je l'aime pas si beaucoup que vous disez.

2. Explain the difference between :— 12

Le poste et la poste. Le voile et la voile. Lé barbe et la barbe. Le manche et la manche. Le livre et la livre. Le vase et la vase. Le mousse et la mousse. Le mode et la mode. Le page et la page. Le tour et la tour. Le somme et la somme. Le critique et la critique.

3. Translate into French :— 6

(*a*) The lady in question was born at Havre in seventeen hundred and ninety-six.

(*b*) I met him at my son-in-law's this morning at about ten minutes to nine.

(*c*) You look very pale this morning. What is the matter with you ?

4. How are adverbs of manner formed from adjectives ? Form adverbs with the following adjectives :—Savant, malheureux, assidu. 3

5. State the rules for forming the plurals of compound nouns and write the plurals of :— 7

Lieutenant-général, chou-fleur, chef-d'œuvre, tête-à-tête, cure-dents, arc-en-ciel, contre-amiral, aide-de-camp, chef-lieu, perce-neige.

6. State the second person plural of the present indicative and past definite of :— 10

Faire, manger, dire, renoncer, savoir, acquerir, vivre, prendre, croire, croître.

7. Translate into English either of the following extracts :— 30

(*a*) Nous ne croyons pas que les Mordecaï soient nombreux, qu'il se trouve beaucoup de juifs pour soupirer encore après la terre promise, après ses montagnes pierreuses, ses vignes et ses oliviers. Depuis longtemps ces exilés ne maudissent plus Babylone. On ne les voit plus errer tristement le long des fleuves et suspendre leurs harpes aux branches pliantes des saules ; on ne les entend plus s'écrier : "Si je t'oublie, Jérusalem, que ma droite s'oublie elle-même ! que ma langue se colle à mon palais !" Ils se sont attachés au pays des gentils, leurs affaires y prospèrent et leurs cœurs y ont pris racine. C'est une si bonne chose que la civilisation, même un peu faisandée ! Personne n'en savoure comme eux les commodités et les douceurs. Il leur serait glorieux sans doute de fonder une république de l'Anti-Liban ou une Belgique orientale gouvernée par des prophètes ; mais sans parler des objections du Grand-Turc, leur entreprise souffrirait bien des difficultés. La théocratie n'est plus un gouvernement à la mode, et rien ne ressemble moins à un Belge qu'un prophète.

(*b*) Avant peu, les juifs de Francfort et de Berlin, quoi qu'en dise le docteur Dühring, deviendront d'aussi bons Allemands que les juifs de Bordeaux et de Paris sont devenus d'excellens Français. Cela ne les empêchera pas de rester juifs, et les gens sensés ne s'en plaindront point. Il est bon qu'il y ait dans un pays des minorités influentes dont on respecte les droits ; il est bon que leur importance soit disproportionnée à leur force numérique ; il est bon qu'une nation ne soit pas gouvernée exclusivement par cette force souvent aveugle, toujours brutale, qu'on appelle le nombre. Façonner toutes les têtes sur le même patron, couler toutes les âmes dans même moule, mettre de niveau tous les esprits, pousser jusqu'à la fureur le goût de l'équerre et du fil à plomb, jusqu'au fanatisme le culte de l'ordonnance et la religion de la symétrie, tirer les sociétés au cordeau et rectifier sans cesse l'alignement, tel est sans doute l'idéal d'un homme d'état chinois, mais, n'en déplaise aux mandarins de Berlin et de Paris, l'Europe n'est pas encore la Chine.

8. Translate into French :— 20

The trouvadours of Aragon and Catalonia were the chief means of raising the Spanish language into the position of

having a literature worthy of being preserved; and in the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Castilian became the language of fashion, which still further increased its importance—the Aragonese courtiers who had followed Ferdinand being led to abandon their mother-tongue and learn that of their adopted country, and since the sixteenth century the Castilian has alone been the language of Spanish literature.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PORTUGUESE.

A. P. DEANDRADE, G.G.M.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate the following into Portuguese :— 20

We no sooner drew near the inlet than we found the coast to be inhabited, and three canoes came off to the ship. In one of these were two men, in another six, and in the third ten. Having come pretty near us, a person in one of the two last stood up and made a long harangue, inviting us to land, as we guessed by his gestures. At the same time he kept strewing handfuls of feathers towards us, and some of his companions threw handfuls of red dust or powder in the same manner. The person who performed the office of orator wore the skin of some animal and held in each hand something which rattled as he kept shaking it. After tiring himself with his repeated exhortations, of which we did not understand a word, he was quiet. After the tumultuous oration had ceased, one of them sung a very agreeable air, with a degree of softness and melody which we could not have expected. In a short time the canoes began to come off in great numbers; and we had at one time thirty-two of them near the ship, carrying from three to seven or eight persons each, both men and women.

2. O que se entende por palavras variaveis e invariaveis na lingua Portugueza? E porque são assim chamadas? Enumere e classifique todas as partes da oração, que comprehendem palavras variaveis e invariaveis, esclarecendo a resposta com um ou dois exemplos. 6

3. Quaes são os nomes que não tem singular, e quaes os que não tem plural? Dê-me tres exemplos de cada hum. 4

4. O que se entende por gráos nos substantivos e adjectivos? Como se forma o gráo diminutivo nos substantivos? E nos adjectivos, quantos são, e como se formam os gráos? Dê-me um ou mais exemplos de cada hum. 6

5. Forme o plural dos seguintes nomes :— 4

Cherubim, prata, phrenesi, annel, paciencia, ourives, jejum, chumbo, comarcão, fuzil, coronel, alferes, amal, lapis, colchão, tabellião, volcão, ceitil, rebanho e caes.

6. Quaes são os nomes que debaixo da mesma terminação designão ambos os numeros? 8

7. Forme adjectivos das seguintes palavras :— 6

Heroe, trabalho, ironia, habito, nevoa, horisonte, virtude, provincia, aldea, comarca, collusão, devassidão, sympathia e saude.

8. Que cousa é verbo? Quantos verbos substantivos ha? Dê-me exemplos dos verbos substantivos, e enumere alguns verbos que podem ser empregados na lingua Portugueza como substantivos, exemplicando-os. 8

9. O que se entende por conjugação regular e irregular, e quantas são ellas? Forme uma ou mais sentenças de cada uma para se esclarecer a resposta. 6

10. Conjugue o tempo presente do modo indicativo e do conjunctivo dos verbos caber, hir e sahir. 4

11. What do you mean by *locuçoens conjunctivas?* Illustrate your answer by three or four examples. 8

12. Translate the following into English :— 20

Até aqui so ponderavamos a insensibilidade de um coração humano não amar, e a torpeza de não amar a Deus: resta ainda ponderarmos a ingratidão de não amar a Deus que o ama, e que o ama comsigo mesmo, pois elle é o amor essencial. Se Deus, sendo, como é, por si só infinitamente amavel, nos não amasse (que podia ser, pois seu amor para comnosco é muito livre e só a si mesmo necessariamente se ama); ainda assim devia ser sobre todas as cousas amado, adorado e obedecido, por ser elle quem é em si mesmo: e deste modo o amam algumas almas na terra; que, não se satisfazendo, para motivo de seus affectos, dos beneficios de Deus, o achão mais nobre e efficaz na contemplação do bem que este Senhor é eternamente dentro em si mesmo. Porem accrescendo para nós sobre aquelle titulo este segundo mais connatural ao nosso modo; e, sobre ser Deus tão amavel em si, ser amante nosso; e ainda assim não o amarmos! Aqui não sei que diga desta

miseria; e pode ser que mais se diria, dizendo nada. Peço ao leitor que não passe por estas clausulas acceleradamente. Não amar eu a meu Deus que me ama! Meu Deus me tem amôr, e elle é o mesmo amôr com que me ama: e eu não tenho amôr a Deus! Creou me Deus á sua imagem e semelhança para o altissimo e felicissimo fim de o gozar eternamente; e eu não amar a quem me creou! Oh lastimosissima cegueira! Oh miseria verdadeiramente digna de perpetuas lagrimas!

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARA'THI.

BAL MANGESH WAGLE, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the rules for the pronunciation of अनुस्वार in Maráthi. Point out the difference, if any, in the pronunciation of the अनुस्वार in the following words:— 7

आंत, अंत, कांटा, कंड, सिंह, संयोग, संलग्न, संशय;

and point out the difference in the meaning caused by the pronunciation of the अनुस्वार in the following words:—

गृहांत, मखांत, and सर्वांत.

2. Mention five nouns which are always used in the singular and never in the plural in Maráthi, and also five nouns which are always used in the plural but never in the singular. 6

3. Distinguish between the forms म्यां, त्वां, त्यानें, तिणें, &c., and माझ्यानें, तुझ्यानें, तिच्यानें, &c., and state when the latter forms have to be used in preference to the former. 3

4. Decline झेप and जळू. 2

5. How are feminine nouns formed in Maráthi from masculine nouns? Illustrate your answer by examples. 5

6. Give five examples of adjectives formed upon adjectives in आ. 4

7. What is a प्रयोजक क्रियापद? State the different ways in which they are formed. Illustrate your answer by examples. 7

8. Define a प्रयोग. Give the characteristic difference of each प्रयोग as it obtains in Maráthi. Convert (a) देवानें यातना चुकवावी, and (b) गुरु शिष्यास विद्याधन देतो nto भावे and कर्मणी constructions respectively. 8

9. Annotate the following sentences :— 8

(1) शिक्षकानें त्याला एक गोष्ट लिहून आणावयास सांगितलें.

(2) तुह्मी मोठी गम्मत केलीत.

(3) मी त्यास वेडा बनीवला.

(4) तूं आंगठी हरविलीस.

(5) तिनें आपणास बेगम ह्मणविलें.

10. Translate into English the following श्लोक:— 10

वरावे ते राजे निजसम तुवां राजतनये
नये आह्मां ऐसा क्वचिदपि वरूं वो सुविनये ॥
दिलें बापें भावें त्यजुनि बरवे ते क्षितिपती
पती केला ज्याचे कुळपाति समुद्रांत लपती ॥

11. Translate into English the following passage :— 20

सूड उगविण्याचा स्वभाव फार वाईट आहे. तो ज्याचे ठायीं असतो, त्याचें मन हितकारक गोष्टींकडे न लागतां, त्यास ज्यानें छळिलें असेल, त्याचा सूड घेण्यास कोणत्या रीतीनें कशी संधि साधावी, ह्या

विचारांत भ्रमत असतें. अशापासून कांहीं फायदा नाहीं. उलटा तोटा आहे. तो असा कीं आपल्या शत्रूंनीं आपला अपमान वगैरे करून जें कांहीं दुःख आपणास दिलें असेल त्याची आपणास सर्वदां आठवण होते, आणि तिच्या योगानें मागील दुःखांची पुनः पुनः आवृत्ति मात्र होते दुसरें कांहीं नाहीं. तस्मात् सूड उगविण्याची जी आपली दुर्बुद्धि ती नेहमी आपण दाबीत असावें हेंच आपणास उचित होय.

12. Translate into Maráthi the following passage :— 20

A person got a bag of corn stolen from his house. He went and complained to the judge, who ordered all the people of the house to appear before him. He gave each of them a piece of stick, all of equal length. He said that whoever was the thief, his stick would be a finger's breadth longer than the rest. They were then dismissed from his presence. The thief, afraid of being found out, cut a finger's breadth off his stick. Next day, when they were summoned to produce their sticks before the judge, the thief's was found to be shorter than any of the others. In this way he was detected and was at once led away to suffer punishment for his offence.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARA'TI.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English the following passage :— 25

સાતમા અંકમાં રાજા દુષ્યંત ઇંદ્રના તેડવાથી ઇંદ્ર લોકમાં ગએલો છે. ત્યાંહાં ઇંદ્રના કાયની સમાપ્તિ કરી તેમની આજ્ઞા લેઇ અંતરિક્ષમાર્ગે ઇંદ્રના રથમાં બેશી પૃથ્વી ભણી

ઉતરેછે, અને એ વખત મનુષ્ય લોકનું દર્શન થાયછે તેનું વર્ણન કરેછે. પછી તે કશ્યપ ઋષિના આશ્રમમાં ઉતરેછે. કશ્યપ ઋષિને માતલિ એટલે ઇંદ્રનો સારથી રાજાના આવ્યાની ખબર કહેવા જાયછે. એટલામાં રાજા બે તપસ્વિનિયો સાથે એક છોકરાને જુવેછે. અને તે સિંહના બચ્ચા સાથે કુસ્તી કરતો જોઇ રાજાને મોહોટું આશ્ચર્ય લાગેછે કે આવો વીરપુત્ર કોનો હશે. એટલામાં રાજાને એ કુંવર સાથે ભાષણ થાયછે. તેનું કાલુ કાલુ અને મૃદુ ભાષણ સાંભળી રાજાને ઘણો હર્ષ ઉત્પન્ન થાયછે, અને ધીરે ધીરે મન સાક્ષિ પુરેછે કે આ મારોજ દીકરો હશે. એટલામાં છોકરાનો મંત્રેલો દોરો ભોંય ઉપર પડી ગએલો તે રાજા ઉપાડી લે છે. એ દોરામાં એવો ગુણ હતો કે કદિ જો એ છુટી જઇ ભોંય ઉપર પડે અને એનાં માબાપ શિવાય બીજો કોઇ ઉપાડી લે તો તેના જીવનું જોખમ થયા વગર રહે નહિ. પરંતુ રાજાએ ઉપાડી લીધો અને એને કાંઇ થયું નહીં. એ કૌતુકની વાર્તા તપસ્વિનિયો જઇ શકુંતલાને કહેછે.

2. Paraphrase (in Gujaráti) the following :— 8

ગુણ જોઇ તો ગુરૂને શોધ જે ગુરૂ આપે તત્વનો બોધ,
પરને વળગ્યો હીંડે અંધ આંખ્યાળો નવ વળગે ખંધ,
સગુરૂ વિના ગળે બાંધી શલા એમ અખા ભમે ભલભલા॥

3. Construct compound words of the following, observing the rules of Sandhi for vowels and consonants :— 4

૧. સત્, ચિત્, nda આનંદ; ૨. મહા, ઔષધિ; ૩. વિદ્યા, ઉત્તેજક; ૪. સત્, જન; ૫. પશ્ચાત્, તાપ.

4. Illustrate the meanings of the following *Upasargas* by two examples in each case :— 4

અપ્, કુ, પરિ, વિ, સમ્, સુ, દુર્, બદ, બે, ગેર.

5. Give the causal forms of the undermentioned verbs :— 5

ગમવું, ખસવું, નમવું, ખાવું, પીવું, ખીલવું, છુટવું, લેવું, જવું, રોવું.

6. State the different ways of forming the past tense of verbs and illustrate them by examples. 4

7. Conjugate the verbs આણવું and લાવવું in the શક્ય-ભેદ 3

8. State and illustrate the use of auxiliary verbs in Gujaráti. 3

9. Give the original Sanskrit forms of the following words :— 8

દુખળો, બાફ, સાત, સાકર, સાદ, ઘી, અમી, ઉજાણી, ઉજલી પરજ, and તળબદા.

10. Give instances of the formation of Gujaráti vocables from Sanskrit by a mere change of य into જ, प into વ and क्ष into ખ. 3

11. Give the roots, with their meanings, of the following words :— 8

આચરણ, કળતર, ખાણ, કંપારો, ગણિત, ચલણ, છીની, જમણ, ધરતી and થાપણ.

12. Translate the following into idiomatic Gujaráti :— 5

(*a*) It is never too late to mend.

(*b*) A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

(*c*) It never rains but pours.

(*d*) Afflictions are often but blessings in disguise.

(*e*) There's not a string attuned to mirth
But has its chord in melancholy.

13. Translate the following into idiomatic Gujaráti :— 20

Practical wisdom is only to be learnt in the school of experience. Precepts and instructions are useful so far as they go, but, without the discipline of real life, they remain of the nature of theory only. The hard facts of existence have to be faced, to give that touch of truth to character which can never be imparted by reading or tuition, but only by contact with the broad instincts of common men and women. To be worth anything, character must be capable of standing firm upon its feet in the world of daily work, temptation and trial, and able to bear the wear-and-tear of actual life. Cloistered virtues do not count for much. The life that rejoices in solitude may be only rejoicing in selfishness. Seclusion may indicate contempt for others ; though more usually it means indolence, cowardice or self-indulgence.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CANARESE.

Ráo Bahádur JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the cases, with examples, in which ಯ enters into the formation of two words. 6

2. State how many forms of declensions of Nouns there are in Canarese, and how they are distinguished from each other. Give examples. 8

3. What forms are made use of in denoting the degrees of comparison ? Illustrate your answers with examples. 6

4. What signification does a Noun or Pronoun convey when it is twice repeated ? Exemplify your answers. 6

5. What effect is produced when the word ಪಡು is joined to a Noun or Verb ? Give examples. 6

6. Parse fully the words underlined in the following sentence :— 15

ಆಗ ದಮಯಂತಿಯೂ ನಳನೂ ಜಲಪಾನವನು ಮಾಡಿ,

ಹಸಿವಿನಿಂದ ಪೀಡಿತರಾಗಿ, ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಿನ್ನದ ರೆಕ್ಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳು ನಳನ ಸಮೀಪಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾರಿ ಬಂದವು.

7. Explain, with examples, the difference between the two negative words ಇಲ್ಲ and ಅಲ್ಲ. 9

8. Translate into English :— 24

ಆ ರಾಯನು ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಬೇಟೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಹೊರಟು, ದುಷ್ಟ ಜಂತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಹರಿಸಿ ಬರುವ ಪೂರ್ವದೊಳಗೆ ಸತ್ತ-ಸೇನನೆಂಬ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮದ ದಾನೆಯು ಆ ರಾಯನ ಸೈನ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು, ನೂರಾರು ಮಂದಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು, ಹೋಗಲು; ರಾಯನು ಕೋಪಾರೂಢನಾಗಿ, ತನ್ನ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಕಾವೂಟದ ಜನರನ್ನು ಕರಿಸಿ, ಆನೆ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು, ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ವಾದವನ್ನು ತೆಗಿಸಿ, ಕಟಿಗೆ, ಸೊಪ್ಪು, ಮುಳ್ಳುಸಹ ಆ ವಾದದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಂದರವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಸಿ, ಸುತ್ತಲು ಜನಗಳು ಬೆದರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬರಲು; ಆ ಗಜರಾಜನು ಈ ಸೈನ್ಯವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವೆನೆಂದು ಮಹಾ ರೋಷಾವೇಶದಿಂದ ಓಡಿ ಬಂದು, ವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಳಲು; ಆ ರಾಯನು ಬಂದು, ನೋಡಿ, ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಂನ ಪಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವೆನೆಂದು, ಚತುರಂಗ ಬಲದೊಡನೆ ತನ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದನು.

9. Translate into Canarese :— 20

Shiváji was a good horseman, swordsman and marksman. He had sprung from a race of mighty hunters and athletes. His spare wiry form and small stature admirably adapted him for climbing, and his training from boyhood put him on a par with the best climbers in the Deccan. He not only loved climbing for its own sake, but admired and rewarded

it in others. When he had finished the fortifications of Ráigád, he one day called an assembly of the people and held out a bag of gold and a bracelet worth Rs. 500 as a reward to any man who accomplished the ascent in any way except through the gate he had constructed, and without rope or ladder.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTA'NI.

HA'JI GHULA'M MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

1. Distinguish between Urdu and Hindi languages, and give a short account as to the growth and source of each. 6

2. Explain the following grammatical terms and give their English equivalents :— 8

حالتِ اِضافت — حرفِ عِلّت — یاے

معرُوف — فِعلِ مُعاوِن and اِسمِ ضمیر

3. Give, with meanings, any three of the following :— 12

(a) Plural of سُلطان-خط-حاکم-حکیم and حُکم

(b) Derivations of مِہمان - اِنصاف - پیغمبر and

دَارُالشّفا

(c) Past imperfect tense of لکھنا in all the persons and both the genders and numbers.

(d) Urdu synonyms for टापू, गज, दया, and सेवक.

4. Write what you know about "Construction of the reported speech." *i.e.* direct and indirect. 5

5. Give rules for the formation of Hindustáni plurals. 7

6. Give at least three examples for each of the following:— 7

(*a*) Masculine nouns ending in ي

(*b*) Feminine nouns ending in ا

(*c*) Compound verbs ending in کھانا

SECTION II.

7. Explain and give English equivalents for:— 10

(*a*) آبدیدہ ہونا

(*b*) للم کاف بکنا

(*c*) کان پر ہاتھہ دھرنا

(*d*) دم ناک میں آنا

8. Give Hindustáni idiomatic expressions for:— 10

(*a*) He lives next but two doors to me.

(*b*) Where does this road lead to?

(*c*) Come to me every other day.

(*d*) Do not come within the reach of my sword.

(*e*) I can prove an alibi.

9. Translate into English:— 15

اِس مُلک کي تعرِیف اُور یہان کے
رہنے والون کي توصِیف جہان تک کِیجئے
بجا ہي—کیونکہ ہر ایک چھوٹا بڑا آیا

گیا دانا بینا اِس سر زمین کو سراہتا ہی—
بلکہ اپنی بود و باش بھی یہیں کیا چاہتا ہی—
چنانچہ اکثر بلاد کے باشندے یہان آن
کر بسے اور اپنے وطنون کو بھول گئے—
فقیر سے امیر ہوے اور محتاج سے غنی*

نظم

ہون سے معمور ہی سارا جہان ∴
لیک عجب ملک ہی ہندوستان ∴
آیا سحر کو جو یہان ایک فقیر ∴
شام سے پہلے اُسے دیکھا امیر ∴
ہو گیا ایک آن مین پیادہ سوار ∴
آیا تھا نا کام ہوا کامگار ∴

10. Translate into Hindustáni any two of the following paragraphs, (but one of the two in Devanágari characters if you can) :— 20

(a) Sultán Mahmud was one day passing through the great square of Ghazni, when he saw a porter who was carrying a heavy stone on his back for the repair of the place. The man suffered much pain and fatigue. When the Sultán perceived his distress he felt commiseration, and in the kindness of his heart directed him to throw down the stone. So the porter threw down the stone in the middle of the square, and there it remained.

(*b*) When the horses came near it they used to shy and plunge. A party of nobles at a suitable opportunity represented the circumstance to the Sultán thus:—"On such a day, a porter, according to the royal order, threw down in the square a stone which he was carrying. There it still remains, and horses are with difficulty induced to pass the spot. No one besides that porter is able to lift it. It is very desirable that he should be ordered to remove it and make the way clear."

(*c*) The king spoke thus:—The order had passed from my tongue, 'Lay it down'; if I should now say, 'Take it up,' men would ascribe it to my inconstancy. Let the stone remain where it is." It is related that the stone lay in the square till the end of the life-time of the Sultán, and that even after his death, from a motive of respect for his word, no one of his children removed it.

N.B.—Candidates should answer *at least* one question out of each section.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI.

Ráo Sáheb ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJVANI, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sindhi the following:— 25

At one resting-place, parties of women came to visit my wife and tell her stories of me, and how "at first they used to be afraid of the gentleman with the 'red trousers'; but he had done them no harm, and the country was not so quiet now as when he had been with them," and more that was pleasant to me to hear.

At Hominabad, in particular, the welcome given to me was on a great scale. All the merchants and others assembled about half a mile from the town headed by my old friend Atmaram, the dean of the guild; and there were baskets of flowers, sweetmeats, and fruits, which I had to accept. The town pipers and drummers played us to our tents; provisions were provided for all the party; and in the afternoon crowds came to visit me and have a talk over old times in their simple homely fashion.

2. Translate into English the following :— 25

اتي اچي هو سياڻو ماڻهو گڏين ۽ سلام
ڪيائن-هنڪي چيائ ته اچو ته گڏجي گهمون
۽ جئن واقف ماڻهو اتفاقاً هڪ ٻئي کي
گڏبا آهن اي ٿوري ويرم تا ۽ هڪٻئي ۾
ڳالهايائ ٻولهايائ-هو پيرمرد خوش مزاج ۽ گهڻ
ڳالهائيو هو تهنڪري پنڌ هنجي صحبت ۾
گهٽ پئي ڏسڻ ايو-هن کي نرا قدرنه ڪيا
تهنڪري هوڏايو خوش ٿيو-سائن گڏجي
هننجي گهر ويو ۽ سهزادي جي چوڻ تي
هنن سان گهر ۾ اندر گهريو-آبروي واري
جاءِ تي هنڪي وهاريائ ۽ سراب ۽ ميوا ۽
مُربّو ڪائڻ لاءِ اڳيان رکيائونس-سهزادي
چيو سا ۽ تو جهڙي عالم ماڻهو کي سانجهين
جي گهمن مان ڪهڙي خوشي حاصل
ٿيندي جهنجو نادان ۽ حيوان ماڻهو خيال
به ڪين ڪري سگهندا—جبڪي تون
ڏسي تو تهنجي ڳُڻ ۽ ڪارڻ جي توکي

خبر آهي—جنه قانون سان نندي وهن
تيءَ ۽ جن وقتن تي ڳرَه ۽ تارا پهنجو قيرو
پورو ڪن ٿا تهنجي توکي واقفيت آهي—
سيڪنه ڳالهه مان توکي خيال ڪرڻ لاءِ
ڳالهيءَ ملندي هوندي ۽ پهنجي وڻائي
جي نئي نئي خبر پوندي هوندي—

3. Annotate grammatically the following verse and parse fully the words underlined :— 12

ڪانڊين ٿانڊين ٻاٻرين پچان مَرُ پيئي

4. Give the etymology of the following words :— 8

(١) سنڌ ولوڻ - (٢) مرڻ (٣) ڏسڻ (٤) هردو
(٥) سچارُ (٦) ڳرهَڻُ

5. Conjugate ڪرڻ in the potential present and write the present participle of ڏِئڻ and نئڻ 6

6. Explain the grammatical construction of the following expressions :— 6

(١) پل مرڪي ماڻس
(٢) مارِيسِ تہ چُٽي
(٣) ڪانئُس ڪٽائي

7. How are compound verbs formed in Sindhi? Give examples. 10

8. When will the verb in Sindhi agree with the subject and when with the object? Illustrate your answer by examples.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A beam 40 ft. long is supported horizontally at its two extremities. Determine the additional pressure on each of the supports when a weight of 2,400 lbs. is hung at a point 10 ft. distant from one end. 8

2. Find the condition of equilibrium in the wheel and axle. 10

What force will be required to work the handle of a windlass, the resistance being 1,200 lbs., the radius of the axle 6 in. and that of the handle 2 ft. 6 in.?

3. Under what conditions is the resultant of two equal forces equal to each of them? Show how to find the resultant of four forces acting at a point. 8

4. How would you show that water is formed when hydrogen is permitted to burn in air? Show how to extract hydrogen from water by the agency of heat. 10

5. Enunciate the three principal laws of chemical combination and illustrate each of them by one example. 9

6. How much manganese dioxide is required to produce sufficient oxygen for the formation of 90 grammes of water? (Atomic weight of manganese = 55.) 10

7. Distinguish between apparent and mean noon and give approximately the greatest difference between them. 10

8. Explain the phenomena of the seasons. 10

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Express in figures :—Sixteen billion, seventy-five million, forty thousand and two. 16

(*b*) Simplify the expression—

$$\left(\frac{1\frac{5}{17} - \frac{4}{7}}{1\frac{2}{5} + \frac{9}{10}}\right) \div \left(\frac{\frac{9}{11} - \frac{9}{18}}{1\frac{1}{3} + \frac{9}{23}}\right).$$

(*c*) Find the value of—

3·75 of 5*s.* 6*d.* + 5·05 of £3. 1*s.* 8*d.* + $5\cdot\dot{0}\dot{7}$ of 7*s.* 6*d.* + $3\cdot1\dot{3}\dot{5}$ of £2. 1*s.* 3*d.*

2. At the examination of a school $\frac{1}{10}$ of the children were presented in the 6th standard, $\frac{1}{9}$ in the 5th standard, $\frac{1}{8}$ in the 4th, $\frac{1}{6}$ in the 3rd, $\frac{1}{5}$ in the 2nd, and the remainder 107 in the 1st standard; how many were presented altogether, and how many in each of the other standards? 9

3. In a bicycle race of two miles over a circular course of 1 furlong, the winner in his last round overtook the second at a point in his fifteenth round. Their paces were as 159 to 149. At what distance was this point from the winning post? 10

4. Find the expenses of an excursion, which includes 5782 miles of railway at $\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per mile, 517 miles of carriage at $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per mile, 57 days of hotel keep at 14*s.* 3*d.* per day, allowing 5 guineas for extras. 9

5. Divide 1·04 by ·000078125 and prove your result by vulgar fractions. Find the square root of 8658·3025 and the cube root of 753·571. 10

6. Show that— 10

$$\frac{x}{a} + \left(\frac{z - x}{b}\right) \text{ and } \frac{z^2}{(a^2 + b^2)} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 b^2}\left(x - \frac{za^2}{a^2 + b^2}\right)^2$$

are identical expressions, such that the one can be deduced from the other.

7. Divide $x^3 + 8y^3 - 27z^3 + 18xyz$ by $x - 3z + 2y$ and resolve into factors of the first degree $a^2(b + c) + b^2(c + a) + c^2(a + b) + 2abc$. 10

8. A criminal having escaped from prison, travelled 10 hours before his escape was known. He was pursued so as to be gained upon 3 miles an hour. After his pursuers had travelled 3 hours, they met an express going at the same rate as themselves, who met the criminal 2 hours 24 minutes before. In what time after the commencement of the pursuit will they overtake him? 12

9. Divide the number 127 into four such parts, that the first increased by 18, the second diminished by 5, the third multiplied by 6, and the fourth divided by $2\frac{1}{2}$, shall all be equal. 8

10. Solve the equation— 12

$$\frac{17 - 3x}{5} - \frac{4x + 2}{3} = 5 - 6x + \frac{7x + 14}{3}.$$

And find the value of $\frac{x + 2a}{x - 2a} + \frac{x + 2b}{x - 2b}$ when $x = \frac{4ab}{a + b}$.

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

EUCLID.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.;
Khán Bahádur BAMANJI SORABJI, L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle. 7

2. AB is the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle ABC; find a point D in AB such that DB may be equal to the perpendicular from D on AC. 12

3. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater 10

than the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side on which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle, between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

4. In a triangle whose vertical angle is a right angle, a straight line is drawn from the vertex perpendicular to the base: show that the square on this perpendicular is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base. 10

5. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another. 8

6. Two tangents are drawn to a circle at the opposite extremities of a diameter and cut off from a third tangent a portion AB: if C be the centre of the circle, show that ACB is a right angle. 11

7. Describe a circle about a given triangle. 7

8. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle. 10

II.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

EXAMINERS.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.	In English.
M. MACMILLAN, B.A.	
A. BARRETT, B.A.	
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.	In Sanskrit.
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.	
The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D.	
R. G. OXENHAM, M.A....	In Latin.
The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.	
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.	In Hebrew.
JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq. ...	In Persian.
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.	
The Rev. B. BLAKE, M.A., B.D.	In History and in Logic.
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A	
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ...	
The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.	
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., L.L.B....	
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	In Natural Science.
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Scott's "Rokeby"; Southey's "Life of Nelson."

(*N.B.*—Arrange your answers in three bundles, corresponding to the three Sections of the Question Paper.)

Section I.

1. Paraphrase :— 18

A shapeless mass lie keep and tower,
That, hissing to the morning shower,
Can but with smouldering vapour pay
The early smile of summer day.
The peasant, to his labour bound,
Pauses to view the blacken'd mound,
Striving amid the ruin'd space
Each well-remember'd spot to trace.
That length of frail and fire-scorch'd wall
Once screen'd the hospitable hall;
When yonder broken arch was whole,
'Twas there was dealt the weekly dole;
And where yon tottering columns nod,
The chapel sent the hymn to God.
So flits the world's uncertain span!
Nor zeal for God nor love for man,
Gives mortal monuments a date
Beyond the power of Time and Fate.

2. Write grammatical notes on the following passages :— 10

(*a*) We wedded secret.

(*b*) The owl has seen him and is hush.

(*c*) The blood left Wilfrid's ashen cheek.

(*d*) Bertram is—what I must not tell.

(*e*) Happy in friendship's ready aid,
Let all my murmurs here be staid.

Section II.

3. Explain :— 10

(*a*) Led Bertram Risingham the hearts,
That countered there on adverse parts,
No superstitious fool had I
Sought El Dorados in the sky !

What is an El Dorado? Who were the principal leaders in the battle referred to, and how can they be said to have sought El Dorados in the sky? What would Bertram have liked to do with the opposing armies?

(*b*) "Speak, Hamlin, hast thou lodged our deer?"
"I have, but two fair stags are near."

(*c*) That Phantom Ship, whose form
Shoots like a meteor through the storm.

4. What do you know of the manners and customs of the Buccaneers? Mention some of their superstitions. 9

5. Give the etymology and meaning of :—Roundhead, cavalier, ban-dog, cross-bow, ambuscade, doff, orison, and parole. 8

6. What eminent services did Lady Hamilton render to her country? How did Nelson try to get them adequately rewarded? 10

Section III.

7. Explain the following passages, giving the meaning of the italicised words :— 20

(*a*) I will write immediately to the *treasury*.

(*b*) I'll have a gazette of my own.

(*c*) He was thrown into the *King's Bench*.

(*d*) The *bowsprit* was found to be *sprung* in three places.

(*e*) He would have escaped the perpetration of those crimes which have *incarnadined* his soul with a deeper die than that of the *purple* for which he committed them.

Mention some of the crimes referred to.

(*f*) We put to the issue in five minutes what *diplomatic* forms would be five months doing.

(*g*) The Agamemnon passed them within half pistol-shot; almost every shot passed over her, for the

French had elevated their guns for the rigging, and for distant firing, and did not think of altering the *elevation.*

8. Tell all you know about the strange present given by Captain Hallowell to Nelson. 7

9. Give the meaning of the following terms :—Glebe, Navigation Act, privateer, warrant carpenter, fire-ship, and buoy. 8

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

HISTORY.

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.;
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State briefly the causes of the Peloponnesian War. Explain the colonial policy of Athens. 10

2. Give the terms of "the peace of Nikias," and show how far these were carried out. Contrast the views of Pericles and Nikias. 12

3. What were the occasions of the battles of Delion and Mantinæia respectively? Give the results and dates in each case. 10

4. Show the importance of Pylos and Dekeleia as centres of military operations during the war. 8

5. What do you know of Anaxagoras, Aristophanes, Thucydides, and Antiphon? 8

6. Describe the position of Syracuse. Give an account of the Athenian expedition, and account for its want of success. 8

7. What were the relations of Sparta and Persia at this time? Give the terms of the several treaties between these two countries. 9

8. Examine the circumstances of the trial of the accused generals. What light do this trial and its attendant circumstances throw on the social state of Athens? 10

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.; The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D.

N.B.—Arrange your answers to the three sections in separate bundles.

SECTION I.

1. (*a*) Translate closely into English :— 11

(α) चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा
रूपोच्चयेन मनसा विधिना कृता नु ।
स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे
धातुर्विभुत्वमनुचिन्त्य वपुश्च तस्याः ॥

(β) इदमशिशिरैरन्तस्तापाद्विवर्णमणीकृतं
निशि निशि भुजन्यस्तापाङ्गप्रवाहिभिरश्रुभिः ।
अनतिलुलितज्याघाताङ्कं मुहुर्मणिबन्धनात्
कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते ॥

(*b*) Name and dissolve the compounds underlined. Dissolve also सपत्नी, निर्मक्षिकं, अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा, तिलोदक, पश्चार्धः, कतिपयरात्रं, and युगांतरं.

2 Translate, briefly giving the context :— 11

(*a*) अहो चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका कामिनो मनो वृत्तिः ।

What sense would चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका give?

(*b*) पुरः प्रतिहतं शैलैः स्रोतः स्रोतोवहं यथा ।

(*c*) सखीनियोगोपि विकल्प्यते ।

(*d*) एषा शिखा मार्जिता प्रतिष्ठितनीवारहस्ताभिः स्वस्तिवाचनिकाभिस्तापसीभिरभिनन्द्यमाना शकुन्तला तिष्ठति ।

(*e*) आचारं तावत्प्रतिपद्यस्व ।

What sense would आकार give? Which reading do you prefer?

(*f*) नलिनीपत्रान्तरितं प्रियसहचरमपश्यन्त्यातुरा चक्रवाक्या रटति दुष्करमहं करोमि।

(*g*) त्रिशङ्कुरिवान्तरा तिष्ठ.

Explain the allusion.

3. (*a*) Give the full title of the play and explain its formation. How far is it a significant title? 5

(*b*) Write down the meanings of शून्य, पाथेय, आचारपरिकर्मन्, असवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा, कन्टकित, प्रियंवदामिश्राः, and अनघप्रसवाः

4. Says a Subhâshita :— 3

काव्येषु नाटकं रम्यं तत्रापि च शकुन्तला ।
तत्रापि च चतुर्थाङ्कस्तत्र श्लोकचतुष्टयम् ॥

What is it that makes the 4th Act and the four verses so charming?

5. (*a*) Justify or correct the following constructions :— 10

(1) सा विदितभक्तिं मां महर्षेः करिष्यति ।

(2) शक्यं.....आलिङ्गितुं पवनः ।

(3) न मे हस्तपादाः प्रसरन्ति ।

(4) उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं ।

Parse शक्यं and उचितं in (2) and (4).

(*b*) Give the 3rd pers. sing. *Aorist*, *Simple Future* and *Desiderative Present* of the roots in the words underlined in the following verse :—

तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुर्विटपविषक्तजलार्द्र-
वल्कलेषु ।
पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः शलभसमूह इवा-
श्रमद्रुमेषु ॥

SECTION II.

6. Translate closely into English :— 10

(*a*) ऐरावतास्फालनविश्लथं यः
संघट्टयन्नङ्गदमङ्गदेन ।
उपेयुषः स्वामपि मूर्तिमग्र्याम्
अर्धासनं गोत्रभिदोधितष्ठौ ॥

(*b*) शिलीमुखोत्कृत्तशिरः फलाढ्या
च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चषकोत्तरेव ।
रणक्षितिः शोणितमद्यकुल्या
रराज मृत्योरिव पानभूमिः ॥

(*c*) तस्याः स रक्षार्थमनल्पयोधम्
आदिश्य पित्र्यं सचिवं कुमारः ।
प्रत्यग्रहीत्पार्थिववाहिनीं तां
भागीरथीं (*v. l.* ज्योतीरथीं) शोण इवो-
त्तरङ्गः ॥

Name and dissolve the compounds underlined. Which reading in (*c*) do you prefer, and why?

7. (*a*) Give the precise meanings of— 8

कृष्णगति, जाल, बीजाङ्कुर, विवाहकौतुकं, प्रलयोर्मि, बलनिषूदन, शतक्रतु, त्रिदशायुध, and योगनिद्रा.

(*b*) Write short notes on—

विन्ध्यस्य संस्तम्भयिता, कुकुत्स्थ, यतिपार्थिवलिङ्गधारिन्, मरुतां पाचयिता इन्द्रः, मिथुनं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकारः फलिनो च, and जह्नुकन्या.

8. Give in English some of the most important of the geographical intimations of ancient India contained in the sixth canto of Raghuvams'a. 5

9. (*a*) What are the prevailing metres of the cantos of Raghuvams'a you have read? 7

(*b*) What trees and plants are most commonly referred to by Kâlidâsa? Give both their Sanskrit and scientific names.

(*c*) Give a short sketch of the character of Aja, with quotations or references.

SECTION III.

10. Translate into English :— 13

निखिलविद्याभासां निधेर्वेदभास्करस्योदयो न हि वर्णलिप्यरुणोदयं विना संभवतीति निपुणं वयं प्रतीमः । अत्र शर्मण्यदेशीयो भट्टमोक्षमूलराभिधः पण्डितः प्रत्यवतिष्ठते । तद्यथा । भरतखण्डवासिनामार्यजनानां वर्णलिपिपरिचयो वेदकालमारभ्य सूत्रकालपर्यन्तं न बभूव । पुरातनैरार्यजनैर्हि शब्दकदम्ब-

रूपो वेदराशिर्गुरुपरम्परया यथाश्रुतमधीयमानः श्रवणेन्द्रियविषयतयैवानुबभूवे । अत एवास्य श्रुतिरिति नामधेयं तैः प्रख्यापितं । लिपिसद्भावेतु पुस्तकरूपेण दर्शनाविषयतापि वेदस्य संभाव्येत ततश्च श्रुतिसंज्ञा निरालम्बा स्यात् । किं च येषां जनानां वर्णलिपिपरिचयो भवेत्तत्कृतनिबन्धेषु लिपिसूचकपदघटितो वाक्यप्रयोगोकल्पितोपि यथा कथं चित्प्रसङ्गवशादुपजायेतैव । न तथा पाणिनिसूत्रपाठपर्यन्तेषु ग्रन्थेषु क्वापि दृश्यते तस्मात् सूत्रकालं यावत् वर्णलिपेर्नोदियायेत्यनुमीयते ।

11. Translate into Sanskrit :— 17

A fox having fallen into a well made a shift by sticking his claws into the sides to keep his head above water. Soon after, a wolf came and peeped over the brink, to whom the fox applied himself very earnestly for assistance, entreating that he would help him to a rope or something of that kind which might favour his escape. The wolf, moved with compassion at his misfortune, could not forbear expressing his concern : "Ah, poor Reynard," says he, "I am sorry for you with all my heart. How could you possibly come into this melancholy condition ?" "Nay, prithee, friend," replies the fox, "if you wish me well do not stand pitying me, but lend some succour as far as you can."

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Translate :— 25

Timor inde patres incessit, ne, si dimissus exercitus foret, rursus cætus occulti conjurationesque fierent. itaque, quamquam per dictatorem dilectus habitus esset, tamen, quoniam in consulum verba jurassent, sacramento teneri militem rati, per causam renovati ab Aequis belli educi ex urbe legiones jussere. quo facto maturata est seditio. et primo agitatum dicitur de consulum cæde, ut solverentur sacramento; doctos deinde nullam scelere religionem exsolvi, Sicinio quodam auctore, injussu consulum in sacrum montem secessisse. trans Anienem amnem est, tria ab urbe milia passuum. ea frequentior fama est quam, cujus Piso auctor est, in Aventinum secessionem factam esse. ibi sine ullo duce vallo fossaque communitis castris quieti, rem nullam nisi necessariam ad victum sumendo, per aliquot dies neque lacessiti neque lacessentes sese tenuere. pavor ingens in urbe, metuque mutuo suspensa erant omnia. timere relicta ab suis plebes violentiam patrum; timere patres residem in urbe plebem, incerti, manere eam an abire mallent. quam diu autem tranquillam, quæ secesserit, multitudinem fore? quid futurum deinde, si quod externum interim bellum existat? nullam profecto nisi in concordia civium spem reliquam ducere; eam per æqua, per iniqua reconciliandam civitati esse.

(*b*) What reasons are there for considering the early Roman history as given by Livy to be mythical?

(*c*) What do you understand by the words patres, plebs, gentes, curiæ, tribus?

2. Translate into Latin prose :— 23

After this Tullus waged many wars with his neighbours, the Etruscans and the Sabines, and he became proud and haughty, and forgot the gods and their service, and regarded not justice and the precepts of Numa. Therefore the gods sent a plague among the people, and at last they smote him also with a grievous disease. Then he became aware that he had sinned and he tried to investigate the will of Jupiter according to the spells of Numa. But Jupiter was wroth at his sinful attempt, and struck him with lightning and destroyed his house, so that it left no trace behind. Thus ended

Tullus Hostilius, after he had been king for thirty-two years; and Ancus Marcius, the grandson of Numa Pompilius, succeeded him in the kingdom.

3. Translate, adding notes on the words in italics :— 25

Non hæc (Ocyrhœ) artes contenta paternas
Edidicisse fuit; fatorum arcana canebat.
Ergo ubi vaticinos concepit mente furores,
Incaluitque deo, quem clausum pectore habebat;
Adspicit infantem: "Totique *salutifer* orbi
Cresce puer," dixit, "tibi se mortalia sæpe
Corpora debebunt: animas tibi reddere ademtas
Fas erit; idque semel dis indignantibus ausus,
Posse dare hoc iterum flamma prohibebere *avita*,
Eque deo corpus fies exsangue, deusque,
Qui modo corpus eras, et bis tua fata novabis.
Tu quoque, care pater, nunc immortalis et, ævis
Omnibus ut maneas, *nascendi lege* creatus,
Posse mori cupies tum, cum cruciabere diræ
Sanguine *serpentis* per saucia membra recepto;
Teque ex æterno patientem numina mortis
Efficient, *triplicesque deæ tua fila* resolvent."
Restabat fatis aliquid.—Suspirat ab imis
Pectoribus, lacrimæque genis labuntur obortæ,
Atque ita "Prævertunt me," inquit, mea fata, vetorque
Plura loqui, vocisque meæ præcluditur usus.
Non fuerant artes tanti, quæ numinis iram
Contraxere mihi; mallem nescisse futura.

4. (*a*) Give the meanings of— 25

Fas, jus; patiens figoris or frigus; memini patris or patrem; ad Brundusium pugnatum est; Ciceroni aqua et igni interdictum est.

(*b*) Give the constructions of—

Desperare, communicare, damnare, multare, interest, piget, opus est, potior, pono, abdicare.

(*c*) Give rules, illustrated by examples, for the use of—

(i) ut, ne, ne non, after verbs denoting apprehension;
(ii) quin, dum.

(*d*) Translate and account for the tenses after simulatque—

Simulatque Verri occasio visa est consulem deseruit. Alcibiades simulatque se remiserat neque causa suberat quare animi laborem perferret, dissolutus reperiebatur. Me sapientia simulatque ad eam confugero in libertatem vindicabit.

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW.

JOSEPH EZEKIAL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give the infinitive and imperative of a פ נ verb. 10

(*b*) What kind of verb doubles the third radical? When is it doubled? Give an example.

(*c*) Give with examples the different senses in which the Hithpael conjugation is used.

(*d*) How is a verb intransitive in the Kal conjugation used transitively? Give an example.

2. (*a*) State the difference between חַלּוֹן, צֹהַר and אֲרֻבָּה: 10

(*b*) How is the phrase אֲשֶׁר בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים לַעֲשׂוֹת rendered by the Septuagint; and what change does it make in אֲרוּרָה הָאֲדָמָה בַּעֲבוּרֶךָ and in עִצְּבוֹנֶךָ וְהֵרֹנֶךָ?

(*c*) What is the word אֶת in the phrase קָנִיתִי אִישׁ אֶת יְיָ equal to? Quote another instance where this word is used in that sense.

3. Translate the following passage into English:— 12

וַיְהִי מִקֵּץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וַיִּפְתַּח נֹחַ אֶת חַלּוֹן
הַתֵּבָה אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה: וַיְשַׁלַּח אֶת הָעֹרֵב וַיֵּצֵא
יָצוֹא וָשׁוֹב עַד יְבֹשֶׁת הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ:
וַיְשַׁלַּח אֶת הַיּוֹנָה מֵאִתּוֹ לִרְאוֹת הֲקַלּוּ הַמַּיִם

מֵעַל פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה׃ וְלֹא מָצְאָה הַיּוֹנָה מָנוֹחַ
לְכַף רַגְלָהּ וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה כִּי מַיִם
עַל פְּנֵי כָל הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּקָּחֶהָ וַיָּבֵא
אֹתָהּ אֵלָיו אֶל הַתֵּבָה׃ וַיָּחֶל עוֹד שִׁבְעַת
יָמִים אֲחֵרִים וַיֹּסֶף שַׁלַּח אֶת הַיּוֹנָה מִן
הַתֵּבָה׃ וַתָּבֹא אֵלָיו הַיּוֹנָה לְעֵת עֶרֶב
וְהִנֵּה עֲלֵה זַיִת טָרָף בְּפִיהָ וַיֵּדַע נֹחַ כִּי
קַלּוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ׃ וַיִּיָּחֶל עוֹד שִׁבְעַת
יָמִים אֲחֵרִים וַיְשַׁלַּח אֶת הַיּוֹנָה וְלֹא יָסְפָה
שׁוּב אֵלָיו עוֹד׃ וַיְהִי בְּאַחַת וְשֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת
שָׁנָה בָּרִאשׁוֹן בְּאֶחָד לַחֹדֶשׁ חָרְבוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעָל
הָאָרֶץ וַיָּסַר נֹחַ אֶת מִכְסֵה הַתֵּבָה וַיַּרְא וְהִנֵּה
חָרְבוּ פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה׃

4. (*a*) Parse the words וַיָּחֶל and וַיִּיָּחֶל in the above passage. 8

(*b*) Give with examples the different senses in which the words אָב and יָד are used.

5. (*a*) Distinguish between וַיָּדֹם and וַיִּדְּמֵם 10

תִּתְפַּתָּל and תִּתַּפָּל, תִּתְבָּרָר and תִּתָּבֵר׃

(*b*) Explain the figure of speech used in the first verse of the first Psalm.

(*c*) Give the etymology of חֵלְכָּאִים, גָּפְרִית and זִלְעָפוֹת׃

6. Translate the following into idiomatic Hebrew :— 5

(*a*) For in his days was the earth divided.

(*b*) He began to be mighty one in the earth.

(*c*) And Noah began to be an husbandman.

(*d*) Hold up my going in thy path, that my footsteps slip not.

(*e*) Then did I beat them small as the dust before the wind ; I did cast them out as the dirt in the street.

7. Translate the following into English :— 5

(*a*) תַּרְחִיב צַעֲדִי תַחְתָּי וְלֹא מָעֲדוּ קַרְסֻלָּי :

(*b*) הָאֵל הַנּוֹתֵן נְקָמוֹת לִי וַיַּדְבֵּר עַמִּים תַּחְתָּי :

(*c*) עָשָׁשָׁה מִכַּעַס עֵינִי עָתְקָה בְּכָל צוֹרְרָי :

(*d*) סוֹד יְיָ לִירֵאָיו וּבְרִיתוֹ לְהוֹדִיעָם :

(*e*) בְּחָנֵנִי יְיָ וְנַסֵּנִי צָרְפָה כִלְיוֹתַי וְלִבִּי :

8. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 40

The king shall joy in thy strength, O Lord ; and in thy salvation how greatly shall he rejoice ! Thou hast given him his heart's desire and hast not withholden the request of his lips. Selah. For thou prevented him with the blessings of goodness : thou settest a crown of pure gold on his head. He asked life of thee, and thou gavest it him, even length of days for ever and ever. His glory is great in thy salvation ; honour and majesty hast thou laid upon him. For thou hast made him most blessed for ever : thou hast made him exceedingly glad with thy countenance. For the king trusteth in the Lord, and the mercy of the most High he shall not be moved. Thine hand shall find out all thine enemies : thine right hand shall find out those that hate thee. Thou shalt make them as a fiery oven in the time of thine anger ; the Lord shall swallow them up in his wrath, and the fire shall devour them. Their fruit shalt thou destroy from the earth, and their seed from among the children of men. For they intended evil against thee : they imagined a mischievous device, which they are not able to perform. Therefore shalt thou make them turn their back, when thou shalt make ready thine arrows upon thy strings against the face of them. Be those exalted, Lord, in thine own strength : so will we sing and praise thy power.

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;

MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Anwar-i-Suhaili, Chap. VII. and VIII.; Divân-i-Háfiz, Odes CX.—CIX.

1. Give with meanings— 8

(*a*) The singular and plural forms of :—

اضداد — اطراف — نواحی — موالات — خصمان and اشجار

(*b*) فتح — منفعت — حکایت — جوهر — مشرب — حیلت and مصلحت

(*c*) The derivations of :—

صلاح — عالم — وقار — طریق — مضمون — تفصیل — غرامت — سلامت and استخلاص

(*d*) The contrary terms for :—

عارضی — دشمنی — رنج — حرام — مستحسن and وفا

2. Explain the following :— 7

چشم زخم — سموم هجران — طلب طعمه — باد تفک — صبح سعادت — جهان پیمودن —

قدم در حجرهٔ موانست نهادن — الرزق علی الله —
الکاسب حبیب الله — and

3. Translate, name the metres, and scan the following verses :— 10

(a) ز رنج و راحت گیتی مرنجان دل مشو خرم
که آیین جهان گاهی چنان گاهی چنین باشد

(b) آه زین طالع برگشته که هر روز مرا
ره بجائی بنماید که بلا بیشتر است

(c) جهان پیمودهٔ بسیار دانی
ظریفی زیرکی شیرین زبانی

4. Distinguish between آجل و عاجل — استقبال و بدرقه — فراز و نشیب — and مهد و لحد

5. Translate into English :— 19

(a) موش گفت که من دانسته ام نفاق و حیلت باخلاص کریمان و عادت بزرگان نسبتی ندارد و منافع مودت و فوائد تو همین زمان بمن رسیده و طمع دشمنان به یمن دوستیٔ تو از من منقطع گشته بمروت آ لایق تر است که مکافات آن واجب شمرم و بندهائے تو بکشایم اما مرا فکری

دست داده است و اندیشه روئے نموده تا غبار آن
دغدغه از پیش دیدهٔ تدبیر من مرتفع نشود
ممکن نیست که تمام عقدهائے کشاده تواند شد

(b) کنون که می دمد از بوستان نسیم بهشت
من و شراب فرح بخش و یار حور سرشت
گدا چرا نزند لاف سلطنت امروز
که خیمه سایهٔ ابر است و بزمگه لب کشت

(c) سپهر دور خوش اکنون زند که ماه آمد
جهان بکام دل اکنون رسد که شاه رسید

6. Translate and name the authors of the following :— 2

(a) سنتے بنهاد ز اسباب وطرق
طالبان را زیر این نیلی تتق
ای گرفتار سبب بیرون مبر
لیک عزل آن مسبّب ظن مبر
با سبب ها از مُسبّب غافلی
سوئے این رو پوشها زان مایلی

(b) زال پنداشت هست عزرائیل
بانگ برداشت از پئی تهویل
ملک الموت من نه مهستی ام

من یکی پیر زال محنتی ام
گر تو خواهی که جانش بستانی
اندر ان خانه است تا دانی
تابدانی که وقت پیچا پیچ
هیچکس مر تورا نباشد هیچ

7. Say what peculiarity you find in the following verse. From what book is the first مصرع quoted? Give its second distich and complete the original verse. 12

ذوقی چنا ندارد بی دوست زندگانی
بی دوست زندگانی ذوقی چنان ندارد

8. Translate into Persian :— 20

When the violence of the monsoon had subsided, Sadá-shivráo raised Mirzá Jawán Bakht, the son of the absent Sháh Alam, to the throne of Delhi, and proclaimed Shujá-úd-dowláh vazir of the empire. He then left Náru Shankar [Rája Bahádur] with a garrison in the citadel, and proceeded in person to Kunjpura, a fortified town, strongly garrisoned, which he breached and stormed. Ahmed Sháh had been very desirous of relieving this post, but the Jamná was not yet fordable.

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ALGEBRA.

1. Prove that $(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$ ..... to n factors $= 2^n \times 1.3.5$ ..... to n factors. 7

2. Shew that a factor may be found which will rationalize any binomial. 8

Reduce $\dfrac{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}\ \sqrt{1-x}}$ where $x = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

3. Distinguish between a quadratic *equation* and a quadratic *expression* and shew that a quadratic equation has two and only two roots. 12

Solve the equation $\sqrt{x^2-3x+8} = \frac{3}{4}(x^2-7x+8)$.

4. Define *ratio, variation, proportional, commensurable.* 7

If A vary as B when C is constant and A vary as C when B is constant, prove that A will vary as the product BC when both B and C are variable. Give fully a geometrical illustration.

5. Sum the series :— 15

(1) $17\frac{1}{2}, 14\frac{1}{3}, 10\frac{5}{6}$ ..... to 24 terms.

(2) 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ... to n terms.

(3) $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{7}{21}, \frac{9}{63}, \frac{11}{189}$, ... to infinity.

6. Investigate a formula for the number of permutations of n things taken all together which are not all different. 8

How many different numbers can be made out of all the figures of 111223?

7. Enunciate the *Binomial Theorem* and prove it for a positive integral exponent. 18

Write down the $r+1$th term in the expansion of $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ and the coefficient of x^{10} in $\dfrac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}$.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

EUCLID.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Make a triangle of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines; but any two whatever of these must be greater than the third. 8

Construct, if possible, a triangle the sides of which are in the ratio of one, two and three; and another the angles of which are in the same ratio.

2. Shew that six equal circles can be placed around a given circle of the same diameter, so as to touch each other and the given circle. 7

3. Draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle. 10

If the diameter of a circle be produced so that the part produced is equal to the radius, and tangents to the circle be drawn from the exterior point, the concave part of the circumference between the points of contact shall be double of the convex.

4. In a circle the angle in a semi-circle is a right angle. 8

If a semi-circle be described on the side of a quadrant, and from any point in the quadrantal arc a radius be drawn, the part of it between the quadrant and the semi-circle is equal to the perpendicular from the same point on the common tangent.

5. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle. 15

If a figure of any odd number of sides have all its angular points on the same circle, and all its angles equal, then shall all its sides be equal.

6. If the angle of a triangle be divided into two equal angles by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the ratio which the other sides 12

of the triangle have to one another; and conversely, if the segments of the base have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another, the straight line drawn from the vertex to the point of section divides the vertical angle into two equal angles.

Given the base, the ratio of the sides and the vertical angle; construct the triangle.

7. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides. 15

What is meant by *compound ratio* and *ex æquali?* Explain your definitions.

If two triangles ABC, AEF have a common angle at A, the triangle ABC shall have to the triangle AEF the ratio compounded of the ratios of the sides, in each triangle, about the angle A.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.;
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State clearly and illustrate what you understand by Induction and Deduction. How do you answer those that disparage the latter as useless? 8

2. Divide the term 'Educational Institutions' according to any three principles of division you can think of. 9

3. State in logical form, and convert the following propositions:— 10

(*a*) Men will sacrifice remote good to immediate pleasure.

(*b*) None but poets know the pleasure of poetic pains.

(*c*) All liars are untrustworthy.

(*d*) All lies are not mischievous.

(*e*) If taxes on imports are protective, they will raise the prices of things.

4. Derive the special rules of the Second Figure from the general rules for the syllogism. 5

5. Frame an argument to prove that some useful reforms are not popular, and express it in the First and the Third Figures. 10

6. Either modern science is worthless or table-turning is a deception. To what conjunctive propositions is this equivalent? 4

7. What is a *dilemma?* How does Whateley's definition differ from Fowler's? State the reasons of both. 8

8. Describe and illustrate the fallacy of *ignoratio elenchi.* 6

9. State in logical form, and examine the following arguments:— 15

(*a*) Have not men who never stepped beyond the advice of their medical attendants come to an untimely end, while their reckless friends enjoyed the sweets of nature unrestrained? Why do you, then, waste your money in medicines and doctors' fees?

(*b*) Health never fails men if they live temperately. Why do you ask me if I have been always temperate, when you see me hale and sound though I am eighty-five years old?

(*c*) A representative government with universal suffrage must be a backward government. Those who represent cannot be wiser than those they represent; and the average intelligence of a nation must be less than that of the upper few.

THURSDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate Newton's laws of motion, and illustrate each of them by one example. 9

2. Explain the construction of the barometer and show how it can be used to determine the height of a place. 12

3. A stone is thrown upwards with a velocity of 49 meters; to what height will it reach and after what time will it return to its original position? 10

4. Explain the principle of Conservation of Energy, and show that the observed velocities of bodies moving in circles and ellipses are consistent with it. 10

5. Given a Savart's machine, a tuning-fork and a cylindrical glass jar, show how to determine the velocity of sound in air. 14

6. Explain the action of Davy's safety-lamp. 6

7. Describe any one method of determining the specific heat of a substance. 14

In what proportions must a kilogramme of water at 50° C. be divided in order that the heat which one portion gives out in cooling to ice at 0° may be sufficient to change the other into steam at 100°?

III.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS.

H. LITTLEDATE, B.A.	In English.
M. MACMILLAN, B.A.	
A. BARRETT, B.A.	
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.	In Sanskrit.
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A....	
The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph. D....	
R. G. OXENHAM, M.A....	In Latin.
The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.	
JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq....	In Hebrew.
JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq. ...	In Persian.
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.	
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics.
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ...	
The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.	
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B....	

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

H. LITTLEDATE, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System) who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn are required to answer this paper from* 10—1; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 10—11½.]

Burke's "French Revolution."

1. How, according to Burke, were the monastic institutions "a great power for the mechanism of political benevolence"? What evils does he anticipate from the civil constitution of the clergy? 7

2. Explain:— 20

(*a*) "They (the assembly) have not the sanction and authority of the character under which they first met."
(*b*) "It would have been more wise to have completed the business of the fifth and sixth of October."
(*c*) "The month of July 1789, the period of ever-lasting commemoration."
(*d*) "Marquis de la Fayette (or what is his new name?)" Why *new name?*
(*e*) "The new landed interest connected with the new republic *for its very being.*" Show clearly the meaning of the italicized words.
(*f*) "He spent the income of his prerogatives nobly, but he took care not to break in upon the capital."
(*g*) "Commendatory abbots."
(*h*) "The Anabaptists of Münster."
(*i*) "You attempt to limit logic by despotism."
(*j*) "*Credat* who will—certainly not *Judæus Apella.*"
(*k*) "They cannot bear to hear the sands of his Mississippi compared with the rock of the church on which they build their system."

3. "It would have been prudent, along with the parliaments, to preserve their ancient power of registering, and of remonstrating." Give a brief account of this power and the circumstances of its development. 7

4. "It (the deposed government) had long been employed in some instances wholly to remove, in many considerably to correct, the abusive practices and usages that had prevailed in the state." State in what respects and with what degree of discretion the condition of the lower classes had been ameliorated. 9

5. What, according to Burke, are the real rights of man? 7

Shakespeare's "Richard III."

6. "The drama recommenced in England, as it began in Greece, in religion." Explain this, and quote any illustrative expression from your play. 7

7. Paraphrase the following and point out more than one peculiarity of construction:— 10

"The king, of his own royal disposition,
And not provoked by any suitor else;
Aiming, belike, at your interior hatred,
Which in your outward actions shows itself
Against my kindred, brothers, and myself,
Makes him to send; that thereby he may gather
The ground of your ill will, and to remove it."

8. "Pride of intellect is the characteristic of Richard, carried to the extent of even boasting to his own mind of his villainy." What critical views have been expressed concerning Richard's undisguised avowals of his own villainy in his soliloquies? 9

9. Annotate:— 12

(*a*) Margaret's battle at Saint Alban's.
(*b*) Well struck in years.
(*c*) His physicians fear him mightily.
(*d*) I humbly beg the death.
(*e*) You may deny that you were not the cause.
(*f*) Pitchers have ears.
(*g*) The innocent and aweless throne.
(*h*) Welcome, sweet prince, to London, to your chamber.
(*i*) Soon at after supper.
(*j*) The determined respite of my wrongs.

10. In what sense do you find the following words used in this play:—Feature, obsequiously, for, curst, exhale, presently, proper, careful, plagued, from, tall, cousin, suggestion, conceit, defend, bid? 12

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.;
A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System) who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn are required to answer this paper from* 2—5; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 2—3½.]

Golden Treasury.

1. How do the lyric poets regard the departure of youth? Give the substance of any poems on the subject. 8

2. Do you remember in the Golden Treasury any descriptions of objects reflected in the water, and any comparisons made between stars and flowers? 7

3. What circumstances made the battle of Hohenlinden a peculiarly suitable subject for poetical description? To what fact do you principally attribute the vividness of the picture drawn? 7

4. Paraphrase:— 14

Tax not the royal Saint with vain expense,
With ill match'd aims the Architect who plann'd
(Albeit labouring for a scanty band
Of white robed Scholars only) this immense
And glorious work of fine intelligence!
—Give all thou canst; high heaven rejects the lore
Of nicely calculated less or more:—
So deem'd the man who fashion'd forthe sense
Those lofty pillars, spread that branching roof
Self poised, and scoop'd into ten thousand cells
Where light and shade repose, where music dwells
Lingering and wandering on as loth to die—
Like thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
That they were born for immortality.

5. Explain the following passages :— 14

(*a*) O sweet Fancy ! let her loose ;
Everything is spoilt by use.

(*b*) With no restraint but such as springs
From quick and eager visitings
Of thoughts that lie beyond the reach
Of thy few words of English speech :
A bondage sweetly brooked, a strife
That gives thy gestures grace and life.

(*c*) And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep
Steady thy laden head across a brook.

(*d*) The mind's least generous thought a mendicant
For nought but what thy happiness could spare.

(*e*) The line
Of the olive-sandalled Apennine
In the South dimly islanded.

Milton: Paradise Regained, Books I. and II.

6. What was Milton's own opinion regarding the comparative worth of Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained? Do you agree with what he is reported to have said on the subject? How is it that Paradise Regained has never been and is never likely to be a very popular poem? 10

7. Why have some critics imagined that Paradise Regained is incomplete? Show what considerations probably guided Milton in his choice of the Temptation as the subject of the poem. 8

8. By what arguments does Satan try to prove that he is useful to God and not hostile to man, and how are his arguments answered? 8

9. Paraphrase the following passage and annotate the italicised words :— 15

What woman will you find
Though of this age the wonder and the fame,
On whom *his leisure* will vouchsafe an eye
Of fond desire? Or should she confident,
As sitting queen adored on Beauty's throne,
Descend with all her winning charms begirt
To enamour, as the zone of Venus once
Wrought that effect on Jove, so fables tell ;
How would one look from his majestic brow
Seated as on the top of Virtue's hill,

Discountenance her despised, and put to rout
All her array ; her female pride deject
Or turn to reverent awe ! for beauty stands
In the admiration only of weak minds
Led captive ; cease to admire, and all her plumes
Fall flat, and shrink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden slighting quite abashed.

10. Discuss the various interpretations that have been suggested for the two following passages, and give the punctuation appropriate to each explanation :— 9

(*a*) Princes Heaven's ancient sons ethereal Thrones
Dæmonian spirits now from the element
Each of his reign allotted rightlier called
Powers of Fire Air Water and Earth beneath
So may we hold our place and these mild seats
Without new trouble.

(*b*) The way he came not having marked return
Was difficult by human steps untrod.

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A. ; The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates with the following directions :—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System) who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn are required to answer this paper from* 10—1 ; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 10—11½.]

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English :— 14

(*a*) य उग्रा अर्कमानृचुरनाधृष्टास ओजसा ।
मरुद्भिरग्न आ गहि ॥

(b) यं क्रंदसी संयती विह्वयेते परेऽवर उभया अमित्राः ।
समानं चिद्रथमातस्थिवांसा नाना हवेते स जनास इंद्रः ॥

(c) प्र सीमादित्यो असृजद्विधर्ता ऋतं सिंधवो वरुणस्य यंति ।
न श्राम्यंति न वि मुंचंत्येते वयो न पप्तू रघुया परिज्मन् ॥

(d) यो मे राजन्युज्यो वा सखा वा स्वप्ने भयं भीरवे मह्यमाह ।
स्तेनो वा यो दिप्सति नो वृको वा त्वं तस्माद्वरुण पाह्यस्मान् ॥

(e) अति तृष्टं ववक्षिथाथैव सुमना असि ।
प्रप्रान्ये यंति पर्यन्य आसते येषां सख्ये असि श्रितः ॥

(f) त्रीणि शता त्री सहस्राण्यग्निं त्रिंशच्च देवा नव चासपर्यन् ।
औक्षन्घृतैरस्तृणन्बर्हिरस्मा आदिद्धोतारं न्यसादयंत ॥

(g) अबोध्यग्निः समिधा जनानां प्रति धेनुमिवा-
यतीमुषासं ।
यह्वा इव प्र वयामुज्जिहानाः प्र भानवः सि-
स्रते नाकमच्छ ॥

2. Give the different senses of the preceding underlined sentences according to Sâyana's interpretation, and translate (a), (d), (g) into classical Sanskrit. 8

3. Explain the syntactical connection of the words in the following sentences. Translate the lines :— 7

(a) उषो देव्यमर्त्या वि भाहि चंद्ररथा सूनृता
ईरयंती ।

(b) ऊर्ध्वं मधुधा दिवि पाजो अश्रेत्प्र रोचना
रुरुचे रण्वसंदृक् ।

(c) यदीं गणस्य रशनामजीगः शुचिरंक्ते शुचि-
भिर्गोभिरग्निः ।

(d) यदीं सुवाते उषसा विरूपे श्वेतो वाजी जा-
यते अग्ने अन्नं ।

(e) विद्वान्पथीनामुर्वी तरिक्षमेह देवान्हविरदाय
वक्षि ।

(f) चित्रं ह यद्वां भोजनं न्वस्ति न्यत्रये महि-
ष्वंतं युयोतं ।
यो वामोमानं दधते प्रियः सन् ॥

4. Mention the passage indicating the current use of the lunar and solar years at the Vedic period, and the method of adjusting the one to the other. 5

5. Give as many forms of the Vedic Aorist as you may know. 6

For B.A. Candidates, Choice II. alone.

6. State the character, functions and epithets of Varuna, giving quotations and translating them. 4

7. (*a*) The influence of the winds upon the sea alluded to in different hymns indicates more familiarity with the ocean than we should have expected from the traditional inland position of the early Hindus. Give references. 6

(*b*) Quote the passage indicating an advanced as well as a corrupt state of society—the occurrence of debt and severity of its pressure.

SECTION II.

8. What is meant by the terms आन्वीक्षिकी, उपानिषद् and योग? What use is made of the last in the play? 4

9. Are any indications of Bhavabhûti's having imitated Kâlidâsa to be found in the play? Note any resemblances in ideas and expressions occurring in the works of Kâlidâsa and the Mâlatî-Mâdhava to support your answer. 7

10. Translate the following:— 10

(*a*) माधवः—वर्तते हि मन्मथप्रौढसुहृदो निशीथस्य यौवनश्रीः। तथाहि

दलयति परिशुष्यत्प्रौढतालीविपाण्डु-
स्तिमिरनिकरमुद्यन्नैन्दवः प्राक्प्रकाशः।
वियति पवनवेगादुन्मुखः केतकीनां
प्रचलित इव सान्द्रो माकरन्दः परागः॥

(*b*) मुग्धेन्दुसुन्दरतदीयमुखावलोक-
हेलाविशृङ्खलकुतूहलनिह्नवाय ।
दुर्न्यस्तपुष्परचितोपि लवङ्गिकाया-
स्तोषं ततान विषमग्रथितोपि भागः ॥

Give the metre of the verse in (*b*) and the figure used in (*a*).

11. (*a*) Explain the following words and phrases, and dissolve the compounds underlined :— 8

ऐदम्पर्यं, कालावबोधः, षडधिकदशनाडीचक्रं, औद्धत्यमायोजितकामसूत्रं, पूर्णपात्रवृत्तिः, सांराविणं, जन्ययात्रा, उच्छ्वसितवैशसं, अनुभाव, अपश्चिम, अतिबोधिसत्वैर्विलसितैः

(*b*) What are प्रस्तावना and विष्कम्भक? What characters take part in each?

12. Translate, discussing the various readings and briefly giving the context :— 11

(*a*) तदनेन तीर्थेन घटेत तत्प्रतिच्छन्दकमुपोद्घातेन माधवान्निकमुपेयादित्यभिप्रायः।

v. l. यत्प्रतिच्छंदकं.

(*b*) कोप्यकालो भगवत्याः पिण्डपातवेलां वर्जयित्वा मालतीमनुवर्तमानायाः ।

v. l. क इव कालः

(*c*) सांप्रतं पुनर्मनोरथ एष एव यत्तस्य देवस्य परकीयत्वेनापराद्धमात्मानं परित्यक्ष्यामीति ।
v. l. परोक्षगुणकीर्तनेनानपराद्धं, परायत्तत्वेनानपराद्धं.

(*d*) न खल्वन्यादृशेषु युष्मादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवन्ति ।

(*e*) अहो आश्चर्यं पुनरुक्तदारुणस्य परिणामरमणीयत्वं विधेः ।

(*f*) यत्र तत्र ध्रुवमनवसरग्रस्त एवार्थिभावः

For B.A. Candidates, Choice II. alone.

13. (*a*) Write grammatical or explanatory notes on विकलकरुणैः, मृत्योः परेण, पारेश्मशानं, and दरदलित. 10

(*b*) Explain fully the words underlined in the following, and give a free translation of the whole :—

मम हि संप्रति सातिशयप्राक्तनोपलंभसंभावितात्मजन्मनः संस्कारस्यानवरतप्रबोधात्प्रतायमानस्तद्विसदृशप्रत्ययान्तरैरतिरस्कृतप्रवाहः प्रियतमास्मृतिप्रत्ययोत्पत्तिसंतानस्तन्मयमिव करोत्यन्तर्वृत्तिसारूप्यतश्चैतन्यम्.

SECTION III.

14. Translate into Sanskrit :— 20

The worshippers of the S'akti, the power or energy of the divine nature in action, are exceedingly numerous amongst all classes of Hindus. This active energy is, agreeably to the spirit of the mythological system, personified, and the form with which it is invested, considered as the especial object of veneration, depends upon the bias entertained by the individuals towards the adoration of Vishnu or S'iva. Even Sarasvatî enjoys some portion of homage much more than her lord Brahmâ, whilst the vast variety of inferior beings of malevolent character and formidable aspect receive the worship of the multitude.

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.; The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates with the following directions:—

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Candidates for the B.A. Examination, Choice I., are not to answer questions from Uttara Ramacharita.]

SECTION I.

1. Translate into English :— 10.

अत्रान्तरे झटिति चन्द्रमण्डलविनिर्गतो गगनाद-
वतीर्य केयूरकोटिलग्नममृतफेनापिण्डपाण्डुरं पवनतर-
लमंशुकोत्तरीयमाकर्षन्नुभयकर्णान्दोलितकुण्डलमणिप्र-
भानुरक्तगण्डस्थलः स्थूलमुक्ताफलतया तारागणमिव
ग्रथितमतितारं हारमुरसा दधानो धवलदुकूलपल्लवक-
म्पितोष्णीषग्रन्थिरलिकुलनीलकुटिलकुन्तलनिकरविकट-
मौलिरुत्फुल्लकुमुदकर्णपूरः कामिनीकुचकुङ्कुमपत्रलता-
लाञ्छितांसदेशः कुमुदधवलदेहो महाप्रमाणः पुरुषो
महापुरुषलक्षणोपेतो दिव्याकृतिः स्वच्छवारिधवलेन देह-

प्रभावितानेन क्षालयन्निव दिगन्तराण्यामोदिनाच शरीरतः क्षरता शिशिरेण शीतज्वरमिव जनयतामृतसीकरनिकरवर्षेण तुषारपटलेनेवानुलिम्पन्गोशीर्षचन्दनरसच्छटाभिरिवासिञ्चन्नैरावतकरपीवराभ्यां बाहुभ्यां मृणालधवलाङ्गुलिभ्यामातिशीतलस्पर्शाभ्यां तमुपरतमुत्क्षिपन्दुन्दुभिनादगम्भीरेण स्वरेण वत्से महाश्वेते न परित्याज्यास्त्वया प्राणाः पुनरपि तवानेन सह भविष्यति समागम इत्येवादृतः पितेवाभिधाय सहैवानेन गगनतलमुदपतत् ॥

2. Explain :— 12

(*a*) क्षणदापगमे च स्मृत्वा कामिनीकर्णोत्पलप्रहाराणामुत्कण्ठितेष्विव क्षामतां व्रजत्सु पाण्डुतनुषु वासगृहप्रदीपेष्वनवरतशरक्षेपखिन्नानङ्गनिश्वासविभ्रमेषु वहत्सु लताकुसुमपरिमलेषु प्रभातमातरिश्वसु मन्दरगिरिलतागृहगहनानि च भियेव भजन्तीष्वरुणोदयोपद्रविणीषु तारकासु क्रमेण च समुद्गते चक्रवाकहृदयनिवासलग्नानुरागमिवालोहितं मण्डलमुद्वहति सवितरि शिलातलादुत्थाय चन्द्रापीडः प्रक्षालितमुखकमलः केयूरकं विलोकय देवी कादम्बरी प्रबुद्धा न वा क्व वा तिष्ठती त्यवोचत् ॥

(*b*) अपि चानेनाधिष्ठितानां कामिनीनां पश्यन्तीनां चिन्ताप्रियमुखचन्द्रसहस्राणि संकटमम्बरतलं लि-

खन्तीनां दयिताकारानविस्तीर्णं महीमण्डलं गणयन्तीनां वल्लभगुणानन्पीयसी संख्या शृण्वन्तीनां प्रियतमकथामबहुभाषिणीं सरस्वतीं ध्यायन्तीनां प्राणसमसमागमसुखानि हृसीयान्कालो हृदयस्यापतति ॥

3. Write grammatical or explanatory notes on :— 5

(*a*) कथं न त्वं जातो न विनयो न बन्धुवर्गो न परलोकः ।

(*b*) वनिताजनस्य सहजमाभरणमुत्सृष्टा लज्जा ।

(*c*) रक्तपट, परिकर.

4. Give a description of the shrine of Durgâ which Chandrâpîda visited on his journey to Ujjayinî. 7

5. "Bâna's prose is an Indian wood, where all progress is rendered impossible by the undergrowth until the traveller cuts out a path for himself, and where, even then, he has to reckon with malicious wild beasts in the shape of unknown words that affright him." How far do you justify this remark of Prof. Weber in the case of Kâdambarî? Support your answer by quotations. 6

6. *(For B. A. Candidates, Choice II. alone.)* (*a*) Write in Sanskrit a brief essay on Bâna's life, times, and writings, and a literary estimate on Kâdambarî. 10

(*b*) What do you gather from Kâdambarî about Buddhism?

SECTION II.

7. Explain the following fully :— 14

(*a*) तदभाववति तत्प्रकारकानुभवोऽयथार्थः ।

Dissolve the compound अयथार्थः

(*b*) स्वार्थानुमितिपरार्थानुमित्योर्लिङ्गपरामर्श एव कारणम् । तस्माल्लिङ्गपरामर्शोऽनुमानम् ।

Compare the use of the word परामर्श in this place with its use elsewhere in the Tarkasangraha. Criticize the proposition here laid down.

(c) त्रैकालिक संसर्गावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकोऽत्यन्ताभावः ।

What is the purpose served by the word त्रैकालिक?

8. Which of the nine *dravyas* are objects of direct perception? 2

9. Why is आकाश conceived to exist as an independent kind of *dravya* different from दिक् ? 3

10. Give the precise meanings of the following words as used in the Nyâya philosophy :— 5

प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपाधि, पदार्थ.

11. Which *hetvâbhâsa* in the Indian logic corresponds to the fallacy of Petitio Principii? Give an instance. 4

12. Reduce the following to the form of a syllogism, and criticize the correctness of the reasoning :— 6

सुवर्णं तैजसमसाति प्रतिबन्धकेऽत्यन्ताभिसंयोगेऽप्यनुच्छिद्यमानद्रवत्वाधिकरणत्वात् । यन्नैवं तन्नैवम् । यथा पथिवी ।

13. All is not gold that glitters; 6

Gold is a metal;

∴ Every metal does not glitter.

Express this in Sanskrit as a *parârthânumâna*. If the reasoning be fallacious, state the *hetvâbhâsa* involved therein.

14. *(For B.A. Candidates, Choice II. alone.)* (*a*) Give the different kinds of अभाव as given by Annambhatta. 10

To what remark is his division open?

(*b*) Distinguish between साधारण and असाधारण causes; between समवाय and संयोग; between महत् and दीर्घ; between अन्योन्याभाव and अत्यन्ताभाव; and between उपमिति and उपमान.

15. *(For First B.A. Candidates alone.)* Translate into English :— 20

कुठारादीनां छिदादिकरणानां कर्तारमन्तरेण फलानुपधानं दृष्टं एवं चक्षुरादीनां ज्ञानकरणानां फलोपधानमपि कर्तारमन्तरेण नोपपद्यत इत्यतिरिक्तः कर्ता संसार्यात्मा कल्प्यते। चार्वाकास्तु देहएवात्मेत्याहुस्तन्नमनोरमम्। तथा सति बाल्ये विलोकितस्य यौवने स्थाविरेवा स्मरणानुपपत्तेः। न च बाल्ययौवनवार्द्धकेषु शरीरमेकमेवेति वाच्यम्। परिमाणभेदेन द्रव्यभेदस्यावश्यकत्वात्। न च कारणेनानुभूतस्य कार्येण स्मरणं स्यान्मातृदृष्टानां पुत्रेण स्मरणप्रसङ्गात्। एवं शरीरस्य चैतन्ये बालकस्य स्तनपानादौ प्रवृत्तिर्न स्यात् तत्कारणस्येष्टसाधनताज्ञानस्य तदानीं विरहात्।

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.]

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER I.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System) who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn are required to answer this paper from* 10—1; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 10—11½.]

1. Translate and give the full import of the parts in italics:— 25

(*a*) Ego vestros patres, P. Scipio tuque C. Læli, viros clarissimos mihique amicissimos vivere arbitror, et eam quidem vitam, quæ est *sola vita* nominanda. Nam dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, *munere quodam necessitatis* et gravi opere perfungimur. Est enim animus *cœlestis* ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, *locum divinæ naturæ æternitatique contrarium.* Sed credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana ut essent, qui terras tuerentur, quique cœlestium ordinem contemplantes *imitarentur eum vitæ modo* atque constantia. Quid multa? sic mihi persuasi, sic sentio, quum tanta celeritas animorum sit, tanta memoria præteritorum futurorumque prudentia, tot artes, tantæ scientiæ, tot inventa, non posse eam naturam, quæ res eas *contineat* esse mortalem: quumque *semper agitetur animus* nec principium motus habeat, quia *se ipse moveat,* ne finem quidem habiturum esse motus, quia nunquam se ipse sit relicturus; et quum simplex animi natura esset, neque haberet in se quidquam admixtum dispar sui atque dissimile, non posse eum dividi, quod si non possit, non posse interire.

(*b*) Hæc igitur lex in amicitia sanciatur, ut neque rogemus res turpes nec faciamus rogati. Turpis enim excusatio est et minime accipienda, *quum* in ceteris peccatis, *tum* si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur.

His igitur finibus utendum arbitror, ut quum emendati mores amicorum sint, tum sit inter eos omnium rerum, consiliorum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communitas, ut etiam si qua fortuna acciderit, ut minus justæ amicorum voluntates adjuvandæ sint, in quibus eorum aut caput agatur aut fama, *declinandum sit de via*, modo ne summa turpitudo sequatur : *est enim quatenus* amicitiæ dari venia possit.

2. Give a short analysis of the treatise de senectute. What opinion on suicide does Cicero put into the mouth of Cato? Can the above two passages de amicitia be reconciled with each other? Give reasons for your answer. 15

3. Translate and explain :— 10

Ego vero me minus diu senem esse mallem quamesse senem ante quam essem ; me vero et magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta, et is sermo qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis ; senes nec difficiles nec inhumani ; suasor legis ; vadimonium constituere ; sensim sine sensu ; culmus geniculatus ; haud scio an ; idipsum ut lubebit ; ad carceres a calce revocari ; breviter et commode dicta ; usque ad vivum reseco ; pingui Minerva ; acta agere.

4. Translate into Latin :— 36

(*a*) The next day early in the morning the general led out his troops to the field of battle, nor did the enemy delay to engage him. His troops consisted of upwards of twenty thousand infantry with twelve hundred and fifty horse. The contest was fierce and protracted. For more than four hours neither side had the advantage, nor did any other circumstance more impede the Romans than that the heads of their enemies were made the price of their liberty. For when each man had gallantly slain his enemy, first, he lost time in cutting off his head, which was done with difficulty amid the crowd and confusion, and secondly, all the bravest troops ceased to be engaged in fight, as their right hands were employed in holding the heads.

(*b*) Nor does he deserve so well of human society, who imparts to us the art of speaking well, as he who teaches us to lead a pious and innocent life. Therefore, amongst the Greeks, philosophers were held in higher repute than orators ; for those were considered to be the teachers of an honest mode of life, which is of far greater importance, because to speak well appertains but to a few, while to live well is the duty of all. That practice however in fictitious law-suits has been of such use to us, that we are now able to plead the cause of truth with a greater force of argument and elegance of diction.

5. Give the rules for the use of the subjunctive in relative clauses and illustrate them by examples. 14

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN—PAPER II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B. A. Candidates with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B. A. Examination (Old System) who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn are required to answer this paper from* 2—5; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 2—3½.]

1. (*a*) Translate :— 50

Igitur cupido Cæsarem invadit solvendi *suprema* militibus ducique, permoto ad miserationem omni qui aderat exercitu ob propinquos, amicos, denique ob casus bellorum et sortem hominum. Præmisso Cæcina, ut occulta saltuum scrutaretur, pontesque et aggeres humido paludum et *fallacibus campis* imponeret, incedunt mæstos locos, visuque ac memoria deformes. Prima Vari castra, lato ambitu et *dimensis principiis*, trium legionum manus ostentabant; dein semiruto vallo, humili fossa accisæ jam reliquiæ consedisse intelligebantur; medio campi albentia ossa, ut fugerant ut restiterant, disjecta vel aggerata. Adjacebant fragmina telorum equorumque artus, simul truncis arborum antefixa ora. Lucis propinquis barbaræ aræ, apud quas tribunos ac primorum ordinum centuriones mactaverant. Et cladis ejus superstites, pugnam aut vincula elapsi, referebant hic cecidisse legatos, illic raptas aquilas: primum ubi vulnus Varo adactum, ubi infelici dextera et suo ictu mortem invenerit; quo tribunali concionatius Arminius, quot patibula, captivis, quæ scrobes; utque signis et aquilis per superbiam illuserit.

Give notes on the words in italics.

(*b*) Have we any reasons for believing that Tacitus does less than justice to Tiberius? Describe this emperor's personal character and system of administration.

(*c*) What do you understand by the legal terms 'majestas,' 'imperium,' 'delator'?

2. (*a*) Translate :— 50

Dixit : et avertens rosea cervice refulsit,
Ambrosiæque comæ divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere ; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos ;
Et vera incessu patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem
Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus ;
Quid natum toties crudelis tu quoque falsis
Ludis imaginibus ? an dextræ jungere dextram
Non datur, ac veras audire et reddere voces ?
Talibus incusat, gressumque ad mœnia tendit
At Venus obscuro gradientes ære sessit
Et multo nebulæ circum dea fudit amictu
Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,
Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.

And

"Hæc fatus, latos humeros subjectaque colla
Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis ;
Succedoque oneri. Dextræ se parvus Tulus
Implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis ;
Pone subit conjux : ferimur per opaca locorum
Et mê, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant
Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,
Nunc omnes terrent auræ, sonus excitat omnis,
Suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem."

(*b*) The emperor Napoleon and other writers have criticised Virgil's account of the taking of Troy as incomplete. What internal evidence can you adduce to show that Virgil intended to give the personal narrative of one of the Trojan heroes and did not propose to write a Latin Iliad ?

(*c*) Give the exact force of the words italicized in the following passage :—

(1) "*Infandum* regina jubes renovare dolorem."
(2) "*Classibus* hic locus."
(3) "—— sic medio turbatus *inermis* constitit."
(4) "*Ruit oceano* nox."
(5) "Summa sequor *fastigia rerum*."
(6) —— "dextræ se parvus Tulus.
"Implicuit, sequiturque patrem *non passibus æquis*."

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER I.

(For the First B.A. Examination only.)

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What is the Hebrew name of the second book of Moses? How does it get the name, and why is it called Exodus?

(*b*) A history of what period is contained in the book of Exodus?

2. (*a*) Give the Hebrew and English names of the ten plagues. 12

(*b*) Give the Hebrew and English names of the twelve precious stones in the High Priest's breast-plate.

(*c*) Give the names of some Jewish measures of length and measures of capacity with their value in English measures.

(*d*) Give the value of כִּכָּר and שֶׁקֶל in English money.

(*e*) What are the different significations of the word כִּכָּר and what is its etymology?

3. (*a*) Write from your memory the] Fourth Commandment in Hebrew. 10

(*b*) How many sons had Moses? Give their names with their significations.

(*c*) Give a short account of the first battle fought by the Israelites after their departure out of Egypt.

4. (*a*) Translate the following passage into English:— 12

וַיִּרְאוּ אֵת אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְתַחַת רַגְלָיו
כְּמַעֲשֵׂה לִבְנַת הַסַּפִּיר וּכְעֶצֶם הַשָּׁמַיִם לָטֹהַר :
וְאֶל אֲצִילֵי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל לֹא שָׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיֶּחֱזוּ אֶת
הָאֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאכְלוּ וַיִּשְׁתּוּ :

(*b*) What change does the Samaritan version make in the above passage? Do you approve of it? State your reasons.

(*c*) Show the difference between רָאָה and חָזָה :

5. Give the Hebrew of *dish, spoon, bowl, grate, looking-glass, chapiter,* and the English of קְרָסָיו, מִלְקָחַיִם, פְּרָחֶיהָ, כַּפְתֹּרֶיהָ, אֲדָנָיו, עַמּוּדָיו, בְּרִיחָיו, קְרָשָׁיו : 6

6. (*a*) Translate the following passage into English :— 10

וַיַּאֲמֵן הָעָם וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ כִּי פָקַד יְיָ אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְכִי רָאָה אֶת עָנְיָם וַיִּקְּדוּ וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲווּ :

(*b*) Explain and correct the inconsistency in the above passage.

(*c*) Quote the law of retaliation and the law of mortgage.

7. Translate the following passage into English :— 8

(*a*) וַיִּתְפָּרְקוּ כָל הָעָם אֶת נִזְמֵי הַזָּהָב אֲשֶׁר בְּאָזְנֵיהֶם וַיָּבִיאוּ אֶל אַהֲרֹן : וַיִּקַּח מִיָּדָם וַיָּצַר אֹתוֹ בַּחֶרֶט וַיַּעֲשֵׂהוּ עֵגֶל מַסֵּכָה וַיֹּאמְרוּ אֵלֶּה אֱלֹהֶיךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲשֶׁר הֶעֱלוּךָ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרָיִם :

(*b*) וְאֵת בִּגְדֵי הַשְּׂרָד וְאֶת בִּגְדֵי הַקֹּדֶשׁ לְאַהֲרֹן הַכֹּהֵן וְאֶת בִּגְדֵי בָנָיו לְכַהֵן :

8. (*a*) Give the different renderings of the word בַּחֶרֶט in the first passage. 3

(*b*) From what root is the word הַשְּׂרָד in the second passage derived by the authorized version? Give its different renderings.

9. Translate the following passage into English :— 35

וַיָּבֹאוּ כָּל אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר נְשָׂאוֹ לִבּוֹ וְכֹל אֲשֶׁר נָדְבָה רוּחוֹ אֹתוֹ הֵבִיאוּ אֶת תְּרוּמַת יְיָ לִמְלֶאכֶת אֹהֶל מוֹעֵד וּלְכָל עֲבֹדָתוֹ וּלְבִגְדֵי הַקֹּדֶשׁ : וַיָּבֹאוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים עַל הַנָּשִׁים כֹּל נְדִיב לֵב הֵבִיאוּ חָח וָנֶזֶם וְטַבַּעַת וְכוּמָז כָּל כְּלִי זָהָב וְכָל אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר הֵנִיף תְּנוּפַת זָהָב לַיְיָ : וְכָל אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר נִמְצָא אִתּוֹ תְּכֵלֶת וְאַרְגָּמָן וְתוֹלַעַת שָׁנִי וְשֵׁשׁ וְעִזִּים וְעֹרֹת אֵילִם מְאָדָּמִים וְעֹרֹת תְּחָשִׁים הֵבִיאוּ : כָּל מֵרִים תְּרוּמַת כֶּסֶף וּנְחֹשֶׁת הֵבִיאוּ אֶת תְּרוּמַת יְיָ וְכָל אֲשֶׁר נִמְצָא אִתּוֹ עֲצֵי שִׁטִּים לְכָל מְלֶאכֶת הָעֲבֹדָה הֵבִיאוּ : וְכָל אִשָּׁה חַכְמַת לֵב בְּיָדֶיהָ טָווּ וַיָּבִיאוּ מַטְוֶה אֶת הַתְּכֵלֶת וְאֶת הָאַרְגָּמָן אֶת תּוֹלַעַת הַשָּׁנִי וְאֶת הַשֵּׁשׁ : וְכָל הַנָּשִׁים אֲשֶׁר נָשָׂא לִבָּן אֹתָנָה בְּחָכְמָה טָווּ אֶת הָעִזִּים : וְהַנְּשִׂאִים הֵבִיאוּ אֶת אַבְנֵי הַשֹּׁהַם וְאֶת אַבְנֵי הַמִּלֻּאִים לָאֵפוֹד וְלַחֹשֶׁן : וְאֶת הַבֹּשֶׂם וְאֶת הַשֶּׁמֶן לְמָאוֹר וּלְשֶׁמֶן הַמִּשְׁחָה וּלְקְטֹרֶת הַסַּמִּים :

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEBREW—PAPER II.

(*For the First B.A. Examination only.*)

JOSEPH EZEKIEL, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) When did Zechariah prophesy? Give the date. 8

(*b*) Into how many parts may the book of Zechariah be divided according to the subjects treated in it? Give a short summary of each of these divisions.

(*c*) The genuineness of what portion of the book of Zechariah is disputed? On what grounds is it disputed? To whom is that portion ascribed? How is the argument of the disputants refuted?

2. (*a*) To commemorate what events in Jewish history were the fasts of the fourth, fifth, seventh and tenth months instituted? 5

(*b*) Describe in short the state of the Jewish nation in the days of Zechariah.

3. (*a*) Give the situations of Tyrus, Zidon, Gaza, Ekron and Ashkelon. What is the Hebrew name of Tyrus? 4

(*b*) Give the names of the Jewish months with their derivations.

4. Translate the following sentence, and explain the allusion in it:— 5

בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא יִגְדַּל הַמִּסְפֵּד בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם כְּמִסְפַּד הַדַּדְרִמּוֹן בְּבִקְעַת מְגִדּוֹן׃

5. (*a*) Translate the following passage into English:— 8

כִּי כֹה אָמַר יְיָ צְבָאוֹת אַחַר כָּבוֹד שְׁלָחַנִי אֶל הַגּוֹיִם הַשֹּׁלְלִים אֶתְכֶם כִּי הַנֹּגֵעַ בָּכֶם נֹגֵעַ בְּבָבַת עֵינוֹ׃ כִּי הִנְנִי מֵנִיף אֶת יָדִי עֲלֵיהֶם וְהָיוּ שָׁלָל לְעֹבְדֵיהֶם וִידַעְתֶּם כִּי יְיָ צְבָאוֹת שְׁלָחָנִי׃

(*b*) What change is required in the first verse according to the Masoreth? What is such a change called in Hebrew?

6. (*a*) Translate the following passage into English :— 5

וְהָיָה בַיּוֹם הַהוּא אָשִׂים אֶת יְרוּשָׁלִַם אֶבֶן מַעֲמָסָה לְכָל הָעַמִּים כָּל עֹמְסֶיהָ שָׂרוֹט יִשָּׂרֵטוּ וְנֶאֶסְפוּ עָלֶיהָ כֹּל גּוֹיֵי הָאָרֶץ׃

(*b*) Explain what is meant by : אֶבֶן מַעֲמָסָה

7. Give the following phrases in idiomatic Hebrew :— 10

(*a*) Take away thy filthy garments.

(*b*) My cities through prosperity shall yet be spread.

(*c*) They made their hearts as an adamant stone.

(*d*) As it were a paved work of a sapphire stone.

(*e*) A gift blindeth the wise, and perverteth the words of the righteous.

8. Translate the following passage into English :— 15

וַיְהִי דְּבַר יְהוָה אֶל זְכַרְיָה לֵאמֹר׃ כֹּה אָמַר יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת לֵאמֹר מִשְׁפַּט אֱמֶת שְׁפֹטוּ וְחֶסֶד וְרַחֲמִים עֲשׂוּ אִישׁ אֶת אָחִיו׃ וְאַלְמָנָה וְיָתוֹם גֵּר וְעָנִי אַל תַּעֲשֹׁקוּ וְרָעַת אִישׁ אָחִיו אַל תַּחְשְׁבוּ בִּלְבַבְכֶם׃ וַיְמָאֲנוּ לְהַקְשִׁיב וַיִּתְּנוּ כָתֵף סֹרֶרֶת וְאָזְנֵיהֶם הִכְבִּידוּ מִשְּׁמוֹעַ וְלִבָּם שָׂמוּ שָׁמִיר מִשְּׁמוֹעַ אֶת הַתּוֹרָה וְאֶת הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר שָׁלַח יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת בְּרוּחוֹ בְּיַד הַנְּבִיאִים הָרִאשֹׁנִים וַיְהִי קֶצֶף גָּדוֹל מֵאֵת יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת׃ וַיְהִי כַּאֲשֶׁר קָרָא וְלֹא שָׁמֵעוּ כֵּן יִקְרְאוּ וְלֹא

אֶשְׁמָע אָמַר יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת׃ וְאֵסָעֲרֵם עַל כָּל הַגּוֹיִם אֲשֶׁר לֹא יָדָעוּם וְהָאָרֶץ נָשַׁמָּה אַחֲרֵיהֶם מֵעֹבֵר וּמִשָּׁב וַיָּשִׁימוּ אֶרֶץ חֶמְדָּה לְשַׁמָּה׃

9. Translate the following passage into Hebrew :— 40

And I will strengthen the house of Judah and I will save the house of Joseph and I will bring them again to place them; for I have mercy upon them: and they shall be as though I had not cast them off: for I am the Lord their God and will hear them. And they of Ephraim shall be like a mighty man, and their heart shall rejoice as through wine; yea, their children shall see it, and be glad; their heart shall rejoice in the Lord. I will hiss for them, and gather them; for I have redeemed them: and they shall increase as they have increased. And I will sow them among the people: and they shall remember me in far countries and they shall leave with their children and turn again. I will bring them again also out of the land of Egypt, and gather them out of Assyria; and I will bring them into the land of Gilead and Lebanon and place shall not be found for them. And he shall pass through the sea with affliction, and shall smite the waves in the sea, and all the deeps of the river shall dry up; and the pride of Assyria shall be brought down, and the sceptre of Egypt shall depart away. And I will strengthen them in the Lord; and they shall walk up and down in his name, saith the Lord.

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates with the following directions:—*

Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System) who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn are required to answer this paper from* 10—1; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 10—11½.]

Ferishta:—Ibráhim II. of the Adil Sháhi Dynasty.

1. Explain:— 10

لوئي مقاتلت افراشتن—آتش حرب افروختن—نقارهٔ شادیانه نواختن—آفتاب عمر بر سر دیوار رسیدن—به قبضه اقتدار در اوردن—به نظر امعان نگاه کردن—علم مخالفت بلند گردانیدن—غریق بحر تفکر شدن—بدرجهٔ شهادت رسیدن and چراغ پا شدن

2. (*a*) Give, with meanings, the plurals of:— 7

شرع—موضع—بحر—صحیفه—منزل—سلطان—فکر—تدبیر—قصر—قلعه and یتیم

2. (*b*) Derivations of :—

عازم — غریق — مخصوصان — مقید — اوقات —
مجلس — عظیم — and اطاعت

(*c*) Singulars of :—

جیوش — تحف — اخبار — نجوم — علوم —
عجایز and قبایح

(*d*) Synonyms for :—

نهضت — کثرت — وقت — غارت — محال
بسیار — and برخی

3. Give the Imperative and past tense of :— 7

پیوستن — شنیدن — رفتن — کشیدن — میخواست
شتافتن — افراشتن — پرداختند - گفتند - کردند
and بردن

4. Distinguish between :— 7

تحت و فوق — علم حکمت و ریاضی —
تیغ و میغ — مرکز و دائیره — مساکن و مضاجع
and معقولات و منقولات

5. Explain what you understand by :— 10

ماه نخشب — نسر طائر — سدّ سکندر and امام الثقلین —

6. Say from whom the following quotation is taken, scan it and name its metre :— 9

زمان تا زمان از سپهر بلند
بفتح دیگر باش فیروز مند

7. Name the four principal sects of the Sunnites and give some account of the sect to which Ibráhim Adil Sháh II. belonged. 8

8. Translate the following into English :— 20

زمانیکه دلاور خان مهمات را بر حسب
دلخواه دین هیچ طرف معاندی و مزاحمی
نماند بلیل خان چنان که میخواست سامان
خیل و حشم نموده بدان حدود شتافت و
ارسب نائك حاکم جره اورا دیده و همراه
شده بر سر سنگر نائك ظابط قلعه کرور که
سرکشی کرده گردن بطوق انقیاد در نمی
آورد روان شد و سنگر نائك بامرا و سپا
قسمت نموده خودنیز گاه بیگاه بمورچلها
رفته در تضیق محصورین میکوشید و در آن
اثنا بلیل خان در یکی شبها که بمورچلها
میگشت بدست مردم سنگر نائك گرفتار
گشته اورا بقلعه بردند و زنجیر آهنی که
مقدار دومن دکن بود در پایش کرده محبوس
ساختند سپاه و امیران چون سر لشکر را
گرفتار خصم دیده متفرق گردیدند و بلیل خان
در دریائے حیرت افتاده در نجات خویش
اندیشها میکرد

9. Translate the following passage into Persian :— 22

The advance of Nizám Ali hastened the conclusion of a treaty between Salábat Jang and Colonel Forde, although Besálat Jang endeavoured to destruct the arrangement. The treaty did not provide for the assistance of the English against Nizám Ali, as every inducement on that point was resisted by Colonel Forde. Salábat Jang returned to Hyderabad, where, on the arrival of Nizám Ali, much discussion arose among the brothers, but Salábat Jang was constrained to restore the office of Diván to Nizám Ali, and Besálat Jang departed for his government, the seat of which was Adonee.

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq. ;
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This paper was also set to the Old B.A. Candidates with the following directions:—*
Candidates for the B.A. Examination (Old System), who have taken up the two *books from which the following questions are drawn are required to answer this paper from* 2—5 ; *but the Candidates who have taken up only* one *book are required to answer the questions from that book from* 2—3½.]

Diván-i-Háfiz, Odes CCI.—CCL.

1. Explain the following :— 3

خسرو خاور — مهندس — هاتف — and — موسم طرب

2. What do you understand by ?—

طایر دولت — خرقه پوش — چاه زنخ — and دفع خمار

3. Translate the following into English :— 25

صبا به تهنیت پیر میفروش آمد
که موسم طرب و عیش و ناز و نوش آمد
هوا مسیح نفس گشت و باد نافه گشائے
درخت سبز شد و مرغ در خروش آمد
تنور لاله چنان بر فروخت باد بهار
که غنچه غرق عرق گشت و گل بجوش آمد
بگوش هوش نیوش از من و بعشرت کوش
که این سخن سحر از هاتفم بگوش آمد
زفکر تفرقه باز آئے تا شوی مجموع
بحکم انکه چو شد اهرمن سروش آمد
ز مرغ صبح ندانم که سوسن ازآد
چه گوش کرد که باده زبان خموش آمد
چه جائے صحبت نامحرم است مجلس انس
سر پیاله بپوشان که خرقه پوش آمد
بگویمت سخنی خوش بیاؤ باده بنوش
که زاهد از برما رفت و میفروش آمد
زخانقاه به میخانه میرود حافظ
مگر زمستئی زهد و ریا بهوش آمد

4. Translate the following verses, scan and also name the metres thereof :— 25

(a) مژده ای دل که مسیحا نفسی میآید
که ز انفاس خوشش بوئي کسی میآید

(b) مسلمانان مرا وقتی دلی بود
که باوی گفتمی گرمشکلی بود

(c) کنون که درچمن آمد گل از عدم بوجود
بنفشه در قدم او نهاد سر به سجود

(d) گفتم غم تو دارم گفتا غمت سر آید
گفتم که ماه من شو گفتا اگر بر آید

5. Take a brief notice of any two of the following persons :— 10

بهمن — عاد و ثمود — شعیب — صهیب —
آصف — بلقیس and یزید

6. (a) Analyse دلبر. Of what parts of speech is it compounded ? 10

(b) What kinds of genitive cases are there in the following phrases ? :—

کلک مشکین — غم تو —
یار شکر لب و گل اندام

7. Say from whom the first مصرع of the following verse is quoted. Name its other distich and complete the original verse :— 12

در این خیال بسر شد دریغ عمر عزیز
بلائے زلف سیاهت بسر نمی آید

8. Instead of the 4th question the Old B. A. students should translate the following, and scan the 1st verse :— 25

من آن روز بودم که اسما نبود
نشان از وجود مسمّی نبود
نشان گشت مظهر سر زلف یار
بجز مظهر حق تعالی نبود
مُسمّا و اسماء زما شد پدید
در آن دم که آنجا من و ما نبود
من آن دم بکردم خدا را سجود
که در بطن مریم مسیحا نبود
چلیپا و نصرانیان سربسر
به پیمودم اندر چلیپا نبود
به بتخانه رفتم بدیر کهن
درو هیچ رنگی هویدا نبود
بکعبه کشیدم عنان طلب
دران مقصد پیر و برنا نبود
بکوی هرا رفتم و قندهار
بجستم دران زیر و بالا نبود
بعمداً شدم بر سر کوه قاف
و آنجا نشانی ز عنقا نبود

بهفتم زمین و بهفتم سما
د آن بارگاه معلّا نبود
ز لوح و قلم باز پرسیدمش
کزو هر دوشان هیچ گویا نبود
بچشم خدا بین خود دیده‌ام
صفائی که ذات خدا را نبود
نظر کردم اندر دل خویشتن
در این جاش دیدم دگر جا نبود
حقیقت چنان مست و حیران شدم
که از هستیم ذرّه پیدا نبود
که چون شمس تبریز پاکیزه رو
کسی مست و مدهوش و شیدا نبود

9. Translate and explain the allusions in the following :— 12

(a) کس ندانست که منزل لگه مقصود کجاست
این قدر هست که بانگ جرسی میآید

(b) چو منصور ار مراد آنانکه بردارند بردارند
که با این درد اگر دربند درمانند درمانند

(c) چون سامری مباش که زر داد از خری
موسی بهشت و از پئی گوساله میرود

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This paper was also set to the First B.Sc. Examination.*]

1. The numerical measures of the angles of a quadrilateral when referred to units containing 1°, 2°, 3°, 4° respectively are in arithmetical progression, and the difference of the second and fourth is equal to a right angle; find the angles. 12

2. Shew that the trigonometrical ratios remain unchanged so long as the angle remains unchanged. 6

Between what limits in the first quadrant is the cosine of an angle (1) greater, (2) less than the sine?

3. Explain the conventions which are adopted with respect to positive and negative lines and angles. 10

Trace the changes in sign and value of $\cos\theta - \sin\theta$ as θ increases from zero to 2π.

4. Obtain a formula for all the angles which have a given sine. 10

Shew that all the angles which have both the same sine and the same cosine as a are included in the expression $2n\pi + a$.

5. Investigate the sine and cosine of the difference of two angles in terms of the sines and cosines of the angles themselves. 7

Find $\sin\frac{\pi}{12}$ and $\sin\frac{5\pi}{12}$.

6. Express by means of inverse notation the formula 12

$$\cot(a - \beta) = \frac{1 + \cot a \cot \beta}{\cot \beta - \cot a}.$$

Hence solve the equation

$$3 \cot^{-1} (2 + \sqrt{3}) - \cot^{-1} x = \cot^{-1} 3.$$

7. If $A + B + C = 180°$, prove that 10

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$$

and from this deduce

$$\cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2}.$$

8. In any triangle obtain the formula 7

$$\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{2(b^2 c^2 + c^2 a^2 + a^2 b^2) - (a^4 + b^4 + c^4)}}{2bc}$$

and shew that this value of sin A is always *possible*.

9. Solve a triangle having given two sides and the included angle. 12

Given $a = 1900$	$\log 3 = \cdot 4771213$
$b = 100$	$L \tan 57° 19' = 10 \cdot 1927506$
$C = 60°$	$L \tan 57° 20' = 10 \cdot 1930286$

determine the angles A and B.

Also without using logarithms find the side c.

10. If r be the radius of the circle inscribed in a triangle, and r_1, r_2, r_3 be the radii of the circles inscribed between this circle and the sides containing the angles A, B, C respectively, prove that 14

$$\frac{r_1}{\tan^2 \frac{B+C}{4}} = \frac{r_2}{\tan^2 \frac{C+A}{4}} = \frac{r_3}{\tan^2 \frac{A+B}{4}} = r.$$

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*This paper was also set to the First B.Sc., F.C.E., and B.A. (Old System) Candidates.*]

1. Explain the statement that *the tension of a string is the same throughout.* 10

A heavy particle is attached to the end of a string; the other end of which is fixed; find the horizontal force which must be applied to the particle in order that the string may deviate by a given angle from the vertical and find also the tension of the string.

2. Assuming that the Parallelogram of Forces is true with respect to the direction of the resultant, prove it for the magnitude of the resultant. 10

Two chords OA, OB of a circle represent in magnitude and direction two forces acting at the point O; shew that if their resultant passes through the centre of the circle, either the chords are equal or they contain a right angle.

3. Shew that a given force may be resolved into two components in an infinite number of ways. 15

A man with a uniformly smooth spherical head wears a conical hat of given weight; find the *whole* pressure on his head and examine the circumstances under which his head will crack.

4. Why does the theory of couples require exceptional treatment? Prove that two unlike couples in the same plane will balance each other if their moments are equal. 5

5. Prove that a body can have only one centre of gravity, and hence prove that the straight lines drawn from the angular points of a triangle to bisect the opposite sides meet in a point. 10

6. Shew that the centre of gravity of a trapezium divides the line joining the middle points of the two parallel sides in the ratio $\frac{a + 2b}{2a + b}$, the lengths of these sides being a and b. 8

7. Show how to graduate the *Danish Steelyard.* 15

In the Danish Steelyard, if a_n be the distance of the fulcrum from that end of it at which the weight is suspended, the weight being n lbs., prove that

$$\frac{1}{a_{n+2}} - \frac{2}{a_{n+1}} + \frac{1}{a_n} = 0.$$

8. Determine the conditions of equilibrium on a pair of *Toothed Wheels.* 5

9. Enunciate the *Principle of Virtual Velocities.* Is it always necessary that the displacement should be infinitesimal? Demonstrate the principle for the Screw. 10

10. What do you understand by the *limiting position of equilibrium?* 12

If the roughness of a plane which is inclined to the horizon at a known angle be such that a body will just rest supported on it, find the least force requisite to draw the body up.

IV.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A. AND B.A. EXAMINATION *(OLD SYSTEM)*.

EXAMINERS.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A. ... ... M. MACMILLAN, B.A. ... ... A. BARRETT, B.A.	In English.
YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B. VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A. ... The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D. ...	In Sanskrit.
R. G. OXENHAM, M.A. ... ... The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.	In Latin.
JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq. MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.	In Persian.
The Rev. B. BLAKE, M.A., B.D. ... ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A. ...	In History and Political Economy and in Logic and Moral Philosophy.
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ... FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A. ... ... JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.	In Mathematics.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ... KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	In Experimental Physics.
I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.	In Inorganic Chemistry and in Metallurgy.
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ... D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. .	In Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology and Systematic Botany.
G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E... A. ATMARAM, B.M., B.Sc., Lond. ...	In Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A M TO 1 P M.]

ENGLISH.

H. LITTLEDALE, B A ; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.;
A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks]

N.B.—Old B.A Candidates who take half this paper are to answer Questions 3, 4, 7 and 8.

Bacon's "Advancement of Learning."

1. Bacon says that the handling of final causes is "well inquired and collected in metaphysic, but in physic they are impertinent" Why so? 10

2. How does Bacon show from the ancient practice of deification the superiority of learning and inventive skill to political and military merit? 10

3 Briefly enumerate the defects or neglects which Bacon notices in the medical science of his day. 10

4. Summarise Bacon's analysis of "civil knowledge." 10

5. By what examples does Bacon illustrate his statement that the mind of man is "rather like an enchanted glass, full of superstition and imposture, if it be not delivered and reduced"? To his instances add some from your own observation. 10

6. Illustrate Bacon's love of gardening from his metaphors in the *Advancement*. 10

7. Explain the following passages — 20

(*a*) The children of time do take after the nature and malice of the father.

(*b*) So as there is a kind of contemplative heraldry, as well as civil.

(*c*) Nay, they are indeed but remoraes and hindrances to stay and slug the ship from further sailing

(*d*) It is true that the imagination is an agent or messenger, in both provinces, both the judicial and the ministerial.

(*e*) Hitherto men are rather beholden to a wild goat for surgery, or to a nightingale for music, or to the ibis

for some part of physic, or to the potlid that flew open for artillery.

(*f*) For as knowledges are now delivered, there is a kind of contract of error between the deliverer and the receiver.

(*g*) Particulars being dispersed do best agree with dispersed directions.

(*h*) It is a rule, that whatsoever science is not consonant to presuppositions, must pray in aid of similitudes.

(*i*) Many forms are equal in signification that are differing in impression.

(*j*) The interpretations of the scriptures are of two sorts: methodical, and solute or at large.

8. Paraphrase :— 10

Trencher philosophers; relation (as the lawyers speak); the carriers of knowledge; men of experience; learning should be referred to action; commutative and distributive justice; Vulcan is a second nature; the footsteps of diseases; the axle-tree of heaven; colours of good and evil.

9. Give the meanings of the following words as used by Bacon :—Morigeration, minion, platform, worthies, treacle, places, resorts, heteroclites, presently, cards. 10

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.; The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION I.

Kâvyaprakâs'a.

[*N.B.*—B.A. Candidates, Choice I., are not to answer *Q.* 1 (*a*), (*d*), (*e*); *Q.* 2; *Q.* 5 (*b*); *Q.* 6 (*b*); *Q.* 7 (*b*) and (*e*).]

1. Translate and explain, giving the context shortly :— 17

(*a*) कान्तासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे ।

(*b*) तदद्दोषौ शब्दार्थौ सगुणावनलङ्कृती पुनः क्वापि ।

(*c*) यद्यप्यर्थक्रियाकारितया प्रवृत्तिनिवृत्तियोग्या व्यक्तिरेव तथाप्यानन्त्याद्व्यभिचाराच्च तत्र संकेतः कर्तुं न युज्यते ।

(*d*) विशेष्यं नाभिधा गच्छेत्क्षीणशक्तिर्विशेषणे ।

(*e*) अविनाभावो ऽत्र संबन्धमात्रं न तु नान्तरीयकत्वं । तथात्वे हि मञ्चाः क्रोशन्तीत्यादौ न लक्षणा स्यात् ।

(*f*) उभयरूपाचेयं शुद्धा उपचारेणामिश्रितत्वात् । अनयोर्लक्ष्यस्य लक्षकस्य च न भेदरूपं ताटस्थ्यम् ।

(*g*) येनोपायेन यदेकेनोपकल्पितं तस्यान्येन जिगीषुतया तदुपायकमेव यदन्यथाकरण स स्वसाधितवस्तुव्याहतिहेतुत्वाद्व्याघातः ।

2. Define लक्षणा. Name and explain the several kinds of it. Distinguish it from अर्थापत्ति with an illustration. 7

3. What are the different theories as regards the import of sentences (वाक्यार्थ)? How are they technically named, and to whom are they ascribed? Under which of Mammata's *arthas* would the वाक्यार्थ as expounded by the different schools come? 5

4. "Singular terms merely denote individuals; while common terms denote individuals as well as connote attributes." How far does Mammata recognize this? What is his view about the import of words? What are the different theories referred to by him on the subject? 6

5. (*a*) Define रूपक and distinguish it from भ्रान्तिमान्, अतिशयोक्ति and अपह्नुति. 7

(*b*) To what kind of लक्षणा is रूपक allied?

6. (*a*) What *alankâras* correspond to Irony and Climax? 4

(*b*) Name the different kinds of अतिशयोक्ति.

7. What are the *alankâras* in the following? State fully your answers. 14

(*a*) नियतिकृतनियमरहितां
ह्लादैकमयीमनन्यपरतन्त्राम् ।
नवरसरुचिरां निर्मिति-
मादधती भारती कवेर्जयति ॥

(*b*) राजसेवा मनुष्याणामसिधारावलेहनम् ।

(*c*) मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापेन महीपतिः ।

(*d*) यमः कुबेरो वरुणः सहस्राक्षो भवानपि ।
बिभ्रत्यनन्यविषयां लोकपाल इति श्रुतिम् ॥

(*e*) विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्छिताः पथिकाङ्गनाः ।

(*f*) लज्जा तिरश्चां यदि चेतसि स्यादसंशयं पर्वतराजपुत्र्याः ।

तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुर्युर्बालप्रियत्वं शिथिलं चमर्यः ॥

8. Translate into English :— 20

यत्त प्राञ्चोऽदोषौ सगुणौ सालंकारौ शब्दार्थौ काव्यमित्याहुस्तत्र विचार्यते । शब्दार्थयुगलं न काव्यशब्दवाच्यं मानाभावात् काव्यमुच्चैः पठ्यते काव्यादर्थो ऽवगम्यते काव्यं श्रुतमर्थो न ज्ञात इत्यादि विश्वजनीनव्यवहारतः प्रत्युत शब्दविशेषस्यैव काव्यपदार्थत्वप्रतिपत्तेश्च । व्यवहारः शब्दमात्रे लक्षणयोपपादनीय इति चेत् स्यादप्येवं यदि काव्यपदार्थतया पराभिमते शब्दार्थयुगले काव्यशब्दशक्तेः प्रमापकं दृढतरं किमपि प्रमाणं स्यात् । तदेव तु न पश्यामः । विमतवाक्यं त्वश्रद्धेयमेव । इत्थं चासति काव्यशब्दस्य शब्दार्थयुगलशक्तिग्राहके प्रमाणे प्रागुक्तव्यवहारतः शब्दविशेषे सिध्यन्तीं शक्तिं को नाम निवारयितुमीष्टे । एतेन विनिगमकाभावादुभयत्र शक्तिरिति प्रत्युक्तम् ।

SECTION II.

9. Translate into Sanskrit :— 20

Among the several virtues that tend to magnify the character of man, conscientiousness and a thorough integrity of purpose may be ranked as pre-eminent. It often happens that we might gain money, or promotion, or otherwise benefit ourselves, by means which no law forbids, but which nevertheless are injurious to the feelings or to the interests of our fellow-creatures, or are in themselves mean and unworthy. "Do unto others as you would be done by," has been a maxim recognized by all systems of morality, and no one who sincerely wishes to act in conformity with this principle, or who has any respect for himself, would be at a loss to know how he should shape his conduct in such cases.

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

For Second B.A. Candidates.

1. (*a*) Translate, with notes on the words in italics :— 50

Bruto Prætore tenente
Ditem Asiam, *Rupili et Persi par* pugnat, uti non
Compositi melius cum *Bitho Bacchius.* In jus
Acres procurrunt, magnum spectaculum uterque.
Persius exponit causam ; ridetur ab omni
Conventu : laudat Brutum laudatque cohortem ;
Solem Asiæ Brutum appellat, stellasque salubres
Appellat comites, *excepto* Rege ; canem illum,
Invisum agricolis sidus, venisse : ruebat
Flumen ut hibernum, fertur quo rara securis.
Tum *Prænestinus* salso multoque fluenti
Expressa arbusto *regerit convicia,* durus
Vindemiator et invictus, cui sæpe viator
Cessisset, magna compellans voce *cucullum.*
At Græcus, postquam est *Italo perfusus aceto,*
Persius exclamat : Per magnos, Bruto, deos te
Oro, qui reges consuesti tollere ; cur non
Hunc Regem jugulas? *operum* hoc, mihi crede
tuorum est.

(*b*) Translate, explaining the allusions to Horace's life :—

Romæ nutriri mihi contigit atque doceri,
Iratus Graiis quantum nocuisset Achilles :
Adjecere bonæ paulo plus artis Athenæ ;
Scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum,
Atque inter silvas Academi quærere verum.
Dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato,
Civilisque rudem belli tulit æstus in arma,
Cæsaris Augusti non responsura lacertis.
Unde simul primum me demisere Philippi,
Decisis humilem pennis, inopemque paterni
Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax
Ut versus facerem : sed, quod non desit, habentem
Quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicutæ,
Ni melius dormire putem quam scribere versus?

2. Translate and explain :— 14

Ab ovo usque ad mala ; nil æquale homini fuit illi ; nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi ; emunctæ naris ; durus componere versus ; usque laborantes ; respondere vadato ; post mediam noctem quum somnia vera ; omnis res mea ad medium Janum fracta est ; intestabilis ; addicere nummo ; bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit ; pars hominum gestit conducere publica ; senes in vivaria mittere ; Cærite cera digni ; zonam perdere ; hic sponsum vocat hic auditum scripta.

3. Translate into Latin :— 36

In his satires Horace wished to teach us to wage war against our vices, to control our affections, to follow the guidance of nature in subduing our desires, to distinguish truth from falsehood and appearance from reality, to shake off prejudices rashly formed, to have a clear notion of the principles and motives of our actions, lastly to avoid the ridiculous pertinacity of those who obstinately cling to the opinions which they have once imbibed without regard to the foundations on which they rest. In one word, he endeavoured to make us satisfied with ourselves, agreeable and faithful to our friends, affable, useful and kind to all those with whom we live.—Hence to explain the words of this author, to point out the figures of speech he used, to guide the reader through the labyrinths of an intricate construction, all this is not much, nor, as Epictetus says, in any way beautiful or worthy of a wise man. But the chief sim, and that which is principally to be sought for, is to show the usefulness and application of these precepts, so that it may be clear to all, that those who neglect to conform their manners to this example, act like those sick people who indeed read books in which remedies for their diseases are prescribed, but are so far from following the advice given them that they do not even take it into consideration.

For Old B.A. Candidates.

4. (*a*) Translate :— 32

Pastor quum traheret per freta navibus
Idæis Helenen perfidus hospitam,
Ingrato celeres obruit otio
  Ventos, ut caneret fera
Nereus fata ; Mala ducis avi domum,
Quam multo repetet Græcia milite,
Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias,
  Et regnum Priami vetus.

Heu, heu ! quantus equis, quantus adest viris
Sudor ! quanta moves funera Dardanæ
Genti ! Jam galeam Pallas et ægida
  Currusque et rabiem parat.
Nequidquam, Veneris præsidio ferox,
Pectes Cæsariem, grataque feminis
Imbelli cithara carmina divides :
    Nequidquam thalamo graves
Hastas et calami spicula Gnossii
Vitabis, strepitumque, et celerem sequi
Ajacem : tamen, heu serus adulteros
    Crines pulvere collines.
Iracunda diem proferet Ilia
Matronisque Phrygum classis Achillei ;
Post certas hiemes uret Achaius
    Ignis Pergameas domos.

(*b*) State the occasion on which this ode is supposed to have been composed, and explain the train of thought contained in it.

5. Translate the first half of Question 3. 18

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq. ;
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Rouzat-us-Safa—From the life of Ayoob to the reign of Kyamarth ;

or

Habeeb-os-Sear—Second portion of the first Volume (History of the ancient Persian and Arabic Kings down to the Mahomedan Era).

1. (*a*) Give the meanings and derivations of پادشاه 15
پیشدادیان and کیانیان as per غیاث الدین
and show that these translations are incorrect as per modern philology.

(*b*) Under what names are the principal kings and warriors of these two dynasties known in the Vedas and the Avesta ?

(*c*) Show wherein and how far these three accounts differ from each other.

2. (*a*) Discuss why all Mahomedan authors omit the Achæmenian and Párthean dynasties from their list of Persian kings. 10

(*b*) Show philologically and ethnographically that their method of treating the histories of the پیشدادیان and کیانیان dynasties from a Semitic point of view is quite incorrect.

3. What is the etymology of سکندر? State the chief points of difference in the history of this king as given by the oriental and occidental writers. Describe also his character from the *Persian* standpoint, and compare him with Cæsar, Hannibal and Napoleon (*a*) as a general, (*b*) as a statesman, (*c*) as an orator, and (*d*) as a legislator. 12

4. Render the following English into Persian and *vice versâ* :— 5

(*a*) The Platonists; Natural and Peripatetic philosophers; heavenly bodies; anatomy; materialists and fatalists.

(*b*) اردوان — گودرز — برانوس — بهرام — مهرداد — and ولکیش

5. Render in pure Persian the following sentences with their translations :— 7

(*a*) وساوس شیطانی و هوا جس نفسانی

(*b*) از جادهٔ قدیم عبادت سبحانی

(*c*) والعلم عندالله تعالی

(*d*) تقارب فریقین و تلاقی عسکرین

(*e*) از رشحات سحاب نصفت و معدلتش کرّت دیگر خطّهٔ نیمروز رشک بهار عالم افروز شد

6. Name the authors and the metres of the following verses and scan them :— 6

(a) خداوند اخبار کسریٰ و جم
چنین یاد کرد از ملوک عجم

(b) همائی اوج سعادت بدام ما افتد
اگر ترا گذری بر مقام ما افتد

(c) تحمل دلکش است امانه چندین
شکیبائی خوش است امانه چندین

7. State from whom is the following hemistich. Fill up the other part of the distich, and complete the couplet; also explain the allusion :— 5

تا سیه روئی شود هر که در او غش باشد

8. Explain what you understand by لفّ ونشر مرتب and غیر مرتب and give an example of each. 7

9. Translate into English either (not both) of the following passages :— 13

(a) در خلال این احوال منهیان بمسامع جلال رسانیدند که افراسیاب سپاه بیحساب فراهم آورده می خواهد که از جیحون عبور نماید و سیاوش دفع خسرو توران را از پادشاه ایران متقبل شده نخست به سیستان رفت و ازآنجا به همراهی رستم دستان متوجه مخالفان گشته بعد از آنکه

د ولشکر برابر یکدیگر نزول نمودند
سالار ترکان سه شب متعاقب خوابهائی
پریشان دید و برادر خود گرشیوز را
با تحف مناسب نزد سیاوش و رستم فرستاده
طلب صلح نمود و سیاوش باشارت تهمتن
بمصالحه تن درداده از طرفین عهد و پیمان
درمیان آمد و افراسیاب صد کس از اقرباء
و مقربان خود به نوا نزد سیاوش ارسال
داشت وشاه زاده ایلچی نزد کاوس روان کرده
کیفیت واقعه را در قلم آورد

(b) آورده‌اند که منجمان و کاهنان معروض
رائے فرعون گردانیدند که مولود موعود
در شهر اسکندریه بیرون خواهد آمد گفت
تدبیر این واقعه چیست گفتند مردان را
شب از زنان جدا باید کرد که مارا چنان
معلوم شده که در این شب حقیقت آن
شخص در رحم مادر قرار یابد بنابراین فرعون
حکم کرد تا ندا کردند که ای بنے اسرائیل
مجموع از شهر بصحرا روید که ملک از سر

جرایم. شما در گذشته عنایت پادشاهانه و
عاطفت خسروانه در بارهٔ شما ارزانی
خواهد داشت بنی اسرائیل بشاشت و
خرمی نموده صغیر و کبیر از شهر بیرون آمدند
و فرعون را در خیال افتاد که آن شب
در اسکندریه رفته با منکوحهٔ خود
آسیهٔ بنت مراحم که از قوم بنی اسرائیل
بود مباشرت کند با میدانکه آن مولود
مبارک قدم خجسته مقدم از صلب او در
وجود آید و باین عزیمت عمران پدر
موسی را که از مقربان وی بود مصحوب
گردانیده باسکندریه رفت و در قصری
فرود آمده عمران را بمحافظت در
قصر تعین نمود

10. Translate into Persian :— 20

Herodotus and Xenophon have had a long innings; the world has become familiar with the Persian lion as painted by the Greek, but the lion has now taken the brush, and we shall see whether the lineaments of Apollo do not become marred at the hands of a less partial painter. It gives one some assurance that our author is not entirely a partisan, for he admits that Salamis was a Persian defeat; but he points out that the invaders had then been six years away from their recruiting grounds and arsenals, and he brings into prominent notice some previous naval fights in which the

Persians were victorious, but of which the world has heard little. The Greek character also fares ill at the hands of their modern assailant, for they are shown not only to have falsified history in their own favour, but in support of their craftiness to have forged treaties that were never made.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group A. (Language and Literature).

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A.; M. MACMILLAN, B.A.; A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Pope's "Moral Essays" and "Satires."

1. With special reference to Pope's estimates of men and women, discuss his claim to be considered a great *moral* poet. 10

2. "You may see not unfrequently playing on the surface of Pope's fancy the shadows that were cast by the restless leaves of the poison-tree of a godless philosophy." Account for and illustrate this. 10

3. How does Pope 5

"show, a Poet's of some weight,
And (tho' no soldier), useful to the state"?

4. Paraphrase:— 25

Peace to all such! but were there one whose fires
True genius kindles, and fair Fame inspires;
Blest with each talent and each art to please,
And born to write, converse, and live with ease;
Should such a man, too fond to rule alone,
Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne,
View him with scornful, yet with jealous eyes,
And hate for arts that caused himself to rise;
Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering, teach the rest to sneer;
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike;
Alike reserved to blame or to commend,

A timorous foe, and a suspicious friend;
Dreading even fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging that he ne'er obliged;
Like *Cato*, give his little senate laws,
And sit attentive to his own applause;
While Wits and Templars every sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise:—
Who but must laugh, if such a man there be?
Who would not weep, if ATTICUS were he?

5. Explain the allusions, and remark on the rhymes, in the above passage. 5

6. Write brief notices of the persons mentioned in the following:— 15

But why then publish? *Granville* the polite,
And knowing *Walsh*, would tell me I could write;
Well-natured *Garth* inflamed with early praise;
And *Congreve* loved, and *Swift* endured, my lays;
The courtly *Talbot*, *Somers*, *Sheffield*, read;
Even mitred *Rochester* would nod the head;
And *St. John's* self (great *Dryden's* friends before)
With open arms received one Poet more.

7. Reproduce the description of "Timon's villa," and write a note on the controversy concerning it. 12

8. Explain:— 18

(*a*) without one distress,
Sick of herself thro' very selfishness.

(*b*) Oh! that such bulky bribes as all might see,
Still, as of old, encumbered villainy.

(*c*) Extremes in Nature equal good produce,
Extremes in Man concur to general use.

(*d*) To rest, the cushion and soft Dean invite,
Who never mentions Hell to ears polite.

(*e*) This the blue varnish, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years.

(*f*) As drives the storm, at any door I knock,
And house with Montaigne now, and now with Locke

(*g*) In Quibbles Angel and Archangel join,
And God the Father turns a school-divine.

(*h*) The great Alcides, every Labour past,
Had still this Monster to subdue at last.

(*i*) And own, the Spaniard did a waggish thing,
Who cropt our ears, and sent them to the king.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group A. (Language and Literature).

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

H. LITTLEDALE, B.A. ; M. MACMILLAN, B.A ;
A. BARRETT, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Cowper's Letters.

1. What reasons does Cowper give for the failure of Pope's Homer? 10

2. Mention any incidents referred to in these letters which form the subjects of any of Cowper's poems. 9

3. What causes led to the change of residence from Olney to Weston? 9

4. What circumstances at the time of the publication of the "Task" were favourable to its success? 12

5. What do you know of the following persons:— Mr. Smith, Mr. Rose, Mr. Teedon, Rev. W. Bagot, Mr. Fuseli, Martin Madan, Mr. Ashburner? Who was 'Sephus? 10

6. Give a short account of Mr. Newton, and relate the circumstances which brought about a misunderstanding between him and Cowper. 9

7. Describe the visit paid to Cowper by a parliamentary candidate. 9

8. Give Cowper's opinion about pluralities, stating by what considerations his views appear to have been modified in particular instances. 12

9. Explain the following allusions:— 20

(*a*) Fluellin would say, they are as like as my fingers to my fingers, and there is salmon in both.

(*b*) The tragedies of Lloyd and Bensley are both very deep.

(*c*) I have gulped and swallowed, and I have written to the Chancellor and I have written to Colman.

(*d*) I have been to the races.

(*e*) I am determined that, whatsoever king shall reign, you shall be *Vicar* of Olney.

(*f*) The *Marquis* is dead, and is succeeded by a *Beau*.

(*g*) She is under some apprehensions that a tender regard for the drum of your ear may keep you from her. Never mind! You have two drums; and if she should crack both, I will buy you a trumpet.

(*h*) Mr. Scott, who I believe is a surgeon that makes more use of the knife than the poultice.

(*i*) I fasten a new string to my bow, and my youngest boy, a lad of about thirty years of age, having played with my arrows till he has stripped off all the feathers, I find myself obliged to repair them.

(*j*) How can you avoid giving offence, unless you escape by an archdeaconism?

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group A. (Language and Literature).

SANSKRIT—PAPER I.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.; The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate freely into English :— 30

(*a*) कर्तृत्वञ्चैतेषां पुरुषाणां न परमेश्वरादन्यस्य स्वातन्त्र्येणावकल्पते । यस्य वै तत्कर्मेत्यपिनायं परिस्पन्दलक्षणस्य धर्माधर्मलक्षणस्य वा कर्मणो निर्देशस्तयोरन्यतरस्याप्यप्रकृतत्वादसंशब्दितत्वाच्च ।

(*b*) धर्मानुष्ठानापेक्षा हि सिद्धिः । सच धर्मश्चोदनालक्षणस्ततश्च पूर्वसिद्धायाश्चोदनाया अर्थो न पश्चिमसिद्धपुरुषवचनवशेनातिशङ्कितुं शक्यते सिद्धव्यपाश्रय-

कल्पनायामपि बहुत्वात् सिद्धानां प्रदर्शितेन प्रकारेण स्मृतिविप्रतिपत्तौ सत्यां न श्रुतिव्यपाश्रयादन्यत्कारणमस्ति ।

(*c*) विलक्षणत्वेन च कारणेन ब्रह्मप्रकृतिकत्वं दूषयता किमशेषस्य ब्रह्मस्वभावस्यानुवर्तनं विलक्षणत्वमभिप्रेयत उत यस्य कस्यचिदथ चैतन्यस्येति वक्तव्यम् । प्रथमे विकल्पे समस्तप्रकृतिविकारोच्छेदप्रसंगः । नह्यसत्यतिशये प्रकृतिविकारभाव इति भवति । द्वितीयेचाप्रसिद्धत्वं दृश्यते हि सत्तालक्षणो ब्रह्मस्वभाव आकाशादिष्वनुवर्तमान इत्युक्तम् । तृतीये च दृष्टान्ताभावः किं हि यच्चैतन्येनानन्वितं तदब्रह्मप्रकृतिकं दृष्टमिति ब्रह्मकारणवादिनं प्रत्युदाह्रियेत समस्तस्यास्य वस्तुजातस्य ब्रह्मप्रकृतिकत्वाभ्युपगमात् ।

(*d*) अविद्याकल्पितेन च नामरूपलक्षणेन रूपभेदेन व्याकृताव्याकृतात्मकेन तत्त्वान्यत्त्वाभ्यामनिर्वचनीयेन ब्रह्मपरिणामादि सर्वव्यवहारास्पदत्वं प्रतिपद्यते पारमार्थिकेन च रूपेण सर्वव्यवहारातीतमपरिणतमवतिष्ठते । वाचारम्भणमात्रत्वाच्चाविद्याकल्पितस्य नामरूपभेदस्य न निरवयवत्वं ब्रह्मणः कुप्यति ।

2. (*a*) In what sense are the words "पञ्चपञ्चजनाः" occurring in a *mantra* construed by the Sânkhyas and the Vedântins? Name the *principles* recognized by the former, a discriminative knowledge of which is, according to them, the way of preventing future pain. 12

(*b*) Who are regarded as the founders of the Sânkhya and the Yoga philosophy? Mention the points of agreement and disagreement between the two.

3. What persons are mentioned by the author of the Sûtras in connection with the relation between the Individual and the Supreme Soul? Give briefly their views, and state with whom the Bhâshyakâra agree in the main. 8

4. "The effect (the manifold, impure Universe) is not different from the cause (the one, pure Brahma)." State the several arguments by which this conclusion is established. (*Answer this question in Sanskrit.*) 15

5. Explain the following Sûtras, stating clearly what each is intended to prove :— 12

(*a*) समाकर्षात् ।

(*b*) प्रकृतिश्च प्रतिज्ञादृष्टान्तानुपरोधात् ।

(*c*) अभिमानिव्यपदेशस्तु विशेषानुगतिभ्याम् ।

(*d*) उपसंहारदर्शनान्नेति चेन्न क्षीरवद्धि ।

6. State the arguments advanced in favour of *Tarka* (Reason) being admitted in the solution of theosophic questions. How does S'ankarâchârya try to refute them? How far do you consider his line of argument conclusive and exhaustive? 8

7. आवर्तबुद्बुदतरङ्गमयान् विकारा- 8

नम्भो यथा (आश्रयते) सलिलमेवतु तत्समग्रम् ।

To what extent is this doctrine maintained by the Sûtrakâra and the Bhâshyakâra? Quote passages in support of your answer. Explain in connection with this question the Sûtra सर्वधर्मोपपत्तेश्च ।

8. (*a*) What is meant by *S'ârîra* and *Upanishad?* 7

How is the designation औपनिषदं दर्शनं applicable to the Vedânta philosophy?

(*b*) Give the precise import of the following words as used in the Bhâshya :—

भागिन्, विगान, अभ्युच्चय, उपचार, प्रसंग and युक्ति.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group A. (Language and Literature).

SANSKRIT—PAPER II.

YASHVANT VASUDEV ATHALYE, M.A., LL.B.;
VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M.A.; The Rev. A. FUHRER, Ph.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Mrichchhakatikâ.

1. Translate with necessary explanation :— 14

(*a*) भो द्यूतं हि नाम पुरुषस्यासिंहासनं राज्यम् । कुतः । न गणयति पराभवं कुतश्चिद्धरति ददाति च नित्यमर्थजातम् । नृपतिरिव निकाममायदर्शी विभवता समुपास्यते जनेन ॥

अपिच ।

द्रव्यं लब्धं द्यूतेनैव दारामित्रं द्यूतेनैव ।
दत्तं भुक्तं द्यूतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं द्यूतेनैव ॥

अपिच ।

त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः ।
नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि ॥

(*b*) एतैरेव यदा गजेन्द्रमलिनैराध्मातलम्बोदरै-
र्गर्जद्भिः सतडिद्बलाकशवलैर्मेघैः सशल्यं मनः ।
तत्किं प्रोषितभर्तृवध्यपटहो हाहा हताशो वकः
प्रावृट् प्रावृडिति ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षारं क्षते
प्रक्षिपन् ॥

(c) छन्नं दोषमुदाहरन्ति कुपिता न्यायेन दूरीकृताः
स्वान्दोषान् कथयन्ति नाधिकरणे सन्तोपि
नष्टा ध्रुवम् ।
ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते
संक्षेपादपवाद एव सुलभो द्रष्टुर्गुणो दूरतः ॥

Explain the compounds underlined and give the *alankâras* in (b).

2. Translate into Sanskrit and English the following, stating in what dialects they are written :— 15

(a) वशन्तशेणिए विलब विलब पलहुदिअं वा पल्लवअं वा शव्वं वा वशन्तमाशं । मए अहिशालिअन्तीं तुमं के पलित्ता इश्शादि ।

(b) इमस्स अज्जचारुदत्तस्स वसन्तसेणा आरूढा पुप्फकरण्डकजिण्णुज्जाणं कीलिडुं णीअदि त्ति पवहणवहाएण काहिदं ॥

(c) भो वअस्स एव्वं तुए जाणिदं तुए विणा अहं पाणाइं धारेमि त्ति ॥

(d) ओशालणं कदं विवित्तं लाअमग्गं । ता आणेध एदं दिण्णवज्झचिण्हं ॥

3. Delineate in Sanskrit the character of Samsthânaka. 8

4. Explain the following :— 6

स्वरसंक्रमः, कुंभदासी, वंधुल, स्त्रीकल्यवर्त, काकली, अट्टहासस्य वेशामिव दुर्वर्ण, स्वरपरिवृत्ति and काणेलीमातः.

5. (*a*) Show the accuracy with which Buddhist observances are adverted to and the flourishing condition in which the members of that sect are represented to have existed at the time. 7

(*b*) Draw a picture of the practical administration of Hindu law under Hindu government according to the ninth act of the Mrichchhakatikâ.

Mudrârâkshasa.

6. Contrast the style and sentiment displayed in the writings of S'ûdraka and Vis'âkhadatta, and state what you know of the lives of each of these poets. 6

7. Describe and compare the civil policy of Chânakya and Râkshasa. What natural advantages had the former on his side? 9

8. State what you know of the history of Chandragupta from Greek, Roman, Buddhist, or other sources, and give a comparison of the historical account of that king with that given in the Mudrârâkshasa. 5

9. Translate (adding a few explanatory notes where necessary) :— 19

(*a*) श्यामीकृत्याननेन्दून्निपुयुवतिदिशां सन्ततैः
शोकधूमैः
कामं मन्त्रिद्रुमेभ्यो नयपवनहतां मोहभस्म
प्रकीर्य ।
दग्ध्वा सम्भ्रान्तपौरद्विजगणरहितान्नन्दवंश-
प्ररोहान्
दाह्याभावान्न खेदाज्ज्वलन इव वने शाम्यति
क्रोधवन्हिः ॥

(*b*) आनन्दहेतुमपि देवमपास्य नन्दं
रक्तासि किं कथय वैरिणि मौर्यपुत्रे ।
दानाम्बुराजिरिव गन्धगजस्य नाशे
तत्रैव किं न चपले प्रलयं गतासि ॥

(c) अस्ति तावच्छकयवनकिरातकाम्बोजपारसीकबाह्लीकप्रभृतिभिश्चाणक्यमतिपरिगृहीतैश्चन्द्रगुप्तपर्वतेश्वरबलैरुदधिभिरिव प्रलयकालचलितसलिलसञ्चयैः समन्तादुपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरम् ॥

(d) ततः समन्तादुपरुद्धं पुष्पपुरमवलोक्य बहुदिवसप्रवृत्तमतिमहदुपरोधवैशसमुपरि पौराणां परिवर्तमानमसहमाने तस्यामवस्थायां पौरजनापेक्षया सुरङ्गामुपेत्यापक्रान्ते तपोवनाय देवे सर्वार्थसिद्धौ स्वामिविरहात्सुशिथिलीकृतप्रयत्नेषु युष्मद्बलेषु जयघोषणाव्याघातादिसाहसानुमितान्तर्नगरवासिषु पुनरपि नन्दराज्यप्रत्यानयनाय सुरङ्गाभिगतेषु युष्मासु चन्द्रगुप्तनिधनाय युष्मत्प्रयुक्तया विषकन्यया घातिते तपस्विनि पर्वतेश्वरे ॥

10. Explain the following, translating the Prâkrit into Sanskrit :— 11

(a) सासणमलिहन्ताणां पडिवज्जह मोहवाहिवेज्जाणां। जे पढमभेत्तकडुअं पच्छा पत्थं उवदिसन्ति ॥ सावका धम्मलाहो होदु ॥

(b) एसो खलु सअडदासो पडिहारभूमिमुवत्थिदो।

(c) भअवं कदन्ते, जेण अत्तणोपक्खं उज्झिअपरपक्खं प्पमाणीकलेसि।

To what religious sect does Jîvasiddhî belong? Is the author right in calling him a *Kshapanaka?* If not, give reasons.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group A. (Language and Literature).

LATIN—PAPER I.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate :— 50

(*a*) Audax omnia perpeti
Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas.
Audax Iapeti genus
Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit :
Post ignem ætheria domo
Subductum Macies et nova Febrium
Terris incubuit cohors :
Semotique prius tarda necessitas
Leti corripuit gradum.
Expertus vacuum Dædalus æra
Pennis non homini datis.
Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor
Nil mortalibus arduum est.
Cælum ipsum petimus sultitia, neque
Per nostrum patimur scelus
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina.

(*b*) Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon,
Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ,
Quam domus Albuneæ resonantis,
Et præceps Anio ac Tiburni lucus, et uda
Mobilibus pomaria rivis.
Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila cælo
Sæpe Notus, neque parturit imbres
Perpetuos : sic tu sapiens finire memento
Tristitiam vitæque labores
Molli, Plance, mero : seu te fulgentia signis
Castra tenent, seu densa tenebit
Tiburis umbra tui.

What do you understand to have been the occasion and meaning of this ode?

(*c*) Aute hac nefas depromere cæcubum
Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
Regina dementes ruinas,

Funus et imperio parabat
Contaminato cum grege turpium
Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens
Sperare, fortunaque dulci
Ebria. Sed minuit furorem
Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus :
Mentemque lymphatam mareotico
Redegit in veros timores
Cæsar, ab Italia volantem
Remis adurgens : accipiter velut
Molles columbas, aut leporem citus
Venator in campis nivalis
Hæmoniæ ; daret ut catenis
Fatale monstrum ; quæ generosius
Perire quærens, nec muliebriter
Expavit ensem, nec latentes
Classe cita reparavit oras :
Ausa et jacentem visere regiam
Vultu sereno, fortis et asperas
Tractare serpentes, ut atrum
Corpore combiberet venenum !
Deliberata morte ferocior :
Sævis Liburnis scilicet invidens
Privata deduci superbo
Non humilis mulier triumpho.

Explain the historical allusions and give the exact force of "fatale monstrum" "deliberata morte ferocior."

2. How do you suppose that Horace was politically useful to Augustus? Compare his position in this respect with that of any of his contemporaries. 15

3. What internal evidence can you adduce of the relative dates of Horace's various poems? 15

4. What do you gather from Horace as to the habits of the Romans in the forum, at meals, and on the farm? 20

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group A. (Language and Literature).

LATIN—PAPER II.

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A. ; The Rev. J. LEHALLE, S.J.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Translate, adding notes on the words in italics :— 60
Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Regalique situ pyramidum altius ;

Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series et fuga temporum.
Non omnis moriar ! multaque pars mei
Vitabit *Libitinam.* Usque ego postera
Crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium
Scandet cum *tacita virgine* pontifex.
Dicar, qua violens obstrepit *Aufidus,*
Et qua pauper aquæ *Daunus* agrestium
Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens,
Princeps *Æolium carmen* ad Italos
Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam
Quæsitam meritis et mihi Delphica
Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

(b) *Vertumnum Janumque,* liber, spectare videris;
Scilicet ut prostes *Sosiorum pumice* mundus.
Idisti clavis et *grata sigilla pudico ;*
Paucis ostendi gemis, et communia laudas ;
Non ita nutritus ! Fuge quo *descendere* gestis,
Non erit emisso reditus tibi. Quid miser egi ?
Quid volui ? dices, ubi quid te læserit : et scis
In breve te cogi, *plenus* quum languet amator.
Quod si non odio peccantis desipit augur,
Carus eris Romæ, donec te deserat ætas.
Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi
Cœperis, aut tineas pasces *taciturnus* inertes,
Aut fugies *Uticam,* aut vinctus mitteris *Herdam.*
Ridebit monitor non exauditus : ut ille,
Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum
Iratus : quis enim invitum servare laboret ?
Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem
Occupet *extremis in vicis* balba senectus.

(c) Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse Camenæ
Dicitur et *plaustris vexisse* poëmata Thespis
Qui canerent agerentque peruncti fæcibus ora.
Post hunc *personæ pallæque* repertor *honestæ*
Æschylus et modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
Et docuit magnumque loqui nitique *cothurno.*
Successit vetus his Comœdia, non sine multa
Laude ; sed in vitium libertas excidit, et vim
Dignam lege regi. Lex est accepta, Chorusque
Turpiter obticuit, sublato jure nocendi.
Nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtæ :
Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Græca
Ausi deserere, et celebrare domestica facta,
Vel qui *prætextas,* vel qui docuere *togatas.*

2. (*a*) Who were the models of Horace among the Greeks? 15

(*b*) Who were his predecessors among the Romans?

(*c*) In what consists his own merit as a Latin poet?

3. What information about the moral state of Roman society can we gather from the works of Horace? 15

4. Translate and explain :— 10

Cui lecta potenter erit res nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo; si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum; mediocribus esse poëtis non homines, non di, non concessere columnæ; fœnum habet in cornu; arenæ mensor; fautor utroque pollice; difficile est proprie communia dicere; equus ut me portet alat rex; rixatur de lana sæpe caprina; unctum qui recte ponere possit.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group A. (Language and Literature).

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(1) *Hâji Lutfaly—Atashkadâ;*
(2) *Habeeb-os-Sear—Changiz Khân and his descendants,* or *Rauzat-us-Safa—Changiz Khan, Vol. V.*

1. Who do you consider was the first Persian poet? Say with what English poet you would compare him, giving your reason for it. 3

2. What do you understand by— 7

ارکان اربعهٔ بنیان نظم

Name them and quote any verses you remember of the three of them in praise of فردوسی

3. Give a short account of the life and writings of حکیم سنائی and say in what terms do جلال الدین رومی and خاقانی speak of him as a Sufi poet. Translate the following and scan the first verse :— 20

مکن در جسم و جان منزل
که این دون است و آن والا
قدم از هر دو بیرون نه
نه اینجا باش نه آنجا
بهر چه از اه‌ر باز افتی
چه کفر آن حرف و چه ایمان
بهر چه از دوست و امانی
چه زشت این نقش چه زیبا
سخن کز راه دین گوئی
چه سریانی چه عبرانی
مکان کز بهر حق جوئی
چه جابلقا چه جابلسا
مگو مغرور غافل را
برای امن او نکته
مده محرور جاهل را
ز بهر طبع او خرما

نه حرف از بهر آن آمد
که دزّی زهره زهره
نه حرف از بهر آن آمد
که دزدی چادر زهرا
تو علم آموختی از حرص
آنگه ترس کاندر شب
چو دزدی با چراغ آید
گزیده تر برد کالا
چو علمت هست خدمت کن
چو بیعلمان که زشت آید
گرفته چینیان احرام
و ملّی خفته در بطحا
مرا باری بحمد الله
ز راه حکمت و همت
بسوئی خط و حدت برد
عقل از خطّهٔ اشیا
نخواهم لاجرم نعمت
نه در دنیا نه در جنت
همی گویم بهر ساعت

چه در سرّا چه در ضرّا
که یا رب مرسنائی را
سنائی ده تو در حکمت
چنان کز وی برشک آید
روان بو علی سینا
بحرص از شربتی خوردم
مگیر از من که بد کردم
بیابان بود و تابستان
و آب سرد و استسقا
بهر چه از اولیا گفتند
ار زقنی و وفقنی
بهر چه از انبیاء گویند
آمنّا و صدّقنا

Write what you know about بوعلی سینا and زهرا

4. Comment upon جابلقا and جابلسا from Sufi standpoint and say to what family of languages do سریانی and عبرانی belong. Draw out also a table of languages, both dead and living, belonging to the same group. 15

5. Scan and name the metres of the following. For (a) and (b) quote parallel verses from Sádi and in verse (c) say صاحب صفین was and why he was so called :— 8

تو بصوصفا صوفی باش
خواه بصری خواه کوفی باش

(b) گفتی به نزد خواجه که آن غزنوی غراست
تا زان سبب مرا به بری نزد خواجه آب
پروای پاسخ تو چو این بنده رانی است
هم لفظ غزنوی مصحف ترا جواب

(c) حق بدست من و من از جهال
از ملامت چو صاحب صفین

6. Translate into idiomatic English the following three Oriental proverbs :- - 5

(a) شنیده کی بود مانند دیده
(b) شمشیر نیک ز آهن بد چون کند کسی
(c) شمشیر مردان خالی نباشد

7. Translate and say from whom are the following verses. Annotate and explain fully the words underlined :— 22

ولّی و خصم تو مخصوص جنت و سقر اند
که این ندای قد افلح شنید و آن قد خاب
بصدر شاه رسانند ناقلان که فلان
گذاشت طاعت این پادشاه رق رقاب
بسّر عطسهٔ آدم بسنّت الحمد

به هیکلش که ید الله سرشت ز آب و تراب
بیک قیام و چهار اصل و چل صباح که هست

ازاین سه معنی الف دال و میم بی اعراب
به بهترین خلف و اربعین صباح پدر
بصبح محشر و خمسین و الف روز حساب
بیار محرم غار و بمیر صاحب دلق
به پیر کشتهٔ غوغا بشیر شرزهٔ غاب

به بوتراب که شاه بهشت و کوثر اوست
فدای کعب و ترابش کواعب واتراب
بعنکبوت و کبوتر که بیش ترس شدند
همائے بیضه دین را ز بیضه خوار غراب
بدان سگی که وفا کرد و برد نام ابد
به پشهٔ که غزا کرد و برد گنج ثواب
بگوسپندی کورا کلیم بود شبان
بگوسفندی کورا خلیل شد قصاب

نبردم و نبرم جز به بزم شاه سجود
نکردم و نکنم جز به صدر خواجه مآب

8. "Poets are men of peace; they bear no arms, but their tongues are sharper than Actius his razor; their pens carry further and give a louder report than thunder." 10

Quote any verses you remember from فردوسی and سدی | more or less akin to the aforesaid sentiments.

9. (*a*) Describe نیشاپور State for what it was celebrated in the time of the Achæmenian and Parthian kings. Under what name was it known to the ancient Persian writers as a halting place of the primitive A'ryan migration? 10

(*b*) Give its condition in the time of Jengis Khán.

(*c*) Mention its Greek name and say who were its principal poets as well.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group A. (Language and Literature).

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

(1) *Mir Khond—Rauzat-us-Safa, Vol. V., or Habeeb-us-Sear, first portion of the 3rd vol. (Changiz Khán and his descendants).*

(2) *Háji Lutfaly—Atashkada.*

1. State from whom are the following verses. Quote any parallel verses you remember from Anwari, Sádi, Háfiz and Firdusi:— 7

کجروانرا دهند خرمنها
برگ کاهی براستان ندهند
مگسان را دهند شکر و قند
به همایان جزا استخوان ندهند

2. How would Firdusi compare with Pope and other English satirists? Discuss this subject, quoting any similar passages from them. Compare him also with Khákánu, Anwari and other Persian satirists as well. 7

3. Translate :— 5

کف شاه محمود عالی تبار

نه اندر نه آمد سه اندر چهار

4. Give a short account of the life and writings of فریدالدین عطار. Explain the plot in his منطق الطیر from the صوفی standpoint. 9

5. Translate the following and scan the first verse :— 20

دی ز دلتنگی زمانی طوف کردم در چمن
یک جهان جان دیدم آنجا جسته از زندان تن
بی طرب خوشدل طیور بی طلب جنبان صبا
بیدهان خندان درخت و بی زبان گویا چمن
سوسن اینجا باز دیده در میان سرو بن
نرگس آنجا باز خفته در کنار نسترن
چاک کرده بر نوائے عندلیب خوش نوا
قرطه کُحلی بنفشه سترِ سیمائے سمن
مجلس قاضی القضات و قاری جایش به بین
تا هم از خود فارغ آئی هم ز بلبل هم زمن
رنگ و بوئی بیوفایان چند بتوان دید عقل

دل بدین تذویرها هرگز نه نگردد مرتهن
چون عروس فکرت او چهره بنماید ز لب
نعرهائے طرقوا بر خیزد از جان دربدن
ساکنی ازعلم او خیزد چو جزم از حرف لم
برتری از علم او زاید چو نصب از حرف لن
نجم را باغ این ثنا میگفت از شاخ چنار
فاخته کوکوکنان یعنی که کو آن انجمن
چون به منبر بر شود والشّمس خواند آفتاب
چون فرود آید ازو والنجم خواند ذالمنن

6. Give a short account of the principal poets and philosophers who flourished in the time of اباقاخان State among the learned men of what city a discussion arose in his reign as to the comparative merits of انوری and ظهیر فاریابی Who was applied to and what decision did he give? 12

7. Translate, explain the allusions underlined and scan the first verse :— 22

خاقانی آن کسان که طریق تو میروند
زاغند زاغ را روش کبک آرزوست
مه را گرفته دیدم و گفتم ز تیغ تیز
جرم فلک پس سپر اهنین گریخت
لرزان ستارگان ز حسام حسام دین

چون سگ گزیده که زماء معین گریخت
سیمرغ دولت از فزع دیو گوهران
در گوهر حسام سلیمان نگین گریخت
حر زیست کز قلاده آهر من جنب
بگسست ودر حمائل روح الامین گریخت
ترسان عروس ملک چو دخت فراسیاب
در ظلّ پهلوان تهمتن کمین گریخت
طفلی ست ماه روئی که ازمار حمیری
در ماه رائیت پسر آبتین گریخت
شمشیر دین نگر که ز شمشیرش اهرمن
همچون سروش مرگ زصور پسین گریخت
یا عنکبوت غار ز آسیب پائے پیل
اندر حریم کعبه پیل آفرین گریخت
از من گریخت حادثه زاقبال او چنانکه
علت ز یاد عیسئی گردون نشین گریخت

8. Give the idiomatic Persian of the following proverbs:—

(a) Neither have I the means of liberation, nor the way of escaping.

(b) Neither have I the power to remain, nor the ability to go.

(c) Neither patience in the heart of a lover, nor water in a sieve.

9. Say who were the contemporaries of هلاكوخان 10
both in Asia and Europe? Give also a short account of the learned men of his court.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group B. (History and Political Economy.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.;
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Can a statesman afford uniformly to be guided by the conclusions of Political Economy? If not, why not? 6

2. "A demand for commodities is not a demand for labour." Explain and prove this proposition. What practical inferences can be drawn from it? 12

3. What is Smith's theory of the rent of land? What is Ricardo's? 8

4. Describe some of the principal systems of land tenure. If you can, notice some which obtain in India at present. 15

5. What are the disadvantages incident to slave labour? Are there grounds other than those of humanity for which it is being gradually given up? 9

6. India is capable of enormously extending the production of raw materials. Hence it is argued that the zeal of those who encourage manufacturing industries is ill directed. Discuss the question on economical and general grounds. 10

7. What are the general rules with regard to taxation laid down by Smith? What difference does he point out between the operation of a tax on the necessaries of life and of a tax on luxuries? Illustrate this by an example. 10

8. Are import taxes on all kinds of commodities equally objectionable from an economical point of view? Show the different results which may follow the imposition of taxes on different classes of commodities. 12

9. What is meant by the exchange being against a country? Is it an accurate index of ultimate liabilities? 8

10. (*a*) What are the advantages and disadvantages of a double currency? How may the disadvantages be minimised? 10

(*b*) What are the advantages of a paper currency? When is such a currency attended by harm?

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group B. (History and Political Economy.)

HISTORY OF INDIA.

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.;
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a short account of the Afghan invasions of India. 10

2. What do you know of Prithviráj of Ajmeer? 5

3. Give an account of the return of the Súr dynasty. 8

4. Narrate the principal events of the reign of Sháhájahán. 5

5. State the principal administrative measures of Siváji. Describe his character and aspirations, supporting your statements by facts. 14

6. How does Mill contrast the institutions of the Hindus with those of their Mahomedan invaders? Criticise his views where you think it necessary. 12

7. What led to the battle of Pánipat? Give a full account of the events connected with it. Did the Peishwas do anything to regain the honour they lost here? 12

8. Describe briefly how Bengal came into the hands of the British. 10

9. Give a sketch of the progress and decline of the French power in India. 12

10. Describe briefly the life and character of Nána Phadnavis, pointing out if there was anything in these which remotely led to the fall of the Marátha power. 12

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group B. (History and Political Economy.)

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE, OR ENGLAND. *(Political.)*

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.;
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ROME.

1. State briefly what is known of the early inhabitants of Rome. 9

2. What led to the overthrow of the second Decemvirate? What was the fate of Appius Claudius? 9

3. What were the Publilian Laws? 8

4. Describe the events of the Second Samnite War. 10

5. Describe the condition of Carthage on the eve of the war with Rome. Notice the points of contrast between the two powers which led to the overthrow of the former. 10

6. Narrate the events in Sicily from the death of Hiero to the taking of Agrigentum by Lævinus. 12

7. Describe the operations of Hannibal in the Second Punic War from his entering the Alps to his retiring to Apulia, showing the most important places on a sketch map. 15

8. Give a brief account of the rivalry and hostilities between Pompey and Cæsar. 15

9. Sketch briefly the military and administrative acts of Sylla. What was his end? 12

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. Account for the failure of the attempts of Persia to conquer Greece. 15

2. Trace the policy and growth of Athens from the Confederacy of Delos to the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. 15

3. Give some account of the life and character of Kleon. 10

4. Criticise the terms of "the peace of Nikias." Give the date of this peace. 15

5. Describe the condition of Athens after the battle of Aigospotamoi. What were the terms on which peace was granted? 10

6. Write a brief account of the life of each of the following:—Pausanias, Alcibiades, and Demosthenes (the orator). 15

7. Give reasons for the supremacy of Thebes, assigning dates to the events you mention. 10

8. Describe briefly the career of Alexander the Great. Give some estimate of his character. 10

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. Describe the policy of Clarendon, and account for his impeachment. 10

2. Explain the steps taken by James II. to secure a parliament pledged to carry the Indulgence. What frustrated his efforts? 10

3. What was the importance of the naval battle fought off La Hogue? State the circumstances. 10

4. Give an account of the relations of England and Spain at the time of the South Sea Company's scheme? What was Walpole's foreign policy? 10

5. State the causes of the American War of Independence. What do you know of the previous history of the American Colonies? 10

6. Justify the Act of Union with Ireland, and account for the differences between it and the Act of Union with Scotland. Give dates. 10

7. What military services were rendered to his country by Lord Nelson? Describe any one of them. 10

8. Account for the formation and overthrow of the Coalition Ministry of North and Fox. Trace the rise, and state the services of Charles James Fox. 10

9. What was the influence of the French Revolution on English politics? 10

10. Give some account of the "Armed Neutrality." 10

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group B. (History and Political Economy.)

HISTORY OF ROME, GREECE, OR ENGLAND.

(Institutions, Literature, &c.)

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.;
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HISTORY OF ROME.

1. Show how Rome was prepared to enter on the conquest of the world. 10

2. Account for the importance attached in Roman history to agrarian legislation. 10

3. Point out the several ways in which Rome dealt with conquered towns and countries. 10

4. It has been said that "vanquished Greece took Rome, her captor, captive." In what way was this done? Give illustrations. 15

5. What were the results of the Punic Wars on the moral and social state of Rome? 10

6. What circumstances in the Roman state or constitution occasioned the civil wars? 10

7. Examine the relations of the Comitia Centuriata, Comitia Tributa, and the Senate. Criticise the tribunitian veto. 15

8. Give some account of Cicero as an orator, a philosopher and a statesman. Contrast him with any other statesman who was also distinguished in literature. 10

9. What was the relation of the Roman religion to the state? Point out the consequences of such a relation. 10

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. Clearly bring out the unit of Greek civilization, and account for the failure of the Athenian Empire. 10

2. Indicate the several stages in the formation of the Athenian constitution, naming the reformers and the part contributed by each. Can ostracism be justified? 15

3. What do you know of the life and works of Aristophanes? 10

4. Show what importance attaches to the controversy between Socrates and the Sophists. Illustrate the Socratic "irony." 14

5. Who were the chief historians of Greece? Contrast the works and style of any two of them. 12

6. Point out the chief styles of Greek architecture, and briefly describe some of the chief buildings of Athens. 12

7. What are the relations of art and religion? Can you illustrate these from the history of Greece? 12

8. Show the connection which existed between the mysteries of Eleusis and the Greek religion? What purpose was served by the several oracles? 15

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. Give the chief terms of the Law of Treason as amended in William's reign, and contrast it with any previous or later legislation on the same subject. 10

2. Explain the position of the peerage in England. In this connection criticise the Peerage Bill of Sunderland, and the large creation of peers in Anne's reign, and by William Pitt. 10

3. What important issue was raised by the appointment of William Pitt as leader of the ministry on the overthrow of the Coalition Ministry? Clearly bring out the relations involved. 10

4. State what important questions were brought to the front in the trials of Wilkes and Woodfall, and show how they were settled. 10

5 Show the interest attaching to the letters of Junius both from a constitutional and a literary point of view. 10

6. What was the position of literary men in the reign of Queen Anne? Contrast it with their position now, and account for any difference you discover. Why is Anne's reign called the Augustan age of English literature? 15

7. Explain the reformation of the calendar in 1752, and give some account of the life and writings of Lord Chesterfield. 10

8. Trace the history of the efforts to secure religious liberty for the Non-conformists and Roman Catholics, and state their final result, with dates. 15

9. Examine the circumstances of the trials of Warren Hastings and Queen Caroline. 10

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group C. (Logic and Moral Philosophy.)

LOGIC—PAPER I.

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.;
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Why is Logic so called? State and criticise some of the definitions of Logic. 10

2. Name and describe all the processes the mind goes through before a proposition is formed. 12

3. State and explain the various divisions of terms, giving examples. 12

4. What theories regarding the import of propositions are noticed by Mill? What is his own? 12

5. What is understood by modern logicians by the terms *genus* and *species*? How does Mill justify the distinction made by the Schoolmen between these two and other classes? 10

6. In what sense does every syllogism involve a *petitio principii*? How is the objection answered by Whateley and how by Mill? 10

7. What does Mill say against Mr. Spencer's and Dr. Whewell's theories respecting axioms? 14

8. Examine the following arguments:— 20

(*a*) Those that sympathise with you will counsel you in the same way as your own mind does; otherwise they are no sympathisers; those who have no sympathy with you will never be able to realise your thoughts and feelings, and will consequently throw cold water on all your plans. So do what you think best and mar not your plans by consultation.

(*b*) "It appeareth in nothing more, that atheism is rather in the lip than in the heart of man, than by this, that atheists will ever be talking of their opinion as if they fainted in it within themselves and would be glad to be strengthened by the consent of others." (Bacon.)

(*c*) Defer not charities till death, for, certainly, if a man weigh it rightly, he that doth so is rather liberal of another man's wealth than his own.

(*d*) He who is most hungry eats most; he who eats least is most hungry; therefore he who eats least, eats most.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group C. (Logic and Moral Philosophy.)

LOGIC—PAPER II.

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.;

ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the objections which Dr. Whewell urges against the Inductive methods. How are they answered? 10

2. Briefly describe and illustrate Imperfect Inductions. 16

3. Explain and illustrate the method of Residues. 15

4. What is a hypothesis? Mention the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis. 14

5. What are the three stages of the Deductive method? 12

6. A philosopher went into a temple, where the priests pointed out to him the numerous presents made to the shrine by those who were delivered from dangers on having invoked the aid of that god. The philosopher inquired whether any record was kept of those who had invoked the god in vain. What fallacy incident to Induction did he detect? Explain it fully. 12

7. Seeing that similar efforts are in this world rewarded in different ways, men set up the theory of Fate or *nashib*. Expose the fallacy involved in so doing. 12

8. Explain and illustrate the difference between *observation* and *experiment*. 9

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group C. (Logic and Moral Philosophy.)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER I.

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.;
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What do you understand by Positive Morality and Positive Law? Carefully distinguish the spheres of Ethics and Politics. 10

2. "Man is always led by the strongest motive." Examine this statement, specially considering its relation to a true conception of Free Will. 15

3. (*a*) Indicate the grounds of necessity attaching to moral rules. What did Kant mean by the Categorical Imperative? 15

(*b*) "While moral distinctions are permanent and universally binding, caste and class distinctions are of temporary and local value only." Consider the truth of this remark. If true, give illustrations of its practical importance.

4. Explain the difficulties which arise when "the greatest happiness" is made the end of moral action. 10

5. What was Hume's definition of virtue? Is it adequate? If not, give a more satisfactory definition. 8

6. Name the chief supporters of Intuitionism. Give a brief account of this system. 8

7. State clearly what is meant by the morality of common sense. 8

8. What do you understand by a moral sanction? State the several sanctions which have been given, and consider sympathy in particular as a sanction. 10

9. Give an account of humility as a virtue. 8

10. Discuss the obligation of promises. 8

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group B. (Logic and Moral Philosophy.)

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PAPER II.

The Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, M.A., B.D.;
ABAJI VISHNU KATHAVATE, B.A.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Account for any differences that exist between ancient (or pre-Christian) and modern systems of moral philosophy. 12

2. What light does the constitution of man's nature throw on the future, according to Butler? 12

3. Prove from analogy that the beginnings of a righteous administration may be found in nature. 10

4. State Butler's position as to the origin of conscience, and contrast it with any other theory on the subject. 15

5. What is the relation of conscience to man's passions or propensities? Point out extreme views on this point. 15

6. Rousseau said that the sole inborn passion in man is self-love, and that this was good. Examine this statement. 12

7. Give a true description of resignation, and distinguish it from indifference and fatalism. 12

8. On what grounds has forgiveness of injuries been called in question as a moral obligation? Criticise these grounds. 12

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group D. (Mathematics.)

CONIC SECTIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a *Conic Section*. Enumerate and distinguish the conic sections. 8

Given the focus, directrix and eccentricity of a conic, determine any number of points on the curve.

2. If from an external point O a pair of tangents OQ, OQ' be drawn to a parabola, and the chord QQ' be joined, prove that the area of the figure bounded by QQ' and the curve is two-thirds of the triangle QOQ'. 6

3. The tangent at P meets the major axis of an ellipse produced in T, and PN is the ordinate of the point P; shew that $CT.\ CN = CA^2$. 10

Also if the normal meet the axis-major in G, prove that

$$CT.\ CG = CS^2.$$

4. If the tangent at any point P of an ellipse meet a pair of conjugate diameters in T and t, and CD be conjugate to CP, prove that 13

$$SP.\ S'P = CD^2 = PT.\ Pt.$$

5. The tangent at any point P of an hyperbola meets the asymptotes in L and l; shew that the area of the triangle LCl is equal to the rectangle contained by AC and BC. 13

If any two tangents be drawn to an hyperbola, prove that the lines joining the points where they intersect the asymptotes will be parallel.

6. Find the condition that the straight lines represented by the equation $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 = 0$ may be at right angles to each other. 6

7. Define the *radical axis* of two circles and prove that it is at right angles to the line joining the centres of the circles. Shew that the radical axis of a point and a circle *always* falls without the circle. 10

8. Investigate the polar equation to a parabola. 12

If a, b be the lengths of two tangents to a parabola at right angles to each other and l be the latus rectum, prove that

$$\frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{b^{\frac{4}{3}}} + \frac{b^{\frac{2}{3}}}{a^{\frac{4}{3}}} = \frac{1}{l^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

9. Find the equation to the normal at any point of an ellipse in terms of the tangent of the angle it makes with the major axis of the curve, and determine in terms of the same the length of that portion of it which is included between the curve and the major axis. 8

10. How do you obtain the relations $x = a \cos \phi$, $y = b \sin \phi$ in the ellipse? What are the corresponding relations in the hyperbola? Find the geometrical angle which corresponds to ϕ in the latter case. 14

Hence prove that if from the foot of any ordinate of a hyperbola a tangent be drawn to the auxiliary circle, the tangent bears a constant ratio to the ordinate.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group D. (Mathematics.)

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Investigate the limiting value of $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ when x is increased indefinitely. 6

2. Find the differential coefficients of 11

(1) $\tan^{-1} x$ (from first principles)

(2) $\dfrac{(x + 2)^2}{(x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (x + 3)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

and (3) shew that if $(1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (1 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = a(x - y)$, then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{1 - y^2}{1 - x^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

3. Enunciate and prove *Maclaurin's Theorem.* 6

Expand $e^{\sin^{-1} x}$ in a series proceeding by powers of x.

4. Investigate the limiting value of a function which assumes the indeterminate form $\frac{\alpha}{\alpha}$ and complete the demonstration when this limit is really zero or infinity. 13

Shew that the limit of $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ when $x = \alpha$, supposing $f(x)$ to be then infinite, is the same as the limit of $f(x+1) - f(x)$; and deduce the limit of $\{f(x)\}^{\frac{1}{x}}$ when $x = \alpha$, supposing $f(x)$ then $= \alpha$ or 0.

5. Prove that $\phi\{f(x)\}$ is always a maximum or minimum when $f(x)$ is so; but that if c be a maximum or minimum value of $f(x)$, $\phi(c)$ is not a maximum or minimum value of $\phi(x)$. 16

6. Find the greatest possible area included by four straight lines of given lengths. 10

7. Explain the method of integration by substitution. 10

Find the value of $\int_0^1 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1 - x(1-x)} dx$.

8. It being required to integrate the fraction $\frac{\phi(x)}{F(x)}$, determine the partial fractions corresponding to a pair of non-recurring imaginary roots of $F(x) = 0$. 10

Hence decompose the fraction $\frac{x^2}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x + 13}$, and find its integral.

9. Prove that 8

$$\int_0^{2a} \phi(x)\,dx = \int_0^a \{\phi(x) + \phi(2a - x)\}\,dx.$$

Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x}\,dx.$$

10. Integrate 10

(1) $\int \sec x\,dx$; (2) $\int \frac{dx}{(x+h)\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}$.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group D. (Mathematics.)

DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *velocity*, *acceleration*. How is velocity measured? 12

If the force of gravity be taken as the unit of force and a rate of 10 miles an hour as the unit of velocity, find the units of length and time.

2. Find the line of quickest descent from a given straight line without a given circle to the circle. 6

3. Investigate the equation $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}ft^2$ and explain it according as f is positive or negative. 8

A particle is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 100 ft. per second; find the time when it is at a height of 140 ft. above the point of projection, g being 32.

4. Determine the position of the focus of the parabola described by a projectile. 12

Bodies are projected from the same point in the same vertical plane so as to describe parabolas having a latus rectum of given length; shew that the locus of the foci is an equal parabola with its vertex downwards and focus at the point of projection.

5. If particles are thrown from the same point, at the same instant, with the same velocity, in different directions, shew that they will at any future instant be all on the surface of a sphere. 6

6. Explain carefully the formula $F = Mf$. 10

A weight of 16 lbs. is placed on a plane which is made to ascend vertically with an acceleration of 12 ft. per second; find the pressure on the plane, g being taken $= 32$.

7. A body A impinges directly on another B; determine the velocities after impact, the elasticity being imperfect. 8

Find the necessary and sufficient condition in order that the velocity of B after impact may be equal to the velocity of A before impact.

8. A perfectly elastic ball is projected at an inclination α to a plane which is inclined at an angle β to the horizon, and ascends it by bounds; shew that in order that the ball may rise vertically at the nth bound we must have 14

$$\cot \alpha \cot \beta = 2n + 1.$$

9. Two bodies of weights W and W′ hang from the extremities of a string passing over a smooth pulley; determine the motion. 16

If at the end of each second from the beginning of motion the greater weight W be suddenly diminished and W′ be suddenly increased so as not to experience any impulse by $\frac{1}{n}^{th}$ of their original difference; shew that they will have no velocity at the end of $n + 1$ seconds.

10. A body descends a smooth curve in a vertical plane; prove that the velocity acquired at any point is the same as if the body had fallen freely down the same vertical height. 8

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group D. (Mathematics.)

HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Obtain the formula $W = g\rho V$ and explain the convention with regard to the units implied in the equation. 10

Find the unit of time, when 2 ft. is the unit of length, in order that the units of weight in $W = g\rho V$ and $W = sV$ may be equal.

2. If two liquids that do not mix meet in a bent tube, the heights of their upper surfaces above their common surface will be inversely proportional to their densities. 10

Equal volumes of oil and alcohol (specific gravities ·915 and ·795 respectively) are poured into a circular tube so as to fill

half the circle; shew that the common surface rests at a point whose angular distance from the lowest point is $\tan^{-1}\frac{4}{57}$.

3. A vertical cylindrical vessel of height h, closed at the base, is formed of staves held together by two strings, which serve as hoops, and is filled with fluid, the strings being at equal distances a from the top and the bottom of the vessel; compare their tensions. Find how much of the fluid must be withdrawn from the cylinder in order that the tension of the upper string may vanish. 16

4. A vessel in the form of an open semi-cylinder, with its ends vertical, is filled with water; find the resultant pressure on either of the portions into which it is divided by a vertical plane through the axis of the cylinder. Where is the centre of pressure? 9

5. Investigate the formula $p = k\rho\,(1 + at)$.

The same quantities of atmospheric air are contained in two hollow spheres, the internal radii being r, r' and the temperatures t, t' respectively; compare the whole pressures on the surfaces.

6. State the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. What do you understand by *stable* and *unstable* equilibrium? 10

A body immersed in a fluid is balanced by a weight P to which it is attached by a string passing over a fixed pulley; and, when half immersed, is balanced in the same manner by a weight 2P. Compare the densities of the body and fluid and determine the nature of equilibrium in each case.

7. Describe the *condenser* and the *gauge of a condenser*. What limit is there to the density of the air in the receiver, if the distances of the highest and lowest ranges of the piston from the bottom of the cylinder be a and a'? 9

8. Shew how the specific gravity of a solid can be found by means of the Hydrostatic Balance. 5

9. Find the resultant vertical pressure of a rotating liquid on any surface. 15

A hemispherical bowl, just filled with liquid, is inverted on a smooth horizontal table, and rotates uniformly about its vertical axis; find what its weight may be, in order that none of the liquid may escape.

10. How is *tension* measured? A spherical vessel contains fluid; find the relation between the pressure and tension at any point. 8

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group E. (Natural Science.)

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Account for the fact that a person after descending the shaft of a coal-pit in the cage, when being brought to rest near the bottom, feels as if he were being lifted up again. 8

A body is projected vertically with 30 m. velocity; a second later another body with 40 m. velocity is similarly projected from the same point. When will the two meet?

2. Describe the Aneroid barometer and Bourdon's manometer. 12

In an imperfectly filled barometer tube 80 c.m. in length, the mercury stands at 74 c.m. when in a similar well-filled tube the height is 76 c.m. Determine the height of the standard barometer when the mercury is at 70 c.m. in the imperfect one.

3. A syphon or U tube with the shorter leg of capillary bore is gradually filled with water by the other leg. Give three characteristic sketches indicating the forms the meniscus in the narrow tube will successively assume and the respective heights of the water in the other. State in general terms how you account for the phenomena observed. 12

4. Describe the mercurial pendulum. If the rod be of iron (coefficient expansion = ·000012) and 40 inches in length at 0° C., what must be the height of the mercury at 32·4° C.? 11

5. When water is formed from ice by pressure, the water formed is below 0° C. Give reasons for it and explain the apparent viscosity of ice and the motion of glaciers. 9

6. What quantity of carbon will be necessary to boil away at ordinary pressure 15 kilogrammes of ice at −10° C.? Specific heat of ice = 0·5. 9

7. Criticise the statement that "a gas is a non-saturated vapour." 7

8. Compare the heat spectra produced by a system of rock-salt prisms and lenses with solar and electric light respectively. State the probable cause of difference and instance some observations which support your statement. 12

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group E. (Natural Science.)

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S. J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If the dipping needle move in a plane perpendicular to the meridian, show that it will remain vertical. How will you observe the dip accurately, making allowance for the several sources of error? 6

2. What is specific inductive capacity? Show how it may be determined experimentally. 8

3. A Leyden jar is charged and placed on the top of a gold-leaf electroscope. A small insulated conductor is brought near the knob of the jar and then removed. Describe and explain all the indications of the electroscope (*a*) when the small conductor is neutral, (*b*) when it is positive, (*c*) when it is negative. 10

4. Describe the sine-galvanometer and show that the strength of the current is proportional to the sine of the angle of deflection. How would you use a tangent-galvanometer as a sine-galvanometer? 10

5. Describe an arrangement in which a fixed circular current produces a continual rotation in a moveable current, and explain the action of the two currents on each other. 9

6. Describe Faucault's method of determining the velocity of light in water, and show fully why the results arrived at are incompatible with the corpuscular theory. 10

7. State the laws of reflection of light and show how they may be deduced from the undulatory theory. 6

8. Describe Hadley's sextant and show how the angular distance between two objects may be determined by it. 10

9. From the formula $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{f}$ determine the nature (whether real or virtual), position and relative magnitude of the image of an object which approaches a biconvex lens from an infinite distance. 11

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group E. (Natural Science.)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Calculate the specific gravity of arsenic vapour compared with air. 12

2. How does the element hydrogen resemble the metals in its chemical relations? 10

3. What is the action of sulphuric acid on potassic chlorate? 8

4. What is the action of chlorine gas on hot and cold solutions of potassic hydrate? Indicate the reaction in each case by symbols. 12

5. State the chief chemical and physical properties of the various allotropic modifications of sulphur. 12

6. Compare the chemical qualities of the elements oxygen and sulphur, and illustrate by examples the analogy existing between them. 10

7. What are amides, amic acids, and ammonium amates? 12

8. Describe shortly the compounds of phosphorus and hydrogen. 12

9. What are the principal forms in which silica occurs in nature? How can a solution of silica be obtained? 12

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group E. (Natural Science.)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. One gramme of rock-salt yields 1·153 grammes of sodium sulphate; what is the percentage of sodium chloride present in it? 10

2. What are the following, how are they prepared, and for what purposes are they employed:—(*a*) Plaster of Paris; (*b*) superphosphate of lime; (*c*) sodium thiosulphate? 15

3. How is alum manufactured? What are its chief uses? 12

4. How is potassium iodide prepared? What are its principal properties? 10

5. In what form is iron contained in chalybeate waters? What is likely to occur when chalybeate waters flow over exposed surfaces? 8

6. How is bismuth trichloride prepared? What is the action of water on it? 8

7. What are galvanized iron, Bessemer steel, and Muntz's metal? 10

8. How are the following oxides prepared:—Cuprous oxide, mercuric oxide, and barium monoxide? 12

9. What is the action of, respectively, nitric and sulphuric acids on the following metals:—(*a*) Mercury, (*b*) lead, (*c*) antimony? 15

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group E. (Natural Science.)

VEGETABLE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER I.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the different forms of stem, giving examples of the plants in which they are seen. Define an herb, a bush, an undershrub, and a shrub, and give examples of each. 15

2. What is meant by secondary roots? Describe the different forms of these and give examples of plants in which they are found. 15

3. Describe the placentation, as seen on section, of the fruit called pepo, and give the nature of the seeds, their coats, contents, and the position of the embryo. 15

4. Give briefly the structure of the leaf of an exogenous plant. Describe the specimen on the table. 20

5. What is meant by a perfect flower? Give all the parts of such a flower, the arrangement of the carpels in a syncarpous ovary, and explain the formation of free central placentation. 15

6. Give the essential characters of the Natural Orders Cucurbitaceæ, Apocynaceæ, and Amaryllidaceæ, with the names of four plants from each order. 20

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group E. (Natural Science.)

VEGETABLE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY—PAPER II.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In how many different ways do cells originate? Give an idea of the rapidity of cell production, illustrating it by some familiar examples, and mention the circumstances to which this rapid growth is due. 20

2. Explain the manner in which the absorption and the transmission of fluids take place in the economy of a plant, and state the difference which is observable in this respect in cellular and in vascular plants. 15

3. Give the functions which hairs perform in the economy of plants, and mention plants in the hairs of which circulating currents are seen. 10

4. What are the essential functions of the leaves of plants? Explain the relations which these functions are observed to bear towards the condition of the atmosphere, the fertility of the soil, and the health of the inhabitants. 20

5. What is the nature of the fluid transpired by plants (not excreted)? Mention some of the familiar instances in which large quantities of watery excretions are known to occur. 15

6. Explain the principle and scope of the Natural System of Classification; and lay down briefly the instructions to be observed in preparing specimens of plants for an Herbarium. 20

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

Group E (Natural Science).

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

A. ATMARAM, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the mechanism by which the act of deglutition is accomplished. 15

2. Describe the mode of secretion of bile, and state fully the part played by it in the process of digestion. 25

3. Give the structure of the testicle and the character and mode of secretion of the spermatic fluid. 25

4. State the influence of the nervous system on respiration, and the effects of respiratory movements on the arterial tension. 25

5. Describe and name specimens Nos. 1, 2 and 3 under the microscope. 10

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

Group E (Natural Science).

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;

A. ATMARAM, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between "natural" and "artificial" classification. Give the principal sub-divisions of the animal kingdom with their characteristics. 20

2. Give a full account of the minute structure and life-history of a sponge. 20

3. Describe the structure of any insect you please. What do you understand by "metamorphoses of insects"? 20

4. Give a detailed account of the reproductive organs of the frog. 20

5. Contrast the heart and the vascular system of a bird, a lizard, and a fish. In what essential characters does the blood differ in these three animals? 20

[*For the B.A. Examination (Old System), Choice I and II only.*]

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Erect a straight line at right angles to a given plane from a given point in the plane. 10

On an equilateral triangle as base describe a regular tetrahedron.

2. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third. 6

3. Define *conic, eccentricity, tangent, normal.* 10

Shew that the tangent to a conic measured from the point of contact to the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

4. The distance of any point inside the parabola from the focus is less than its distance from the directrix; and the distance of any point outside the parabola from the focus is greater than its distance from the directrix. 4

5. If QV be an ordinate to the diameter PV of a parabola and QD be drawn at right angles to PV, prove that 12

$$QV^2 = 4\,SP.\,PV$$

$$QD^2 = 4\,AS.\,PV.$$

6. Shew that the feet of the perpendiculars from the foci of an ellipse on any tangent lie on the circumference of a circle of which the diameter is the major axis of the ellipse. 20

Prove that the perimeter of the quadrilateral formed by the tangent, the perpendiculars and the major axis will be the greatest possible when the focal distances of the point of contact are at right angles to each other,

7. If QV be any ordinate to the diameter PCP' of an ellipse and CD be conjugate to CP; then 8

$$QV^2 : PV.P'V :: CD^2 : CP^2.$$

8. Compare the area of an ellipse with the area of its auxiliary circle and shew that it is equal to $\pi \times$ product of semi-axes. 8

9. Tangents to an hyperbola subtend equal or supplementary angles at either focus according as they are drawn to the same branch or opposite branches. 12

10. Shew that the asymptotes of a rectangular hyperbola bisect the angles between a pair of conjugate diameters. 10

[*For the Examination for the Degree of B.A. (Old System) only.*]

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Investigate the polar equation to a straight line. 10

AB, BC are two straight lines at right angles to each other; A is fixed and B moves along a given straight line and the ratio of AB to BC is constant: determine the locus of C.

2. Prove that the two tangents drawn from an external point (h, k) to a circle are represented by the equation 10

$$(h^2 + k^2 - c^2)(x^2 + y^2 - c^2) = (hx + ky - c^2)^2$$

where c is the radius of the circle.

3. The axis of a parabola is the axis of x, and the curve passes through a given point (o, k); prove that its 10

equation is of the form $y^2 = k^2\left(1 + \frac{x}{h}\right)$. Interpret the case in which $h = \alpha$.

4. Investigate the equation to the normal of a parabola in terms of the tangent of the angle made by this line with the axis, and shew that from any point there cannot be drawn more than three normals. 5

5. Investigate the equation to an ellipse referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes. 12

If any variable tangent to an ellipse meet two fixed parallel tangents, prove that it will intercept portions on them whose rectangle is equal to the square of the semi-diameter parallel to them.

6. Find the length of a line drawn from a point in a given direction to meet an ellipse and hence find the equation to the locus of the middle points of all chords of an ellipse which have the same length $2c$. 11

7. Find the equation to the normal at any point of an ellipse and shew that it bisects the angle between the focal distances of the point. 4

8. Investigate the equation to a tangent to an hyperbola at any point, referred to asymptotes as axes, and hence shew that the area of the triangle formed by the tangent and the asymptotes is constant. 8

9. If tangents be drawn to an hyperbola from points in a given straight line, prove that the chords of contact pass through a fixed point. 10

If the chord of contact pass through the focus, determine the position of the given straight line.

10. Investigate the polar equation to the tangent at a point of the conic $\frac{l}{r} = 1 + e\cos\theta$. 20

A series of conics is described with a common latus rectum; prove that the locus of points upon them at which the perpendicular from the focus on the tangent is equal to the latus rectum is given by the equation $r\cos 2\theta + l = 0$.

V.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.	In Mathematics.
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. ...	
The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.	
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B....	
I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. ...	In Inorganic Chemistry.
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.	
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.	In Experimental Physics.
KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.	In Biology.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.... ...	
A. ATMARAM, B.M., B.Sc. (Lond.).... ...	

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination. See page ciii.*]

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMHSEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination. See page cv.*]

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What reasons can you assign for representing the composition of nitrogen dioxide gas by the formula NO instead of by the formula N^2O^2? 12

2. What is meant by the "critical point" or temperature in the liquefaction of a gas? What is the critical point for carbon dioxide gas when under process of liquefaction? 12

3. What is understood by the term "compound radical"? Under what conditions can a group of atoms be so designated? Give examples of compound radicals of different quantivalence. 12

4. The specific heat of a metal was found to be 0·057; its chloride was found to contain 37·8 parts by weight of the metal to 35·46 parts by weight of chlorine: what conclusions would you draw from this as to the atomic weight of the metal in question? 12

5. What is the composition of the crystals which form in the leaden chambers during the manufacture of sulphuric acid? What is the action of water on them? 8

6. What is the action of (1) free iodine on solution of sulphurous acid, and (2) free bromine on solution of potassic hydrate? 10

7. What are the principal points in which the two elements phosphorus and nitrogen resemble one another? 12

8. What is the action of heat on— 12

(1) Common phosphate of soda,

(2) Sodium dihydrogen orthophosphate,

(3) Cupric nitrate?

9. How are the insoluble silicates decomposed for analysis? 10

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe and compare the properties of the nitrates of potassium, sodium and ammonium. 12

2. Give a short description of the principal forms in which calcic carbonate occurs in nature. 12

3. State how manganous and manganic salts may be obtained from manganese dioxide. 10

4. What steps would be necessary in order to obtain metallic aluminum from common alum? 12

5. Contrast shortly the chemical relations of the metals iron, cobalt, and nickel. 12

6. Enumerate and describe the oxides of lead. 10

7. Describe Marsh's process for the detection of arsenic. 10

8. What are the following and how are they obtained:—(1) Turpeth mineral; (2) Powder of Algaroth; (3) Fuming liquor of Libavius? 12

9. Give a short description of the physical properties of the metal bismuth? What classes of compounds does this metal form? 10

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S. J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name and define the C. G. S. units of force and work. Give the value of g in the same scale of measurements. 9

2. An iron ball weighing 12 kilogrammes floats in mercury covered with water. Find the weights of the parts in the two fluids. (Specific gravity of Hg = 13·6; of Fe = 7·5.) 12

3. Write short notes on the diffusion, effusion, occlusion and transpiration of gases. 10

4. Show mathematically that the work done by a ball rolling down the side of an inclined plane is equal to that generated by one falling parallel to the height. 10

5. What effect is produced on the perception of sound by (*a*) favourable and unfavourable winds, and (*b*) by temperature differences in horizontal layers of the atmosphere? 12

6. Prove the laws governing the longitudinal vibrations of rods. Define *fundamentals* and *overtones*. What is the 15

series of harmonics which can be obtained respectively from a tube stopped at both ends and at one end, and also from one open at both ends?

7. How is the apparent expansion of a liquid determined by the "weight thermometer"? Why is it so called? 9

8. Obtain an expression to determine the rise in temperature produced in a body by the sudden arrest of its motion. 12

With what velocity must a mass of iron strike a hard non-conducting substance to raise its temperature through 2° C.? (Specific heat of Fe = 0·11.)

9. Give Dalton's laws of mixture of gases and vapours and illustrate them. 11

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show, by diagrams if possible, the errors in the compass needle produced by large masses of iron on board a ship in its various positions, and indicate a method of correcting them. 14

2. A stick of sealing wax rubbed with silk is held over a gold-leaf electroscope and the cap touched for a moment; the stick is then brought nearer and afterwards removed farther away; a large plate of metal, first insulated then uninsulated, is held between the stick and the electroscope, and finally a plate of ebonite is substituted for the metal plate. State and explain the indications of the leaves in every case. 16

3. Explain what is meant by electrostatic induction and polarisation of the dielectric. Show how to prove experimentally that the quantity of electricity induced by a charged body is equal to the quantity on the inducing body. 12

4. Describe accurately the electrolytic process when a current is passed through dilute sulphuric acid. How much copper will be deposited from a solution of sulphate of copper in one cell by a current whilst 25·92 grains of silver are deposited by the same current in another cell from a solution of silver in cyanide of potassium? 15

5. Investigate the effect on the current of a battery of five cells with an external resistance equal to that of one cell (*a*) when half the liquid of one of the cells is removed, (*b*) when for the zinc of one cell another metal is substituted such that this cell by itself would produce a current only half that of one of the other cells. 9

6. Find at what angle two mirrors A and B must be inclined so that a ray of light falling on A in a direction parallel to B may after two reflections be parallel to A. 10

7. Show how to find the absolute refractive index of a gas. 12

8. A ray of white light is passed through two prisms placed at right angles to each other Describe the spectrum produced and show the conclusions which may be drawn from the experiment. 12

THURSDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BIOLOGY—PAPER I.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

A. ATMARAM, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "Putrefaction is a concomitant, not of death, but of life." Explain the bearing of this passage, and give the life history of the organisms that play an important part in putrefaction ordinarily so called. 10

2. Articles of leather in a moist atmosphere are often found covered with a green crust. Describe the nature of the organisms of which this crust is composed. Give their life history, and mention the position which they occupy in the vegetable kingdom. 15

3. Mention some of the forms of plant life in the cells of which protoplasmic movements are easily seen, and give a description of the latter. 10

4. A solution of a saccharine substance when exposed to ordinary atmosphere is found to undergo a change. Describe the nature of this change, and give the life history and microscopic appearance of the organisms which attend it, and their position in the organic world, stating your reasons. 15

5. Describe the plant on the table morphologically, and the structures which may be discovered in a transverse and in a longitudinal section of the root stock. Trace the development of the plant from the organ known as the "spore.' 25

6. Name the organs of vegetation and those of reproduction in a dicotyledonous plant (Vicia) and the tissues which compose its body. Give a general description of the physiological processes which go on in a plant of this kind, alluding to the circumstance of its combining in itself the two lower types of the Fungus and Alga. State what is understood by the term "circulation" in vegetables, and explain the mechanism by which this process is effected. 25

THURSDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BIOLOGY—PAPER II.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.;

A. ATMARAM, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a full account of the Amœba, including its reproduction. On what grounds is it placed in the animal kingdom? 15

2. Explain the terms 'contractile vesicle,' 'peristome,' 'ectoderm,' 'pseudopodium,' 'nematocyst,' 'epimeron,' 'branchiostegite,' 'mesentery,' 'cloaca,' and 'urostyle,' and illustrate them by examples. 20

3. Give an account of the life history of Hydra viridis. What is its green colour due to, and where is it situated? On what structural grounds would you place it in a higher scale of animal life than the Amœba? 20

4. Describe the Heart and the process of circulation in a Cray-fish or a Lobster. What is the character of the fluid circulated? 20

5. Give an account of the minute structure of two of the following animal tissues:—(*a*) Ciliatary epithelium; (*b*) Connective tissue; (*c*) Cartilage; (*d*) Bone; (*e*) White nerve fibres. 10

6. What is the effect of respiration on the blood? How would you demonstrate it by an experiment? In what ways does a frog carry on the function of respiration? 15

[*Note.*—Give diagrams where you can.]

VI.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

EXAMINERS.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. .. KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.	In Chemistry.
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ... ... D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.	In Botany.
A. ATMARAM, B.M., B.Sc. (Lond.)	In Zoology.
G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.	In Animal Physiology.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is hydroxylamine? Give a method of preparing it and discuss its composition. 10

2. How may the molecular composition of sulphuretted hydrogen gas be determined? 10

3. Compare the chemical qualities of the elements carbon and silicon, and illustrate by examples the analogy existing between them. 13

4. Give a short account of Wanklyn and Chapman's process for the estimation of the amount of organic impurity in potable waters. 8

5. How is potassium dichromate manufactured? How may chrome alum be obtained from it? 12

6. How may bleaching powder be valued? 10

7. Explain the use in dyeing of the following salts:—Manganese sulphate, alum, lead acetate. 7

8. What is the chemical composition of the following minerals:—Carnallite, cryolite, greenockite, and malachite? 10

9. State shortly what you know about the cuprous compounds. 10

10. Give a short account of the properties and uses of metallic bismuth. 10

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Indicate shortly how the quantity of nitrogen present in organic compounds is estimated. 10

2. Name the hydrocarbons capable of being prepared synthetically. State how each is obtained, and indicate how from them more complex organic substances may be procured. 15

3. What substances are capable of being formed by the action of chlorine on ethylic alcohol? Give formulæ showing the chemical change which takes place in each case. 15

4. What is alizarin? How is it obtained? 10

5. Give a short description of the more important acids derivable from erythrite and its homologues. 15

6. State what you know respecting the substances polymeric with cyanic acid. 10

7. State the composition and explain the derivation of the following :— 25

(1) Aniline.

(2) Amygdaline.

(3) Pyrogallic acid.

(4) Glycocyamine.

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER I.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe a cell, and trace its development from the young to the mature state, mentioning and describing the contents as they appear. 20

2. Mention the different forms of cell which constitute the fibro-vascular system of plants, and give examples of the plants and their parts in which these forms are found. 20

3. Describe the different layers of which the cortical system in exogens is composed; mark the position of the cambium, and give its microscopic structure. 15

4. In what respects does a leaf-bud differ from a flower-bud? Give the different kinds of leaf-bud, with examples of the plants in which they are seen. 15

5. Define the following terms and give examples:—Rhizoma, Torus, Tetradynamous, Rostellum, Sarcocarp, Sclerenchyma, Siliqua, Sucker, Tegmen, Versatile. 15

6. Give the essential characters of the Leguminosæ and Myrtaceæ, with six plants, from each order, ordinarily found in India. 15

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY—PAPER II.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by exhalation in plants? Describe the various purposes which this process subserves in the economy of plant life and of nature. 20

2. What is meant by cross fertilization in plants? Illustrate this by the phenomena of dimorphism. 15

3. How is the origin of species explained by Darwin? Define what is meant by "variety" in the language of Botany. 20

4. What important functions are carried on in the economy of plants by their green parts, and in what essential respect do these parts differ in their operation from the colourless ones? 10

5. What functions does the epidermal tissue perform in a plant, and how do the stomata act according to the moist or dry state of the surrounding atmosphere? 15

6. What are the functions of the roots? In which of their parts do active operations go on, and in what manner are they enabled to reach fresh stores of nutriment? 20

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER I.

A. ATMARAM, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*N.B.—Five* only of the questions are to be attempted. Give diagrams where you can.]

1. On what grounds are the vegetable and animal king- 20

doms differentiated? Discuss these in connection with the lowest vegetable and animal growths.

2. Explain the terms, 'abiogenesis,' 'phylogeny,' 'species,' 'boastoderm,' 'homology,' 'hectocotylus,' 'schizocœle,' 'otlith,' 'gastrula,' and 'degradation,' illustrating them by examples. 20

3. Give a full account of the Foranimifera. 20

4. Describe Tænia solium, and give a complete account of its life-history and reproduction. 20

5. Describe *two* of the following animals, giving their position in the animal kingdom:—(*a*) Hirudo; (*b*) Lumbricus; (*c*) Cyclops; (*d*) Oniscus; (*e*) Buccinum; (*f*) Gadus. 20

6. Trace the modifications of the foot and of the gill-filaments in the various groups of Mollusca. 20

7. Give a general account of the organization of the Echnioderms, and point out the characters which separate the Crinoidea from the remaining groups as a distinct section. 20

8. The Ascidians (Tunicata) are placed by many authorities under the sub-kingdom Vertebrata. What facts in their development justify such a position? 20

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY—PAPER II.

A. ATMARAM, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—*Five* only of the questions are to be attempted. Give diagrams where you can.]

1. What do you understand by "variation of species"? Mention Darwin's views on the subject and the experiments and facts with which they are supported. 20

2. Give an account of the life-history and structure of the Amphioxus. 20

3. What are the sub-divisions of the class Pisces? On what morphological grounds are they made? Give the characteristics of the ganoidei. 20

4. What are the distinctive characters of the Amphibia? In what respects does a frog differ from a newt? Give a sketch of the development of each. 20

5. Describe the heart of a crocodile, and contrast it with that of a vulture. 20

6. Give a general account of the Cetacea. 20

7. Show how the pectoral arch of a Monotreme differs from the same part as normally developed in the Mammalia. 20

8. Contrast the skull of a monkey with that of man, pointing out the affinities and differences between them. 20

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the conditions necessary to the process of absorption by the blood vessels. 20

2. Mention the circumstances which respectively augment or retard the force of the circulation. 20

3. Give the anatomical arrangement concerned in the sense of touch. 20

4. Give the functions of the pneumagastric nerve and its branches. 20

5. Explain fully the physiological significance of the terms 'growth' and 'assimilation.' 20

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe mucous membrane generally, and give the distribution in the body of its different varieties. 20

2. Describe the process of secretion generally. State the structural elements necessary to a gland, briefly describing each. 20

3. State in detail the functions of the skin. 15

4. Give the respective functions of the corpora quadrigemina, corpora striata, and the thalami optici. 30

5. Describe the effect of exercise on the secretion of urine. 15

VII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M A.

EXAMINERS

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND PERSIAN).

The Venerable Archdeacon S. STEAD, M.A. R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.	In English.
JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq. MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq. ...	In Persian.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS.

J T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M A. T. S. TAIT, M.A., B Sc. .. .	In Mathematics

BRANCH IV —NATURAL SCIENCES

G WATERS, L R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. ... A. ATMARAM, B M., B Sc. (Lond.)	In Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L M. D MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. .	In Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
The Rev F. DRECKMANN, S. J. KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F C.S., F I.C.	In Chemical Physics
I. B. LYON, M R.C.S ,F C.S., F.I.C. KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.	In Inorganic Chemistry.
A N PEARSON, F.R.Met.Soc., F C S, A I.C.	In Geology and in Meteorology and Physical Geography

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND PERSIAN.)

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER I.

The Venerable Archdeacon S. STEAD, M.A.;

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

Spenser: "Faery Queene"; Shakespeare: "King Lear," "The Tempest," and "Richard III."; Wordsworth: Selections from, by Matthew Arnold.

1. Explain precisely what is meant by the statement that the sources of the Faery Queene can be traced to Chaucer, old English romances, and Italian poets.

2. Give examples of archaisms in Spenser (*a*) verbal, (*b*) grammatical, (*c*) metrical. Examine the common charge against Spenser of affectation in this matter, and show how far such archaism was both deliberate and in keeping with the poet's intention and aim.

3. How do you account for the contemporary popularity, the subsequent neglect and modern revival of interest in the Faery Queene?

4. What were Spenser's relations to the great questions of his time (*a*) political, (*b*) theological? Quote or refer to passages in the Faery Queene, Book I., to illustrate your answer.

5. *The Tempest* has been considered one of Shakespeare's earliest plays. Do you consider this opinion well founded or otherwise? Give your reasons. With regard to the supernatural element in the plot of the play (*a*) show how far it was in keeping with contemporary views, (*b*) compare it with the use of this element by Milton and by writers of the 18th century.

6. In what respects can it be said that *King Lear* is the most completely tragical of all Shakespeare's tragedies?

7. Give the meaning of the following passages, with notes on the words italicised:—

(*a*) For, you trow, nuncle,
The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
That its had it head bit off by it young.
So, out went the candle, and we were left darkling.

(*b*) None of these rogues and cowards
But Ajax is *their* fool.

(*c*) I have no way, and therefore want no eyes ;
I stumbled when I saw : full oft 'tis seen,
Our means *secure* us, and our *mere* defects
Prove our *commodities*.

(*d*) Ye cannot reason *almost* with a man
That looks not heavily and full of fear.

(*e*) And must she die for this ? O let her live
And I'll corrupt her manners, stain her beauty ;
Slander myself as false to Edward's bed ;
Throw over her the *veil of infamy* ;
So she may live unscarr'd of bleeding slaughter,
I will *confess* she was not Edward's daughter.

8. What indications do you gather from his works of Shakespeare's views as to the principles of succession and the constitutional position of the sovereigns of England ?

9. What special reasons are there for making a selection in the case of Wordsworth's poetry, and on what principles do you think Arnold's selections of Wordsworth have been made ?

10. In what form is Wordsworth's poetic sympathy with nature shown ? Compare this with what you know of Shelley.

11. Quote or refer to any passages which appear to you remarkable for their excellence as specimens of—

(*a*) ballad poetry ;

(*b*) descriptive poetry ;

(*c*) poetical philosophy.

Give reasons for your preference in each case.

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH—PAPER II.

The Venerable Archdeacon S. STEAD, M.A. ;
R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

Hooker : "Ecclesiastical Polity," Book I. ; Coleridge : "Biographia Literaria," I.—XIII.

1. When did R. Hooker flourish ? Mention some great contemporary literary works.

How was the Ecclesiastical Polity occasioned and affected by contemporary controversies ?

2. What is the main purpose and drift of the Ecclesiastical Polity? What is its philosophical and literary interest? What influence has it had on English thought and culture? Mention some of its chief merits.

3. Give Hooker's definition of Law in its widest sense; of Eternal Law; of the Law of Reason. What are the marks of the latter? Why are the Laws of Reason ill-observed?

4. Distinguish, according to Hooker, between the Law of Nature and Law Politic; between Positive and Natural. What are the "known laws of making Laws Politic"?

5. What are the "two fountains of human action"? What is the chief natural test of goodness? Why is not goodness always chosen? Distinguish between Will and Appetite.

6. "Is Philosophy possible as a science and what are its conditions?" How does Coleridge answer these questions? On what principle does he base his own philosophy? From whom did he mainly derive it?

7. Explain the following words:—'Esemplastic,' 'discourse,' 'sensuous,' 'intuition,' 'objective,' 'subjective,' 'reason,' 'understanding,' 'fancy,' 'imagination.' How does Coleridge defend himself from the charge of pedantry in the accurate use of them?

8. What character, influence and merit does Coleridge claim for his own political writings and for those of Edmund Burke? Mention the main topics of them.

9. State Wordsworth's doctrine of poetic diction. Summarize Coleridge's criticisms of it, and his reasons for only partially accepting it.

10. What, according to Coleridge, were the defects and excellences of Wordsworth's poems? Mention the chief of Coleridge's own poems and the place they hold in English literature.

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

The Venerable Archdeacon S. STEAD, M.A.;

R. G. OXENHAM, M.A.

Write an Essay on one of these subjects:—

I. What is Poetry, and what are the functions and aims of the Poet?

II. In the study of Politics what are the advantages and disadvantages of Periodical Literature?

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER I.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 "Knowledge is power." Quote any verse from فردوسی in which a similar maxim is expressed. 5

2. Give the etymologies of the following Say which rendering for each of them is in your opinion correct.— 5

خاقان—هیطال—ختن and تاجیک

3. Discuss and illustrate by reference to the مثنوی what you consider to have been the opinion of جلال الدین رومی regarding the views of the ancient Persian philosophers, that the earth hangs in space by the power of attraction. 10

4. (a) Explain fully what you understand by the following:— 6

مناسک حج—خوارق عادات—عالم مجاز and صاحب الدعوة

(b) Distinguish between—

امیر حقیقی و امیر مجازی—کسوف و خسوف and نیر اعظم و نیّر اصغر

5 Explain what you understand by دواینقی and say why منصور was so called. 5

6 Translate and explain the allusions in the following verses.— 20

(a) ای دوائی نخوت و ناموس ما
ای تو افلاطون و جالنیسوس ما

(b) جسم خاک از عشق بر افلاک شد
کوه در رقص آمد و چالاک شد

(c) چون بامر اهبطوا بندی شدند
حبس خشم وحرص وخورسندی شدند

(d) قدر جعنا من جهاد الاصغریم
با نبی اندر جهاد اکبریم

(e) زور جان کوه کن شق الحجر
زور جان جان در انشق القمر

(f) گر تو پیلی خصم تو از تو رمید
نک جزا طیرا ابابیلت رسید

7. Who was مانی? In whose reign did he flourish? 6
What was the name of his book? Describe also the tenets of his religion and the causes of its failure.

8. Name all the different heretical sects that arose and disturbed Christendom, up to the time of the Crusades, from the religion of مانی. Give also a brief account of the tenets of each of these heresies. 10

9. Quote any verses from the شاه نامه you remember having alliterations on the first words and also on the last words in the vocative cases. 8

10. Translate :— 22

(a) چون هرمز بدار بقا خرامید از او
فرزندی نماند که وارث ملک باشد ایرانیان
غمناک گشتند که ملک بدست بیگانگان
خواهد افتاد مع ذلک امید قطع نکرده از
حرمها استفسار نمودند که هیچکس از مخدرات
حامله است یا نی بعد از تفحص مادر شاپور
گفت که مرا حملی هست و چنان می نماید
که پسر خواهد بود چه بغایت سبک است و
قرار نمیگرد و از جانب راست تن حرکت میکند
عظماء فرس صورت حال را معلوم کرده تاج شاهی
را بر بالائے سر مادر شاپور آویختند و بدستور
در ملازمت او کمر بستند بعضی گویند که
هرمز از حمل خاتون خبر داشت و منجمان و
کاهنان بدو گفته بودند از صلب تو پسری ظاهر
خواهد گشت که ملک بدو منتقل شود و
پادشاهان و گردن کشان را مقهور سازد
و مدتی مدید باحوال سپاهی و رعایت
رعیت پردازد بنابران هرمز اعیان ملک را
بمتابعت فرزند موعود وصیت فرمود بالجمله بعد

از فوت هرمز باندک زمانی
طالع شد از سپهر شرف کوکبی منیر
خورشیدروئی ماه رخ و مشتری ضمیر

(b) مورخان آگاه آورده اند که چون عبدالله بن علی بن عبدالله در دمشق از وفات سفّاح وقوف یافت باجتماع خلأیق فرمان داده گفت که در آن اوان که سفاح میخواست که از عقب مروان حمار لشکر فرستد فرمود که هرکس ازاولاد عباس که امارت سپاه را اختیار کرده مروان را بکشد ولی عهد من باشد و چنانچه برهمکنان ظاهر است آن مهم را من کفایت نمودم اکنون بنابرین مقدمه خلافت بمن میرسید نه بابو جعفار اشراف شام واهالی خراسان که در دمشق بودند بعد از استماع این سخنان با عبدالله بیعت کردند و عبدالله با سپاه فراوان بخراسان رفته و با حاکم آنجا مقاتل بن علی صلح نموده هفده هزار کس از خراسانیان را بتوهم آنکه مبادا بابو مسلم پیوندند بکشت

انگاه به نصیبین شتافته رحل اقامت انداخت
و خندقی در گرد معسکر خود مرتب ساخت
و از آن جانب ابو مسلم بفرمودهٔ ابو منصور
سپاه موفور مصحوب خود گردانیده متوجه
رفع عبدالله گشت

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN—PAPER II.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;
MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Discuss, quote authorities *pro* and *con*, and prove whether رستم the hero of the شاه نامه was a real or a fictitious being. Point out also wherein he agrees or disagrees with the account of Hercules as given by the Greek writers. 12

2. Explain each and all the intermediate stages of the ascension and descension of the prophet to heaven and earth from صوفی standpoints. 10

3. Translate the following and say on whose and what verses of him they are the comments :— 7

جمله عالم زان غیور آمد که حق
برد در غیرت بزین عالم سبق
او چو جان است و جهان چون کالبد

کالبد از جان پذیرد نیک و بد
هر که محراب نمازش گشت عین
سوئے ایمان رفتنش میدان توشین
هر که شد مرشاه را او جامه وار
هست خسران بهر شاهش اتّجار

4. Give the accounts of the two stories mentioned in the مثنوی and describe from them the characters of فاروق and شیر حق. State what would have been the state of Islam had their order of succession been reverted. 9

5. Translate the following verses :— 20

(a) یکدو پندش داد طوطی بے نفاق
بعد ازآن گفتش سلام الفراق
الوداع ای خواجه کردی مرحمت
کردی از آدم ز قید و مظلمت
الوداع ای خواجه رفتم تا وطن
هم شوی آزاد روزی همچو من
خواجه گفتش فی امان الله برو
مر مرا اکنون نمودی راه نو
سوئی هندوستان اصلی رو نهاد
بعد شدت از فرج دل گشته شاد

(b) چو جائی به پوشد زمین را ملخ
برد سبزهٔ کشتمندان بشخ
تو از گنج تاوان آن باز ده
بکشور ز فرموده آواز ده
وگرنا برو مند راهی بود
وگر بر زمین گور کاهی بود
که ناگشته باشد بگرد جهان
زمین فرومایگان و مهان
از این هرچه گفتم مخواهید چیز
وگر کس ستاند ازان یک پشیز

6. Give a short account *in Persian* of the خلافت of هارون الرشید 5

7. Compare خسرو عادل with خسرو پرویز 15

(*a*) as a general, (*b*) as a statesman, (*c*) in opulence, and (*d*) in magnificence. Give their characters as given by میر خوند and quote the saying of the prophet that "I am born in the reign of a just king."

8. Give at least four Persian expressions for each of the following :—'To converse,' 'to adorn,' 'wonder,' 'early in the morning,' 'to kill,' 'to erect,' 'to lament,' 'more,' and 'noise.' 8

9. Render the following Persian proverbs into idiomatic English : – 7

(*a*) آب آمد و تیمم برخاست

(b) رنگریز بریش خود در مانده

(c) من از آسمان میگویم او از ریسمان

(d) مو از زبانش بر آمده

(e) سیلی نقد به از حلوائے نسیه

10. (a) Define and give examples of—

ترجیع بند—مخمس and مسدس

(b) Name all the metres in common use in Persian.

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA, Esq.;

MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, Esq.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate either of the following two passages :— 50

(a) "To be, or not to be, that is the question :—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune;
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And, by opposing end them?—To die,—to sleep,—
No more;—and, by a sleep, to say we end
The heartache, and the thousand natural shocks
The flesh is heir to,—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished.—Ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause; there's the respect,
That makes calamity of so long life:
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life;
But that the dread of something after death,—

The undiscovered country, from whose bourne
No traveller returns,—puzzles the will;
And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of!
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

(*b*) "But our author, being acquainted with most that has during the last twenty years been written concerning the fascinating themes, founded on the study of comparative philology, as revealing secrets of pre-historic period, could not rest content with the mere patriotic design of his original work. Accordingly, in this *magnum opus*, he has scorned to give up to race what pertains to mankind, and he essays to lead his Pársi brethren back in fancy, through all their vicissitudes as a portion of the Persian people, to the time when they were on equal terms with the wielders of the Iránian power; and further still, to that far period when their ancestors were an undistinguishable portion of the undivided A'ryan race, in times compared with which Zoroaster is but of yesterday. Nothing better illustrates the vast sweep of pre-historic retrospect to which these speculations invite us, than a reference to the revolution in climate cycles, or in the position of the earth itself, that must, according to these theories, be supposed to have occurred since the Golden Age—the paradisaical era of the A'ryan race."

2. Translate the following into English :— 50

(*a*) در حینی که رایات جاه و جلال
در خارج گنجه توقف داشت جمعی از
رؤسائے لکزیه جاروتله وارد دربار شوکت
مدار گشته بیست روز تعهد کردند که جمعی
ملازم برسم یساق در رکاب خورشید اشراق
حاضر سازند چون در آن موعد اثری از
وعده بظهور نرسید جمعی از خوانین و حکّام
سپاه نصرت پناه را که در حدود آغداش

مستعد و منتظر فرمان بودند به تنبیه آن
طایفه تعین کرده فوجی از معسکر فیروزی
اثر بمعاونت ایشان نامزد و جمعی از گرجیه
کاخت نیز بسر کردگی علی میرزا ولد
امام قلیخان از آن سمت رود خانه کرباین
امر مامور گشتند و مأمورین بعد از انعقاد
جمعیت متوجه مسکن آن جماعت گشته
آن طایفه نیز از قلاع و مساکن خود رخت
تحصن بقلهٔ کوهی که مهین فرزند البرز بلکه
البرز پرورده دامان رفعتش بود کشیده مانند
کوه کمر عزم جنگ بسته دست بخیره سری
کشودند و علی الغفله باسواره و پیادهٔ خود
بمعسکر لشکر فیروزی اثر هجوم آور شده
اردوئے انجم حشم را آماج گاه گلوله تفنگ
ساختند اما خود را نشانه تیر ملامت کرده
جمعی کثیر از ایشان بمعرض تلف در آمده
روئے بر تافتند و بسقناق خود شتافتند پس
سر کردگان یکصد و پنجاه تن از آنطایفه
که در دست داشتند از پائے در آورده بکند

وکوب و برفت و روب آن ناحیه پرداختند
و تمامی قریه و مساکن ایشان را آتش زده
اموال و اسباب ایشانرا عرضهٔ نهب و خسار
و ذکور و اناث آنطایفه را که فرصت فرار
نیافته بودند مورد قتل و اسار ساختند

(ب) وحی آمد سوئے موسے از جدا
بندهٔ مارا چرا کردی جدا
تو برائے وصل کردن آمدی
نه برائے فصل کردن آمدی
در حق او مدح در حق تو ذم
در حق او شهد در حق تو سم
ناظر قلبیم اگر خاشع بود
گرچه گفت لفظ نا خاضع بود
زانکه دل جوهر بود گفتن عرض
پس طفیل آمد عرض جوهر غرض
موسیا آداب دانان دیگرند
سوخته جان و روانان دیگرند
گر خطا گوید و را خاطی مگو
گر شود پرخون شهیدان را مشو

در درون کعبه رسم قبله نیست
چه غم ار غوّاص را پاچیله نیست
تو ز سر مستان قلاوزی مجو
جامه چاکان را چه فرمائی رفو

BRANCH III—MATHEMATICS.

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Shew that the three interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles.

If a triangle is turned over all its sides in succession an even number of times the resulting position is a simple translation of the triangle in space.

2. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it.

A straight line AB is bisected in C and CB again bisected in D; shew that if a circle be described with B as centre and BC as radius and any chord EF be drawn through A, ED and DF will make equal angles with AB.

3. Prove that the three perpendiculars drawn to the sides of a triangle through their middle points meet in a point.

From this deduce that the three perpendiculars drawn to the sides of a triangle from the opposite angles meet in a point.

4. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the

base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

A, B, C are three points in a straight line and D a point at which AB and BC subtend equal angles; find the locus of D.

5. Two straight lines which are each of them parallel to the same straight line, and not in the same plane with it, are parallel to one another.

Draw a plane to cut the four faces of a pyramid on a quadrilateral base so that the section shall be a parallelogram.

6. Shew that the portion of the tangent to a conic which is intercepted between the point of contact and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The centre of a circle coincides with a focus of a conic and a tangent is drawn to each so that the points of contact and the focus are in the same straight line; prove that the locus of the intersection of these tangents is a straight line.

7. If it be known that at every point of a conic the relation $PN^2 = 4\,AS.\ AN$ holds true, shew that the conic is a parabola.

If P be any point on a parabola whose vertex is A and if PR perpendicular to AP meet the axis in R, shew that a circle whose centre is R and radius RP will pass through the ends of the ordinate to the parabola through R.

8. If the tangent at P meet a pair of conjugate diameters of an ellipse in T and t and if CD be conjugate to CP, then $PT.\ Pt = CD^2$.

Given two conjugate diameters of an ellipse, shew how to find the directions of the principal axes.

9. Prove that perpendicular tangents to a hyperbola intersect on a fixed circle. Why is this circle called the *Director Circle?* If the hyperbola does not admit of a director circle, shew that its conjugate does.

10. Shew that the section of a right cone by a cutting plane parallel to a generating line is a parabola.

If the vertical angle V of the cone be a right angle, P any point of the parabolic section and PN perpendicular to the axis of the parabola; prove that $VP = 2\ AS + AN$, where A is the vertex and S the focus of the parabola.

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Define *convergent* and *divergent* series and prove any test for ascertaining whether a series is convergent or divergent, stating the cases (if any) in which the test fails.

Apply your test to the infinite series

$$\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} + \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^5} + \ldots$$

Find the sum of this series and shew that if $x < 1$ the series is equivalent to

$$1 - x^2 + x^3 - x^5 + x^6 - x^8 + \ldots \ldots$$

2. Prove that all the solutions in positive integers of the equation $ax - by = c$ are in Arithmetical Progression.

A number consisting of two digits (the second of which is not zero) has a cypher inserted between them and thereby becomes an integral multiple of its former value; find the number.

3. State the principle of *indeterminate coefficients* and apply it to prove that the coefficient of x^n in the product

$$(1 + rx)(1 + r^3x)(1 + r^5x)$$

is

$$\frac{r^{n^2}}{(1-r^2)(1-r^4)(1-r^6) \ldots (1-r^{2n})}$$

the number of factors being infinitely great and r less than unity.

4. Shew that the arithmetical mean of any number of positive quantities $c_1, c_2, \ldots c_n$ is greater than their geometrical mean c, and hence that

$$(1 + c_1)(1 + c_2) \ldots \ldots (1 + c_n) > (1 + c)^n.$$

5. Enunciate and prove *Fermat's Theorem*.

If n be a prime number and a not a multiple of n, and a^p be the first power of a which is of the form $rn + 1$, shew that a^{n-p-1} will also be of the same form, and that all the terms of the series

$$a,\ a^2,\ a^3 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots a^{p-1}$$

when divided by n will leave remainders different from each other and from unity.

6. State *De Moivre's Theorem*, and prove it for a negative integral index.

Deduce a series for $\cos n\theta$ in terms of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$ and their powers.

7. Obtain the exponential values of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$.

If $\tan(\theta + \phi\sqrt{-1}) = \cos a + \sqrt{-1}\sin a$, where a, θ and ϕ are real; shew that

$$4\theta = (2n+1)\pi, \quad 4\phi = \log\frac{1+\sin a}{1-\sin a}.$$

8. Resolve $e^x - 2\cos\theta + e^{-x}$ into factors.

Hence prove that

$$e^x - e^{-x} = 2x\left(1+\frac{x^2}{\pi^2}\right)\left(1+\frac{x^2}{2^2\pi^2}\right)\left(1+\frac{x^2}{3^2\pi^2}\right)\ldots\ldots$$

9. If one spherical triangle be the polar triangle of another, shew that the latter will be the polar triangle of the former, and that the sides and angles of the polar triangle are respectively the supplements of the angles and sides of the primitive triangle. From the latter result what general proposition follows?

10. Investigate the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed spheres of a regular polyhedron.

A dodecahedron and an icosahedron are described about a given sphere; prove that the sphere described about these polyhedrons will be the same.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA AND ASTRONOMY.

J. T HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. By means of Lemma II or Lemma IV find (1) the area of an ellipse and (2) the area of that portion of a parabola which is cut off by a diameter and an ordinate to the diameter.

2. Enunciate and prove Lemma IX.

3. A body revolves in the circumference of a circle; find the law of force by which it is attracted to a given point. If the given point S be in the circumference of the circle prove that the velocity at any point P varies inversely as the square of SP.

4. Shew that the periodic times in all ellipses round the same centre of force in the centre are equal.

The angular velocities of a body moving in an ellipse about a force in the centre are 4° and 9° per hour at the extremities of the major and minor axes respectively; find the periodic time.

5. A body revolves in an ellipse; find the law of force tending to one of the foci.

If the velocity of a body be the same at a certain point whether it describe the ellipse in a time t about one focus or a time t' about the other focus; prove that the focal distances of the point are $\frac{2at'}{t+t'}$ and $\frac{2at}{t+t'}$, where $2a$ is the major axis.

6. Describe the different systems of co-ordinates made use of for determining the position of a star.

Prove that when the Sun rises in the north-east at a place in latitude l, the hour-angle at sunrise is $\cot^{-1}(-\sin l)$.

7. What are *tropical*, *sidereal* and *anomalistic* years? State their relative magnitudes.

Shew that the effect of the Gregorian correction of the calendar is to make the average length of the civil year 365·2425 days.

8. Define the *coefficient of refraction* and shew how it may be determined from observations of circumpolar stars.

9. Enunciate *Kepler's* third law and state what can be deduced from it.

Find the periodic time of Mars, having given that his mean distance from the Sun is to that of the Earth as 152 : 100. Find the same from the fact that his synodic period is about 780 days.

10. Investigate the conditions of possibility of a lunar eclipse. Shew also that the length of the shadow is $a \operatorname{cosec}(S - P)$ where a is the Earth's radius, S the angular semi-diameter of the Sun and P the horizontal parallax of the Sun for the time of observation.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Shew that the lines $\alpha = \lambda\beta$, $\lambda\alpha = \beta$ are equally inclined to the lines $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$.

TP, TQ are two tangents to the conic $\alpha\beta = \mu\gamma^2$, and the bisector of the angle PTQ meets PQ in O; prove that the segments of any chord through O subtend equal angles at T.

2. All chords of a conic section which subtend a right angle at a given point of the curve meet in the normal at that point.

3. Investigate the equation to a conic which passes through the angular points of a given triangle.

Ellipses are inscribed in a triangle, each with one focus in a fixed straight line; shew that the locus of the other focus is a conic described round the triangle.

4. The equation connecting two variables x and y being of the form $\phi(x, y) = 0$ so that y is an implicit function of x; find expressions for $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ in terms of the successive partial differential coefficients of $\phi(x, y)$ with respect to x and y.

5. State the conditions for the existence of a maximum or minimum value of a function of two or more variables.

Determine the plane triangle of given perimeter and of maximum area.

6. Define the asymptotes (rectilinear and curvilinear) of a given curve, and shew how to find the rectilinear asymptotes.

Investigate the asymptotes of the Folium of Descartes

$$x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0.$$

7. Shew that the locus of the points of ultimate intersection of the curves represented by the equation $f(x, y, a) = 0$ touches each of the series of intersecting curves, and that the contact will be of the second order if at the points of contact

$$\frac{d^2f}{da^2} = 0, \quad \frac{d^2f}{dx\,da}\,\frac{df}{dy} = \frac{d^2f}{dy\,da}\,\frac{df}{dx}.$$

Find the envelop of the rectangular hyperbolas represented by the equation

$$x^2 - y^2 - 4x\cos^3 a + 4y\sin^3 a + 3\cos 2a = 0$$

and prove that the contact is always of the second order.

8. Having given two equations connecting four variables x, y, u and v, shew how to change the variables to u and v in the integral $\iint f(x, y)\,dy\,dx$.

By changing the variables to r and θ prove that

$$\iint \frac{(1 - x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\,dy\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$$

the integral being extended over all the positive values of x and y which make $x^2 + y^2$ not greater than unity.

9. Indicate how the Integral Calculus may be applied to questions of probability.

A piece is cut at random from a rod and the remainder is then divided into two parts at random; shew that the chance of the three pieces forming a triangle is $\log 2 - \frac{1}{2}$.

10. Trace the curve

$$r = a(\sec\theta + \tan\theta)$$

and find the area included between the curve and its asymptote $r = 2a\sec\theta$.

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. Find the resultant of any number of forces which act on a rigid body in one plane, and in case the forces can be reduced to a single resultant find the equation to its line of action.

Forces P, Q, R act along the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle and their resultant passes through the centres of the inscribed and circumscribed circles; prove that $P : Q : R :: \cos B - \cos C : \cos C - \cos A : \cos A - \cos B$.

2. Shew how to find the centre of gravity of a surface of revolution. Find the centre of gravity of a hemisphere when the density varies as the square of the distance from the centre.

3. Define the *angle of friction* and find a relation between it and the *coefficient of friction*.

Two rough spheres, the larger of which is fixed, rest on a rough horizontal plane and a board rests upon the top of them. Shew that if m and n are the distances between the centre of gravity of the board and the points of contact of the board with the larger and smaller spheres respectively, then $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{\tan \lambda' - \tan 2\lambda}{\tan 2\lambda - \tan \lambda}$, where λ' and λ are the angles of friction between the board and the larger and smaller spheres respectively.

4. A heavy uniform string is stretched over a rough plane curve; find the tension at any point.

If the length of the string be $\frac{\pi}{2} a$ and if it rest in limiting equilibrium on the circumference of a rough vertical circle of radius A so that one extremity of the string is at the highest point of the circle, prove that $(1 - \mu^2) e^{\frac{\mu\pi}{2}} = 2\mu$.

5. Investigate the attraction of a circular arc on a particle situated at the centre of the circle.

Shew that the attraction of a semi-circular ring of unit density and section on a particle of mass m at the extremity of the diameter which bisects the ring is $\frac{m}{a} \log \tan \frac{3\pi}{8}$ where a is the radius of the ring.

6. A point moves in a plane curve; find the accelerations at any moment along the tangent and normal.

The accelerations of a point describing a curve are resolved into two, along the radius vector and parallel to the prime radius respectively; find these accelerations with reference to polar co-ordinates.

7. A particle moves in a straight line under the action of a force always directed to a point in that line and varying inversely as the square of the distance from that point; determine the motion.

Shew also that the time of motion through the first half of the initial distance is to that through the last half as $\pi + 2 : \pi - 2$.

8. Shew that the velocity of a projectile at any point of its path is that which would be acquired in falling from the directrix to the point.

A particle is projected from a given point so as just to pass over a vertical wall whose height is b and distance from the point of projection a. Prove that when the area of the parabolic path described before meeting the horizontal plane through the point of projection is greatest, the range is $\frac{3a}{2}$ and the height of the vertex $\frac{9b}{8}$.

9. A particle is acted on by a central force; find the polar equation of its path.

If the orbit be given by the equation $r = a \sec n\theta$, prove that the central force varies inversely as the cube of the distance.

10. A particle is projected with given velocity in a medium of uniform density, the resistance of which varies as the velocity; find the motion.

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; T. S. TAIT, M.A., B.Sc.

1. State the position of the centre of pressure of a triangle immersed in a liquid with one side in the surface, the pressure of the atmosphere being neglected.

A parallelogram whose plane is vertical and centre at a depth h below the free surface is totally immersed in a homogeneous fluid. If a and b be the lengths of the projections of its sides on a vertical line, shew that the depth of the centre of pressure below the centre of figure will be $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{12h}$.

2. Investigate the differential equation

$$dp = \rho \Sigma \phi(r)\, dr$$

in the case of a fluid subject to the action of central forces.

A rigid spherical shell is filled with homogeneous, inelastic fluid, every particle of which attracts every other with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance; shew that the difference between the pressures at the surface and at any point within the fluid varies as the area of the least section of the sphere through the point.

3. Obtain the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

A hollow cone floats with its vertex downwards in a cylindrical vessel containing water; determine the equal quantities of water which may be poured into the cone and into the cylinder, that the position of the cone in space may be unaltered.

4. If fluid at rest under the action of given forces be contained in a cylindrical surface of any form, prove that the tension at any point of a section perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder is the same.

5. Investigate the resultant vertical pressure of a rotating liquid on a surface with which it is in contact.

A hollow paraboloid whose axis is equal in length to the latus-rectum and containing seven-eighths of its volume of liquid is placed with its axis vertical and vertex upwards, and revolves with such an angular velocity about its axis that the free surface of the liquid is confocal with the paraboloid;

shew that in this case the pressure on the base is greater than when the liquid was at rest in the ratio

$$1 : 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

6. State the Laws of Reflection and Refraction of light and explain the *critical angle.*

A sphere of a refracting substance whose index is $\sqrt{3}$ has a concentric spherical nucleus which is a reflector, whose radius is such that a ray which just enters the sphere grazes the surface of the nucleus. Prove that if a ray which is incident at an angle $\frac{\pi}{3}$ return to the point of incidence after reflections at the nucleus and internal surface of the sphere, the path within the medium will be $\frac{4}{3}$ of what it would be if there were no nucleus.

7. A ray from a point Q in the axis of a concave spherical mirror after reflection at any point R cuts the axis in q, O is the centre of the sphere and the tangent at R cuts the axis in T; prove that

$$\frac{1}{Tq} + \frac{1}{TQ} = \frac{2}{TO}$$

and deduce the ordinary formula.

Two concave mirrors face one another; O, O' being their centres and the distance AA' between the mirrors greater than the sum of the radii. Shew that if Q, q be conjugate foci for each mirror, Qq will be the diameter of a circle which cuts at right angles the two circles on AO, $A'O'$ as diameters.

8. Examine the form of a small pencil of light after oblique refraction through a prism. Shew that if the axis of the pencil be incident so as to pass through the prism with minimum deviation, the whole pencil may be considered to diverge from a point at a distance from the edge equal to that of the original source of light.

9. Define *focal length.* When is the focal length of a lens positive and when negative?

Two lenses of crown glass and flint glass are placed with their surfaces in contact and coinciding; determine the relation between their refractive indices and the three radii of their surfaces in order that a pencil of parallel rays may continue parallel after transmission through the combination.

10. Discuss the optical phenomena of the Rainbow.

BRANCH IV.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;
A. ATMARAM, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the phenomenon known as "alternation of generations," and explain its relations to ordinary reproduction. 20

2. Give a general account of the structure of the coral-forming Actinozoa, and explain Mr. Darwin's theory of the formation of coral reefs. 20

3. What is the "Organ of Bojanus" and in what animals is it found? Mention its relation to the circulatory system and its probable function. 20

4. What is the true homology of the swimming-bladder of a fish? State the grounds on which your view is founded. 20

5. Compare the fore foot of a horse with the hand of a man including in details the points of homological correspondence between the two. 20

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ZOOLOGY, COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;
A. ATMARAM, M.B., B. Sc. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the modifications of the urinary system in the Mammalia; compare that of the Lissencephala with that of the Bovidae. 30

2. Describe the muscular system of the Quadrumana; compare the muscles of the limbs of these with those of the Bimana. 20

3. Describe and compare the osseous systems respectively of the Ornithorhynchus and Echidna. 15

4. Describe the alimentary canal and the process of digestion in the Ruminantia; compare it with the same in the Rodentia. 25

5. Give the outlines of the modifications of the nervous system in the Vertebrata. 20

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER I.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the contents of a fully developed vegetable cell. Give the nature of the cell wall, and the chemical properties and development of the substance known as starch. 20

2. Give a general idea of the monocotyledonous stem, and the origin and growth of the vascular bundles. Explain what is meant by growth by terminal buds, and state why such a stem is limited in its age. 20

3. Make a table of the reproductive organs and their appendages in a phanerogamous plant. Define definite inflorescence, and give its different kinds with examples. 15

4. What is understood by syncarpous fruits? Define those called superior with a dry indehiscent pericarp, and give examples. 10

5. Describe the plant on the table, and give the construction of the stomata as they are seen in the leaves of plants in general. 25

6. Give the botanical characters of the Convolvulaceæ and Euphorbiaceæ, and their alliances; and name six indigenous plants from each order. 15

EXAM. FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1883-84.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—PAPER II.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M.;
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the process of fertilization as observed in angiospermous plants. Give a histological description of pollen grains; and explain the formation of the pollinia, and the condition of the pollen grains as found in some of the members of the Natural Order Onagraceæ. 20

2. Mention the prevailing views with reference to respiration in plants, particularising those advocated by Mohl and Henfrey. 10

3. What is understood by assimilation and metastasis in plants? Give the products of these processes, and state why some vegetables become more agreeable and wholesome when deprived of light during their growth. 15

4. Explain the phenomenon of defoliation in plants. 15

5. Describe and name the specimens under the microscope. 20

6. In what respects does the Natural system differ from the Linnæan system? Give the process of preparing specimens of plants for an Herbarium. 20

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY—PAPER I.

A. N. PEARSON, F. R. Met. Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the scope of geological inquiry? Give in outline the headings, divisions and principal sub-divisions of the science. 15

2. Give some account of what is known concerning underground temperature; showing in connection therewith the meaning of the term *isogeotherm;* and adducing any facts which may in part explain the irregularities in the rate of increase of heat with increase of depth. 17

3. What is meant by the terms *essential* and *accessory* as applied to rock constituents? Are all the original constituents of a rock necessarily essential ones? 16

What essential and accessory constituents are to be found in the following rocks:—*Granite, Syenite, Gabbro, Olivine Rock?*

4. Give a brief sketch of the more important advances which have been made in the study of rocks by the use of the microscope. 18

5. Describe clearly and in their proper order of sequence the various phenomena which are observable during a volcanic eruption. 18

What reasons are there for believing that in the earlier stratigraphical periods volcanic phenomena were, as some suppose, similar to, or, as others suppose, different from, what they are at the present day?

6. What is meant by the term *æolian* when used geologically? Describe some formations which illustrate *æolian* action. 16

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOLOGY—PAPER II.

A. N. PEARSON, F.R. Met. Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe fully the geological value of fossils. Are the fossil remains of plants equal in value to those of animals? Show by known instances that the palæontological record is incomplete; and give *à priori* reasons for expecting that it would be so. 16

2. What is a *geological horizon?* What precautions should be observed in fixing upon one? 15

3. Give the geographical distribution of the *Lower Gondwana* rocks of Peninsular India. Describe them, name some of their more important fossil genera, and discuss their origin and probable geological position. 17

4. Give a general sketch of the geology and palæontology of the island of Bombay. 18

5. Discuss on stratigraphical grounds the probable geological age of the Himálayan Mountains. 18

6. What are the principal geological arguments in support of the antiquity of man? 16

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER I.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

1. Gravity increases from the equator towards the poles; to what is this increase due? Show that it is proportional to the square of the sine of latitude.

2. Describe accurately any one method by which the mean density of the Earth may be determined.

3. How do you explain the formation of crystals? Give a short description of the six systems of crystallization and show how in the first system the octahedron and the tetrahedron may be deduced from the cube.

4. A horizontal disc of glass is held up by means of a film of water between it and a similar disc of the same or larger diameter above it; show that the weight of the lower disc together with that of the water between the discs is approximately equal to $\frac{2T\pi r^2}{d}$ where r is the radius of the lower disc, T the surface tension of water, and d the distance between the two discs which is very small compared with r.

5. Show how the work done by a steam-engine is measured by the indicator diagram.

6. Show how to determine the coefficient of conductivity of liquids.

7. State the principal results of Guthrie's researches on the action of freezing mixtures.

8. From the ratio of the specific heat of air at constant pressure to its specific heat at constant volume show how to determine the "mechanical equivalent" of heat.

What were the errors originally committed by Mayer in his determination, and how were they corrected by Joule?

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER,

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS—PAPER II.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

1. What arguments can be adduced in favour of the views generally recognised regarding (1) the properties of the "luminiferous ether" and (2) the electro-magnetic theory of light?

2. Give a detailed description of Focault's method of determining the velocity of light, and deduce an expression for the velocity from the data thus obtained.

3. Describe in detail the chromatic condition after emergence of a parallel pencil of white light incident at an angle on a parallel transparent plate.

Describe carefully Huygen's (Campini's) negative eye-piece and show how it is achromatic.

4. State the reasons why interference colours of "thin plates" vanish on the films exceeding a certain limit in thickness. Give experimental proofs in support of your statement.

5. When is polarisation elliptical and when circular? How are the phenomena produced by Fresnel's rhomb? How will you proceed to distinguish a pencil of circular polarised light from ordinary light?

6. Discuss the relation existing between the energy of a Leyden jar and its charge and capacity. Show that as a storage of electricity the "cascade arrangement" has no value.

Give one method of measuring the capacity of a condenser in absolute units.

7. Deduce the condition of equilibrium in Wheatstone's bridge. State fully, giving reasons, how you will determine the resistance of a galvanometer by its own deflection.

8. What is Thomson's effect? A current is passed through a bar of iron the ends of which are maintained at 100° and 0°C. and a like current is also passed through a bar of copper similarly heated. State what happens in each case. How are the results accounted for?

9. Give a synopsis of Crooke's experiments on electric discharges in high vacua and state the principal deductions that he has attempted to draw therefrom.

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. At what temperature and pressure have the gases oxygen and hydrogen been liquefied? State the principles involved in the processes employed for their liquefaction. 15

2. State the law of isomorphism propounded by Mitscherlich. Give instances of isomorphous, dimorphous and trimorphous substances. 10

3. Sketch briefly the outlines of Hofmann's method for finding the specific gravity of a gas or vapour and state in what essential respects it differs from the method of Dumas. 16

4. How would you ascertain the presence of chlorides, bromides and iodides in a solution containing all three? 15

5. Give formulæ showing the action of free iodine on (1) sulphurous acid, (2) arsenious acid, (3) sodium thiosulphate. 12

6. Describe briefly Hofmann's experiment for the demonstration of the volume composition of ammonia gas. 10

7. What is the chemical action of chlorine when mixed with each of the following gases and exposed to the sun's rays:—(1) Hydrogen sulphide, (2) carbon monoxide, (3) marsh gas? 12

8. How would you determine volumetrically the percentage of carbon dioxide present in atmospheric air? 15

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY—PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Sketch how you would fully analyse a sample of gunpowder. How are the properties of the powder liable to be affected by the composition of the charcoal employed in its manufacture? 16

2. In what ways can the amount of ferrous salt present in a solution containing a mixture of ferrous and ferric salts be ascertained volumetrically? 10

3. Give a formula showing the reaction of manganese dioxide on oxalic acid in presence of sulphuric acid. To what account is this reaction turned in the valuation of manganese ores? 10

4. What is the composition of the more valuable precious stones? 12

5. Give a short account of the principal compounds into which the radical chromyl may be supposed to enter. 12

6. How would you analyse a piece of type metal? 12

7. What is the composition of the following minerals:—Triphyline, Hausmannite, Chrome iron ore, Wulfenite, Ilmenite? 12

8. Describe the compounds obtainable by the action of ammonia on the chlorides of mercury. 16

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER I.

A. N. PEARSON, F.R. Met. Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a concise and clear account of the objects of meteorological research. 11

2. Illustrate the meteorological application of the term *abnormal*. 10

3. Describe in detail some form of *anemograph*, stating its special defects and advantages. 12

4. Give a general description of the distribution of barometric pressure over the globe, (*a*) in January, (*b*) in July. 14

5. What relation has been found to exist between the diurnal changes of the wind and of the barometer? What explanations have been suggested as to the cause of that relation? 14

6. State and discuss Piddington's "Law of Storms." Does it apply to all storms? On what facts do "storm-warning" systems base their predictions? 13

7. Describe the different forms of cloud; explain so far as you can the formation of each kind; and state the objects of cloud observations. 12

8. Draw carefully the *daily* and *yearly* temperature curves of any station in Western India; and state the causes which lead to the forms of those curves. 14

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—PAPER II.

A. N. PEARSON, F.R. Met. Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the Earth's axis of rotation and axis of inertia? Name any mundane causes which could produce a change in the position of these axes. 13

2. Classify, according to their origin, the different kinds of valleys, naming actual instances of each kind. 11

3. Describe and state what is known about the origin and formation of the different kinds of coral islands. 12

4. Describe the nature and formation of icebergs, and give instances of their effect upon climate. 11

5. Give a brief description of the different kinds of earthquake. Describe some simple form of instrument used in earthquake observation. State what other undulatory movements of the ground besides earthquakes are known to exist. 12

6. What is supposed to be the nature of the connection between volcanic outbursts and barometric changes? 14

7. Show by known instances what are the chief causes affecting the geographical distribution of species. 13

8. Illustrate by actual facts the effect of human agency in modifying the physical geography of countries. 14

VIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

EXAMINERS

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.

M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER I.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.; M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Roman Civil Law, Elements of General Jurisprudence and International Law.

1. What were the essentials of the *justæ nuptiæ?* What were the three earliest forms of marriage among the Romans, and what were their respective effects upon the women? How could she prevent herself from passing *in manum viri?* 10

2. What is the distinction between *dominium* and *possessio?* What were servitudes? 5

3. Describe the three kinds of heirs under the Roman law, and their respective liabilities as heirs of their testator? 10

4. What constituted the contract of *emptio et venditio?* What were the obligations contracted by the vendor in respect of the thing sold, and at whose risk was it after the conclusion of the contract? 10

5. What is the distinction between *jus civile* and *jus gentium?* Is the latter the same as modern international law? If not, what is the classical term for this latter? 5

6. Trace the rise of *jus naturale* among the Romans and point out the difference in the mode in which the Law of Nature was evolved (1) by the Roman jurists, (2) by Rousseau. 10

7. What is the difference between *crimen* and *delictum?* Point out and illustrate by examples the difference between the ancient and modern views of penal law. 10

8. Discuss the grounds upon which the rule of English law that ignorance of law does not excuse a man may be supported. 10

9. In what way do the rights and privileges of a consul differ from those of an ambassador? What are the ordinary duties of a consul? 10

10. What are the rights and duties of a neutral state towards a belligerent one? 5

11. A neutral ship is found outside neutral limits carrying enemy's cargo; how would the ship and cargo respectively be dealt with? 10

12. What is *piracy?* By whom and where can it be punished? 5

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER II.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.; M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Succession and Family Rights with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Laws.

1. State the rules of intestate succession in the cases of (*a*) a Pársi male, (*b*) a Poona Christian female, (*c*) a Hindu female, married or unmarried, and (*d*) a Mahomedan male or female. 12

2. Describe the cases in which limited grants of probates are made, and state fully the conditions attached to such grants. 7

3. State the fundamental rules for the construction of wills. Give examples. 8

4. What are the changes introduced by the Hindu Wills Act, and how far do they affect the Hindu law? 10

5. In what modes can a Hindu terminate his connection as a member of a united Hindu family? 15

A divides with his brothers B, C, and nephews D, E, and F, the following properties:—

(*a*) A family dwelling-house;

(*b*) A Baithak-khána;

(*c*) A well for drinking water;

(*d*) Two water-courses;

(*e*) Six tanks, four of which are attached to gardens;

(*f*) Kulkarni and Chaudhari watans;

(*g*) Management of a religious Samsthán;

(*h*) Family trade;

(*i*) Shetsanadi servants and moveable property;

(*j*) The maintenance of the mother, and the marriages of two sisters and three nieces are to be provided for, one of these nieces is the daughter of a deceased sonless brother and two are sisters of D, E, and F.

State in detail the mode in which you will effect the partion, and give reasons for your answers.

6. In a Hindu family union is to be presumed. What are the reservations with which this doctrine may be received? What are the evidentiary signs proving the unitedness or the separation of a Hindu family? What are conclusive signs of either or both? 10

7. Describe those properties which cannot be divided. What may properly be set up as a self-acquisition? Give a brief outline of the question. 10

8. State the circumstances which exclude a Hindu or a Mahomedan from inheritance, totally or partially. How are the excluded persons provided for, and what are the rights of their descendants? 10

9. Describe the rules under which *pre-emption* may be claimed under the Mahomedan law. Give examples. Are there such rights, or analogous rights, claimable under the Hindu law? 10

10. How far can the creditors of a deceased Mahomedan or Hindu follow property in the hands of a *bonâ fide* purchaser from the heirs? Discuss the question fully. 8

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER III.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.
M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Contracts, and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.

1. What are the rights of an agent against his principal? 8

2. State the principles which govern the right of a principal to sue a third party on a contract by his agent made in his own name. 8

3. Define a *lien*, distinguishing between particular and general liens. How is a lien acquired and how is it lost? 8

4. What is a *guarantee?* By what means is the surety discharged? What right of indemnity has a surety against his principal and against his co-sureties? 8

5. When and to whom must a bill of exchange payable after sight be presented for acceptance? In case of the dishonour of a bill of exchange by non-acceptance or non-payment, to whom must notice of dishonour be given? 5

6. In a suit against joint promissors, need all the promissors be joined as defendants? In a suit by joint promissees, need all the promissees be joined as plaintiffs? If some of the joint promissees are dead, who should be made parties plaintiffs in a suit against the promissor? 8

7. Define *partnership*. Under what circumstances may a person contribute money to the funds of a partnership or participate in its profits without becoming a partner? 10

8. What is a *warranty* in a policy of insurance? In what way does a warranty differ from a representation? What warranties are usually implied in policies of marine insurance? 10

9. What is a *charter-party?* In what way do the rights of the parties thereto differ according to the form in which the contract is made? 8

10. What classes of documents require to be registered in India? Mention the exceptions to these classes Within what time or times must a document requiring registration be presented for registration? 10

11. A lease contains a covenant by the lessee not to assign without the lessor's license; in what ways can the lessee deal with the term comprised in the lease without breaking the covenant? 8

12. Draw a short form of an agreement for the sale of immoveable property in Bombay of which either the vendor or purchaser could compel specific performance without the agreement being registered. 14

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER IV.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.; M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Equity with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages and other Securities for Money, and Specific Relief.

1. Define an *executed* and an *executory* trust, and point out any distinction between the way in which each class will be carried out by a Court of Equity What is the difference (if any) in construing an executory trust under marriage articles and under a will? 10

2. A solicitor was active in founding a banking company. Before its establishment he entered into a secret agreement with a stranger that the latter should purchase some property eligible for the banking house on a joint speculation After its establishment the company purchased part of the premises for their banking house, not knowing that their solicitor was interested in it. On a suit by the bank, what would be the rights and liabilities of the solicitor and the stranger in respect of any profits made on the sale to the bank? 10

3 A debtor conveys his property in trust for the payment of his debts; under what circumstances is such a trust revocable, and under what irrevocable? 10

4. Point out the circumstances from which it may be determined whether a person, in possession of the title-deeds of another, is or is not entitled to an equitable mortgage on the property to which they relate. 10

5. Under the Specific Relief Act, what contracts can, and what cannot, be specifically enforced? 10

6. Can a contract to refer a dispute to arbitration be enforced (1) in an English Court of Equity, (2) under the Specific Relief Act? Is there any way in which a contract to refer to arbitration can be enforced in India? 10

7. Under what circumstances and within what limits can the High Courts in India make an order in the nature of a *mandamus*? 5

8. Under what circumstances can a barrister or a solicitor safely take a gift or a security from a client? 10

9. What is the difference between the lien of an attorney upon the papers of his client and upon a fund realized by his exertions in a suit? 5

10. What is *election*? Under what circumstances will a person be required by a Court of Equity to elect? 10

11. When is and when is not a trustee who joins with his co-trustees in signing a receipt for money paid to them liable for their misappropriation of the same? Is an executor liable under the same circumstances for the misapplication by his co-executor of money received by him? 10

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PAPER V.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.; M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Torts and Crimes.

1. A joint decree is passed against A and B in consequence of a tort committed by them. Under what circum- 10

stances will they have a right of contribution against each other; and what will be a successful defence in a suit brought to claim such a contribution?

2. How will you decide the following cases? Give reasons for your answers:— 10

(a) A, a tenant of C, suffers from water falling from the room occupied by B, another tenant of C. A sues C for the damage.

(b) A owns a horse and carriage. B, a friend of A, drives the carriage alone with the permission of A, and while so doing injures C's horse. C sues A for injury done to his horse.

(c) A prepares a dinner for 100 castemen. B informs the caste that A had offended certain caste-rules and the guests refuse to attend. A sues B for damages.

3. A's tricycle is injured by collision with B's carriage. What must A allege and prove before he can recover damage for the injury caused? 6

4. Under what circumstances will consignors or bailors make themselves liable for damages caused by their acts? Civil examples. 6

5. When may malice be inferred? When must it be proved? What constitutes malicious prosecution, libel and slander? What is the law in regard to actions for damages arising therefrom in the presidency-towns and in the mofussil? 12

6. Define 'wrongful gain,' 'wrongful loss,' 'fraudulently,' 'valuable security,' 'special law,' 'injury,' 'life,' and 'good faith.' 8

7. A is convicted of the offence of murder and is sentenced to death and to forfeiture of property. How will the sentence affect such property in Bombay and Bengal? Give reasons for your answer. 10

8. Define 'an unlawful assembly' and 'a riot,' and describe the punishments laid down for these offences. What is the responsibility of land or house owners on whose premises or for whose benefit such offences are committed? 12

9. When does culpable homicide amount to murder, and when does it not? Discuss the question fully, and give examples. 12

10. Define *defamation*. What may amount to defamation, and what are the exceptions which may be set up against a charge of defamation? Give examples. 12

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER

[2 P.M TO 5 P.M.]

PAPER VI.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.
M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure including Limitation, and Criminal Procedure.

1. What classes of questions are excluded from the cognizance of our civil courts, and when? Give examples. 10

2. State the claims cognizable and non-cognizable by Courts of Small Causes; and the procedure in respect to the trial of one suit of the former class outside the presidency-towns. 10

3. State briefly the procedure to be followed— 10

(a) when a person wants to avail himself of the insolvency provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(b) when he wishes to sue or appeal in *formâ pauperis*;

(c) when he seeks to obtain a review of judgment.

Compare the provisions of the Code of 1859 and 1882 in these matters.

4. Under what limitations will secondary evidence be admissible to prove the contents of written documents? Discuss the question and give examples. 10

5. When are the confessions of an accused relevant? When are they inadmissible? How are they to be recorded? When and to what extent can they be used against the co-accused? 10

6. When is evidence of character relevant in criminal cases? To what extent must such evidence go in order to justify a Magistrate in requiring persons to give security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour? 8

7. When and in what cases can a Magistrate direct the removal of what he holds to be a public nuisance? State the procedure to be followed, and give examples. State if any and what remedies are open to the aggrieved. 12

8. State how far an acknowledgment in writing will save a claim from being barred? What conditions must such an acknowledgment fulfil? Give examples 12

9 How is a right to an easement acquired? State the present law, and compare it with the law prior to 1871 Give examples 10

10 Explain fully what you mean by (*a*) formal or symbolical possession, (*b*) possession, and (*c*) adverse possession. Give examples 8

IX.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN LAW.

EXAMINERS.

The Honourable Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.

M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ROMAN CIVIL LAW—PART I.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.; M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Into what classes do Justinian and Gaius respectively divide *things?* Define *res sacræ, res religiosæ* and *res sanctæ.* 10

2. Give a short account of the *lex Furia*, the *lex Voconia*, and the *lex Falcidia.* What was the object of the *actio de inofficioso testamento* and under what circumstances could it be brought? 10

3. What was the law of the Twelve Tables with regard to succession to enfranchised slaves? How was it altered by the prætor and by Justinian? 10

4. What was the contract of *locatio et conductio* and into what heads was it divided? 10

5. How many kinds of *societates* were there in Roman law? By what acts was a *societas* dissolved? 10

6. Define *dolus, culpa, lata culpa; culpa levis in concreto* and *culpa levis in abstracto.* 10

7. What was the original form in which the contract of *mandatum* was entered into? How was the contract of *mandatum* used by a creditor to secure a remedy against his debtor and *fidei jussor?* 10

8. What is the distinction between *obligationes ex contractu* and those *quasi ex contractu?* Mention the examples of cases given by Justinian in which *obligationes quasi ex contractu* would arise. 10

9. What was *acceptilatio?* To what contracts was it directly applicable and how was it applied to other contracts? 10

10. Describe the proceedings in bankruptcy under the Roman law. 10

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ROMAN CIVIL LAW—PART II.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.;
M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. *Item in potestate nostra sunt liberi nostri quos justis nuptiis procreavimus, quod jus proprium civium Romanorum est. Fere enim nulli alii sunt homines qui talem in filios suos habent potestatun, qualem nos habemus.* 15

Translate the above passage and explain what is meant by *potestas* and *justæ nuptiæ.*

2. What is *bonorum possessio contra tabulas?* 5

3. Write a short account of adoption among the Romans, tracing the changes which took place down to the time of Justinian, and compare it with adoption under the Hindu law. 30

4. What is a *stipulatio* and how was it entered into? What *stipulationes* were *inutiles?* 10

5. Define *adstipulator*, *sponsor*, *fidei promissor*, and *fidei jussor*. To what contracts were the last three adjuncts? 10

6. Name the various kinds of *legis actiones.* What were the principal objections to the use of the *legis actiones?* 8

7. Describe the procedure in an *actio sacramenti.* Is there anything in old English procedure which corresponds to any part of the procedure you have just described? 12

8. Define *exceptiones*, and enumerate the classes into which they were divided. What was the effect of filing an *exceptio*, and by what form of pleading might an *exceptio* be met by a plaintiff? 10

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL LAW—PART I.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.
M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The owner of a neutral vessel enters into a contract to carry on trade with a blockaded port. Is this a municipal 10

offence according to the Law of Nations? Discuss the principles, usages, and authorities bearing on the subject.

2. An American citizen serving on board a British ship caused the death of another American citizen serving in the same ship sailing on the river *Garonne* within French territory at a place where the tide ebbed and flowed and great ships went. Is his conviction by the Central Criminal Court of Great Britain correct? Discuss the question fully and give authorities. 10

3. The commander of a Danish vessel passing within 3 miles of the shore of *England* on a voyage to a foreign port ran into a British ship and sank her, whereby a passenger on board the latter was drowned. Has the English Central Criminal Court jurisdiction to try him? If not, which Court has? 10

4. The *Governor of Jamaica* detained a private schooner which, it was alleged, had put into the port of *Kingston* in distress and for repairs; and being sued in an action of trespass, pleaded that the act was done by him as Governor of the colony. How far would such a plea succeed? Compare this case with, or distinguish from, the following:— 12

(*a*) *The Rája of Tanjore's case.*

(*b*) *Forster and others* v. *The Secretary of State for India.*

(*c*) *Rája Sáligrám* v. *The Secretary of State for India.*

5. Describe the different sources of international law and state the different views of the chief leading writers on the subject, English, Continental and American. 12

6. Define a *sovereign state*, and discuss the chief ingredients which make up sovereignty, limited or unlimited. 12

How may this be affected temporarily, or changed entirely, and in what respects will a change in the identity of a state affect its relations with foreign nations or their subjects? Give examples.

7. State and discuss the *absolute* rights and the *conditional* rights of sovereign states, and give examples from the history of Europe and America. 10

8. Sovereign states are naturally equal. Discuss this doctrine, and describe the circumstances under which this condition of equality may to a greater or less degree be departed from. Would such a departure affect the rights of property 12

possessed by such a state, and how far? Give examples from the history of the whole world.

9. Describe the principal effects of a conquest and a cession in its effects on the subjects of the conquered or ceded territory. 10

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE, INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL LAW—PART II.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.; M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State fully the main facts and issues in the case of *Damodar Gordhan* v. *Deoram Kanji*, deceased, by his sons and heirs, and the decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council in that case. What are the practical bearings of that case on the various cessions made to or by the British Government in British India? 12

2. State the facts of the case of *Her Highness Ruckmaboye* v. *Lulloobhoy Moteechund* and the decision of the Privy Council thereon, and the reasons given in support thereof. 12

Statutes of limitation or prescription are a part of the *lex fori*. Discuss the principles on which this proposition is based, and give your authorities.

3. What are retro-active statutes? How are they interpreted in Europe and America? Give the rules and their reasons. 10

4. When there is a conflict between statutes, what are the reasons which decide their applicability in regard to domicile, marriage, divorce, debts and rights of action, and contracts? Discuss the subject fully. 12

5. What are the different parts of a statute, and how are they to be construed? 12

What are the powers of the several legislatures in India? Are there any limitations? If there are, describe them. If these are exceeded, what are the remedies?

6. What is *ownership?* How has it been understood and defined in Europe and Asia? 10

Discuss the question of co-ownership, both co-ordinate and sub-ordinate, which may exist in the same thing, and the consequences of such ownership, giving examples from the history of both India and England.

7. What are the principles which govern the cognizance and punishment of crimes in each state? On what considerations are they founded? What classes of persons are exempted from their operation, and why? 12

8. State the different varieties of exterritorial jurisdiction for criminal offences, and describe and discuss the principles on which they are founded. 10

9. Describe the different political tenures in India, the rules of succession applicable thereto, and the rights of reversion in those tenures. 10

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

THE SEVERAL SYSTEMS OF MUNICIPAL LAW WHICH OBTAIN IN INDIA—PART I.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.; M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When and how far on a sale does the property in goods and chattels pass to the vendee although they may still remain in the possession of the vendor? Under such circumstances what are the rights of the vendor? 8

2. A contract is made in France and sued upon in England; by what law is its validity to be tested, by what law is it to be construed, and under what law is it to be enforced? 8

3. What is *general average?* In what way does it differ from *particular average*, and what things are liable to contribute to it? 8

4. In what does seaworthiness consist? To what policies of insurance does the implied warranty of seaworthiness attach? 8

5. On what grounds is an injunction granted to restrain the wrongful use of a trade mark (1) at Common Law, (2) in Equity? 8

6. A, B and C are partners; A becomes insolvent and petitions the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. What are the rights of the Official Assignee in respect of A's interest in the partnership against B and C? 8

7. Under what circumstances will an action lie by one partner against the others during the continuance of the partnership? 8

8. A purchases property in the name of B. State fully the circumstances under which there will and will not be a resulting trust in favour of A, and by what means a resulting trust may be rebutted. 10

9. What is the difference of manner in which a mortgage was looked upon at Common Law and in Equity? What are the rights of the owner of an equity of redemption? 8

10. What are the circumstances under which in a Court of Equity notice to an agent is also notice to his principal? 10

11. Under what circumstances can a suit be brought in a Court of Equity respecting property situated outside the jurisdiction of the Court? 8

12 What acts on the part of the creditor will have the effect of discharging a person from his liability as surety? 8

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE SEVERAL SYSTEMS OF MUNICIPAL LAW WHICH OBTAIN IN INDIA—PART II.

The Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.; M. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the different tenures of land in the Bombay Presidency, held entirely or partially free from the payment of Government revenue; and how far they have been affected by the Regulations and Acts passed since 1799. State briefly the corresponding tenures in the other provinces of India, and the sub-tenures under the two above classes of superior holders in this Presidency. 15

2. A's inám holding has been settled under Bombay Act II. of 1863. He is now called upon under a new Forest Act to make fresh payments for the forest within his settled holding. How would you advise him to act? Give full reasons for your answer, citing authorities. 8

3. Give a brief history of the Mirás and other similar tenures in the Bombay Presidency. Give the substance of one leading Bombay case illustrative of the leading incidents of this tenure, and contrast or compare it with the Full Bench Madras case of *Sakkayi Rao and others* v. *Latchmana Gaundana.* 12

4. How far has the doctrine of *res judicata* been modified or extended by the Civil Procedure Acts of 1877 and 1882? Give your reasons. State the leading points decided in the following cases:— 11

(*a*) *Mier Raghobardyál* v. *Raja Shio Baksh Sing.*

(*b*) *Soorjomonee Dayee* v. *Sadanund Mohopatter*

5. State and discuss the leading points decided and explained in the case of *Sávitribái* v. *Laxmibái*, and give your authorities. How has the law therein laid down been explained, followed or modified in subsequent cases? 10

6. State and discuss the principles on which *Sapinda* relationship in its threefold character is founded, and describe the different rules of inheritance deduced therefrom by the eastern and western schools of law. Give authorities. 12

7. State the changes in the Registration law of Bombay from 1827 to 1877 in respect to its effect on competing conveyances. 12

Registration cures the defect of possession. How far does this doctrine apply?

State the points decided in *Lallubhái Surchand* v. *Bai Amrit* and the authorities on which they are based.

8. State fully the rules in regard to Mahomedan marriages and divorces, and the effect of the latter on the wife and children. Will mere acknowledgment suffice to give the children capacity to inherit? 10

State the leading points decided in the case of *Nawáb Muhammad Azmat Ali Khán* v. *Mushmut Lali Begum and others*

9. Two *Hindu* brothers enter into an agreement never to divide their ancestral immoveable property. Can such an agreement be enforced against an unwilling brother? Discuss the question and cite cases. 10

X.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

EXAMINERS.

W. K. HATCH, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E. ... A. ATMARAM, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.)	In Physiology and Histology.
I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
SAKARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ... D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M ..	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

MONDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

W. K. HATCH, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S.;
K. R. KIRTIKAR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the cartilages of the Larynx, and their articulations. 25

2. Give the steps in dissection of Perinæum (in the male) and describe shortly the structures met with. 25

3. Describe the kidneys and their relations (omitting the minute anatomy). 25

4. Give the origin, course, branches and relations of the 9th or Hypoglossal nerve. 25

5. What structures are in relation with the shoulder-joint? Give origin, insertion and action of muscles there found. 25

N.B.—Answer any *four* of these questions.

MONDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

G. WATERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E.;
A. ATMARAM, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.)

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the minute structure of the Retina. 20

2. Describe the mechanism of urine-secretion by the kidneys, and the influences which govern it. State briefly the composition of healthy urine. 20

3. Enumerate the vascular glands of the body, and describe the changes effected by the spleen on the fluids circulating through it. 20

4. Describe the minute structure of the Spinal Cord, giving the relation of the motor and sensory nerve tracts in it. 20

5. Describe fully the part played in digestion by the small intestine. 20

6. Name and give short descriptions of the specimens A, B, C, and D under the microscopes. 20

[*N.B.—Four* of the first five questions to be answered The sixth question must be attempted.]

TUESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State what occurs when strong Sulphuric Acid is poured on (1) Potassium Chlorate, (2) Potassium Bichromate, and (3) Potassium Permanganate. Give formulæ showing the chemical change which is produced in each case. 12

2. In what forms does free Carbon occur in nature? Describe shortly the principal characters of each substance you enumerate as consisting of or containing free Carbon. How may the composition and molecular formula of a gaseous compound of Carbon and Hydrogen be determined? 18

3. Give examples of each class of inorganic compounds into the composition of which the radical Hydroxyl may be supposed to enter, and of the substances which may be formed from these by the replacement of Hydroxyl by Amidogen. 9

4. A white powder heated in a tube does not char and gives a white sublimate, heated in a narrow glass tube with Sodium Carbonate and powdered charcoal it gives a metallic sublimate. What metals may such a powder contain, and supposing one metal only to be present in the powder, how would you ascertain by liquid tests what it is? 9

5. Describe Manganese Dioxide and state shortly the various purposes for which it is employed 12

6. What is the composition of (1) Cane Sugar, (2) Glucose, and (3) Starch? How are they chemically distinguishable from one another? Give a formula showing the effect of fermentation on glucose. 12

7. Define the following:—(1) Methylated Spirit, (2) Proof Spirit. What do you understand by the expression "Spirit 20 per cent. over proof"? 6

8. What is Chloroform, how is it prepared, and what is its relation to Chloral? 10

9. Give formulæ for and show the derivation of the following:—(1) Nitroglycerine, (2) Citric Acid, (3) Gallic Acid, (4) Taurocholic Acid. 12

TUESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVAT, L.M.;

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe a vegetable cell and its contents in the young and in the mature state; give the different forms of the Fibro-vascular Tissue, mentioning the plants and parts in which each is found. 15

2. Dissect an orthotropous, arillate, albuminous seed, and mention the parts from without inwards, giving the position of the embryo and its development in the Angiospermiæ. 15

3. Refer arrow-root, sago, tapioca, tobacco, and custard apple to their respective Natural Orders, mentioning the scientific names of the plants from which each is derived. Give the botanical characters, properties and uses of the Myrtaceæ and Palmaceæ. 20

4. Give the composition, uses and doses of the following drugs:— 15

(a) Mistura Sennæ Composita.

(b) Pilula Colocythidis Composita.

(c) Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

(d) Pilula Saponis Composita.

(e) Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.

(f) Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

5. Give the botanical source from which Digitalis is obtained, its therapeutic uses, and the doses of its various preparations. 15

6. Distinguish between the actions of— 20

(1) Nitrous Oxide,

(2) Sulphuric Ether, and

(3) Chloroform,

when used as anæsthetics in reference to—

(*a*) the quantity required to produce anæsthesia;

(*b*) the time within which anæsthesia is commonly produced;

(*c*) the duration of the anæsthesia;

(*d*) the dangers attending their use; and

(*e*) the causes of these dangers.

XI.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M. & S.

EXAMINERS.

A. N. HOJEL, L.K. and Q.C.P.I. ... SIDNEY SMITH, M.D.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
W. GRAY, M.B. ... ... R. MANSER, M.R.C.S....	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy and Ophthalmic Surgery.
E. H. R. LANGLEY, B.A. ... ... D. N. PARAK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ...	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C... KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L M., M.D.	In Medical Jurisprudenc, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene..

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

A. N. HOJEL, L.K. & Q.C.P.I.; SIDNEY SMITH, M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. With what cerebral lesion is *Aphasia* usually connected? Give a description of the aphasic state in its most common form; and also the different varieties that are sometimes met with. 20

2. Describe a typical case of *Pertussis*. What complications are likely to arise during the course of the affection? State the treatment you would adopt in uncomplicated and in complicated cases. 20

3. Mention the diseases of the liver that are characterized by enlargement of that organ; and describe the pathological conditions which are present in each. 20

4. Give the physical signs of a cavity in the lung, and state what circumstances might lead to its formation. 20

5. What means and remedies are available for the reduction of temperature in the febrile state? 20

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY, AND OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

W. GRAY, M.B.; R. MANSER, M.R.C.S.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give the differential diagnosis of the various commumours found in Scarpa's triangle. 17

2. Name the chief varieties of fracture of the clavicle. Describe the deformity in each case, the causes of the deformity, and give the treatment. 20

3. Describe the course, relations, distribution, and communications of the internal pudic artery; and state under what circumstances the trunk of this vessel may be wounded. 16

4. Give the pathology and treatment of acute abscess. Mention the principal circumstances in which this abscess is likely to be followed by sinus and fistula. 17

5. What surgical diseases can be seen, or their existence inferred, by simple inspection of the anus, ischio-rectal region, and perinæum? 15

6. What are the causes, complications, results, and treatment of ulceration of the cornea? 15

TUESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

E. H. R. LANGLEY, B.A.; D. N. PARAK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In Placenta Pracvia, what conditions would justify respectively (1) non-interference, (2) turning, (3) instrumental interference? 20

2. Describe the method of performing Bipolar Podalic Version. What are the conditions favourable to the successful performance of the same? 20

3. What are the local causes of Menorrhagia, and the treatment you would adopt in each case? 20

4. Give the symptoms and treatment of Laryngismus Stridulus, and name the diseases with which it might be confounded. 20

5. What are the symptoms and treatment of Vaginismus? 20

TUESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;
KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the principal affections the symptoms of which simulate those of corrosive or irritant poisoning, and state how you would differentiate them from poisoning. 10

2. A person purchased at a druggist's "Essential oil of bitter almonds" and inadvertently administered a teaspoonful of it in water to a person suffering from colic. Death ensued within an hour. Discuss this case, pointing out the symptoms probably present, the nature and probable quantity of the poison administered, and the method to be employed for its detection. 15

3. Enumerate the characters of the wound which would lead you to infer suicide in— 15

(a) a case of death from cut throat;

(b) a case of death from a gunshot wound.

4. What are the principal characters laid down as distinguishing homicide by insane from homicide by sane persons? 15

5. State the chief causes of impotence in the male and sterility in the female, distinguishing those which are remediable. How do the medico-legal relations of remediable impotence differ from those of irremediable impotence? What are the general limits of activity of the reproductive organs in the two sexes? 15

6. Explain the terms "ground air" and "ground water." What is known about them? How is "ground water" supposed to influence the health of a locality? 15

7. Enumerate and classify the principal food staples employed by the non-meat-eaters of India. Roughly sketch out a dietary formed from these suitable for a healthy adult in active work, and calculate approximately its nutritive value. 15

XII.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A. JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.	In Mathematics.
I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.	In Chemistry.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.	In Experimental Physics.
Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT. R.E. JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	In Engineering.

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ALGEBRA.

1. Prove that $(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)\ldots\ldots$ to n factors $= 2n \times 1.3\,5\ldots\ldots$ to n factors. 7

2. Show that a factor may be found which will rationalize any binomial. 8

Reduce $\dfrac{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}\ \sqrt{1-x}}$ where $x = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

3. Distinguish between a quadratic *equation* and a quadratic *expression* and shew that a quadratic equation has two and only two roots. 12

Solve the equation $\sqrt{x^2-3x+8} = \frac{3}{4}(x^2-7x+8)$.

4. Define *ratio, variation, proportional, commensurable.* 7

If A vary as B when C is constant and A vary as C when B is constant, prove that A will vary as the product BC when both B and C are variable. Give fully a geometrical illustration.

5. Sum the series :— 15

(1) $17\frac{1}{2}, 14\frac{1}{6}, 10\frac{5}{6}\ldots\ldots$ to 24 terms.

(2) $1, 3, 6, 10, 15,\ldots\ldots$ to n terms.

(3) $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{7}{21}, \frac{9}{63}, \frac{11}{189},\ldots\ldots$ to infinity.

6. Investigate a formula for the number of permutations of n things taken all together which are not all different. 8

How many different numbers can be made out of all the figures of 111223?

7. Enunciate the *Binomial Theorem* and prove it for a positive integral exponent. 18

Write down the $r+1$th term in the expansion of $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ and the coefficient of x^{10} in $\dfrac{+x1}{(1-x)^2}$.

ARITHMETIC.

8. What are the advantages of decimal fractions and a decimal coinage— 8

$$\frac{14 \div \cdot\dot{1}\dot{4} + (1 \div \cdot 1) \times (\cdot 0001 \div \cdot 01)}{3\cdot\dot{4}2857\dot{1} \times 4\cdot\dot{1}\dot{6}}$$

9. Find to five decimal places the side of a square and the diameter of a circle that are each equal in area to a triangular field whose sides are 400, 500 and 600 yards. 9

10. A sum of money amounts to £392 13*s.* 4*d.* in 5 years and 4 months at simple interest, Find how much more or less it would have amounted to in 4 years at compound interest, interest being at the rate of 4½ per cent. 8

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Draw all the common tangents to two unequal circles, which do not cut or touch each other. 6

2. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle. 10

If a figure of any odd number of sides have all its angular points on the same circle and all its angles equal, then shall all its sides be equal.

3. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides. 12

What is meant by *compound ratio* and *ex æquali?* Explain your definitions.

If two triangles ABC, AEF have a common angle at A, the triangle ABC shall have to the triangle AEF the ratio compounded of the ratios of the sides in each triangle about the angle A.

4. Erect a straight line at right angles to a given plane from a given point in the plane. 8

On a given equilateral triangle as base describe a regular tetrahedron.

5. The numerical measures of the angles of a quadrilateral when referred to units containing 1°, 2°, 3°, 4° respectively are in arithmetical progression, and the difference of the second and fourth is equal to a right angle; find the angles. 10

6. Investigate a formula for all the angles which have a given sine. Shew that all the angles which have both the same sine and the same cosine a as are included in the expression $2n\pi + a$. 10

7. Express by means of inverse notation the formula 11

$$\cot(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1 + \cot\alpha \cot\beta}{\cot\beta - \cot\alpha}.$$

Hence solve the equation

$$3 \cot^{-1}(2 + \sqrt{3}) - \cot^{-1} x = \cot^{-1} 3.$$

8. In any triangle obtain the formula 7

$$\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{2(b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 + a^2b^2) - (a^4 + b^4 + c^4)}}{2bc}$$

and shew that this value of sin A is always *possible*.

9. Solve a triangle having given two sides and the included angle. 12

Given $a = 1900$ $\log 3 = \cdot 4771213$
$b = 100$ L tan 57° 19′ = 10·1927506
C = 60°. L tan 57° 20′ = 10·1930286
determine the angles A and B.

Also without using logarithms find the side c.

10. If r be the radius of the circle inscribed in a triangle, and r_1, r_2, r_3 be the radii of the circles inscribed between this circle and the sides containing the angles A, B, C respectively, prove that 14

$$\frac{r_1}{\tan^2 \frac{B+C}{4}} = \frac{r_2}{\tan^2 \frac{C+A}{4}} = \frac{r_3}{\tan^2 \frac{A+B}{4}} = r.$$

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.
[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

[*The same as set for the First B.A. Examination. See page cv.*]

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *acceleration* and explain carefully the meaning of the symbol g. 10

Shew that if f denote an acceleration when a second is the unit of time and a foot the unit of length, then the same acceleration will be denoted by $\frac{m^2}{n}f$ if we take m seconds as the unit of time and n feet as the unit of length.

2. A, B, C, D are points in a vertical line, the lengths AB, BC, CD being equal, and a body is let fall from A; compare the times of describing AB, BC, CD. 8

3. Prove that a particle projected in any direction and acted on by gravity only will describe a parabola. 12

Prove also that the time of describing any arc PP′ is proportional to the difference of the tangents of the angles which the directions of motion at P and P′ make with the horizon.

4. A ball A strikes directly another ball B which is at rest, and after collision their velocities are equal and opposite; 10

find the mutual elasticity of the balls and shew that the problem is impossible unless B's mass is at least 3 times as great as that of A.

5. A body starts from one given point and after reflexion at a given fixed smooth plane it is to pass through another given point; determine the direction of incidence, the index of elasticity being supposed known. 8

6. What is meant by the pressure *at* any point within a mass of fluid? 15

A closed air-tight cylinder of height $2a$ is half full of water and half full of air at the atmospheric pressure, which is equal to that of a column h of water. Without letting any air escape water is introduced so as to fill an additional height k of the cylinder, and the pressure on the base is thereby doubled; prove that

$$k = a + h - \sqrt{h(a + h)}.$$

7. Shew how to find the specific gravity of a solid whether heavier or lighter than water. 9

A piece of wood weighing an ounce in air has attached to it a piece of metal weighing 4 ounces in air and 2 ounces in water, and the two together weigh an ounce in water; what is the specific gravity of the wood?

8. Find the centre of pressure of a triangle with its vertex in the surface of a fluid and base horizontal. 8

9. Describe the *mercurial barometer*. 12

A barometer is held suspended in water by a string attached to its upper end so that a portion of the string is immersed; find the height of the mercury and tension of the string.

10. Describe the *common pump* and investigate the tension of the piston rod when the pump is in full action. 8

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

The REV. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove $V^{t p'} = V^{t p} \left(\frac{273 + t'}{273 + t}\right) \frac{p}{p'}$, enunciate the laws 16

expressed by it, and show how you will proceed to prove them experimentally.

2. Describe an ice calorimeter. 12

A hole is made in a block of ice at 0° C., and an iron ball weighing 200 grammes and at 100° C. is dropped in. When the ball melts no more ice, the water formed is weighed and found to amount to 29 grammes. Find the specific heat of iron.

3. What is saturated vapour? 20

Compare the change of pressure occasioned in a mass of *saturated* vapour compressed to half its original volume without change of temperature, with that produced in a mass of dry air similarly compressed (*a*) without change of temperature and (*b*) with consequent change of temperature.

Whenever two masses of *saturated* air at different temperatures meet and mix, cloud or mist is formed. Why is this?

4. Describe and give an explanation of the phenomena of the "spheroidal state." Show how boiler explosions may be accounted for on the same principle. 12

5. Describe the lightning-conductor and its action; state and explain the principal points to be attended to in its construction and in its erection upon a large building. What is the return shock? Compare its effects with those of the direct flash. 15

6. There are two similar gold-leaf electroscopes, one of them with a point attached to the cap. A piece of sealing wax rubbed with silk is held over each of them and removed. Describe and explain the indications of the electroscopes before and after removal of the sealing wax. 15

7. Describe Lane's unit jar and show how it is used to measure the charge of a battery. 10

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Under what circumstances is sulphuretted hydrogen naturally evolved? How is it artificially prepared? State what effect it produces when passed into (1) a solution of chlorine, (2) a solution of ammonia. 12

2. What are the common impurities of commercial nitric acid? Upon what properties of this acid does its employment in the arts and manufactures chiefly depend? 12

3. What quantivalence is exhibited by the element nitrogen in combination? Illustrate your answer by symbols for some of its compounds. 10

4. What do you know about the production of ozone in the air? State what agents in the atmosphere destroy it. Discuss its composition. 12

5. Describe the action of heat on ammonic nitrate and ammonic nitrite. 10

6. Iodine vapour is 8·716 times as heavy as air. Find from this its molecular weight. 10

7. In the gravimetric synthesis of water, the loss of weight of cupric oxide was found in one experiment to amount to 8·246 grammes, and the water obtained weighed 9·270 grammes. Calculate the percentage composition of water as shown by this experiment, and compare the results with theory. 15

8. How do chlorine and sulphurous acid respectively act as bleaching agents? 9

9. What are the two chief products which tend to lower the illuminating power of gas obtained from the distillation of coal, and how is coal gas purified from them? 10

THURSDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD-WORKS.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is a horizontal surface? 5

2. What are the two scales of the ordnance maps of Britain, and what is the smallest scale permitted by the standing orders of Parliament for the deposited plans of proposed works? 8

3. In the plans and sections of a railway or canal, what information should invariably be written on the plan and what on the section? 12

4. Describe as fully as possible a Gunter's chain. What is meant by a "change" in a long line, and how is the tally of changes sometimes kept? 1

5. Describe the circular protractor. 10

6. Describe the permanent adjustments of the Dumpy level. 15

7. How can the errors of curvature and refraction be neutralized in levelling? 10

8. For nautical surveys what is the datum surface relatively to which the levels of the bottom are stated? 10

9. How do you determine the position of stations afloat? Describe the method of plotting the same by two intersecting circles. 20

THURSDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name the classes into which building stones are usually divided, and give an example of each. State some of the external appearances from which the probable durability of a stone may be inferred. 12

2. State some of the causes of decay in building stone. Describe and explain the silicate of lime process for the preservation of stone. 8

3. How would you judge of the good or bad quality of a brick (1) for ordinary building purposes, and (2) for hydraulic works? 10

4. When natural hydraulic lime stones are not available, how would you endeavour to form hydraulic mortar artificially? 7

5. Give some of the uses of the mixture of sand with lime to form mortar. What kind of sand should be employed? 8

6. How would you test a mortar with a view to ascertain (1) its adhesiveness to bricks, (2) its internal cohesion, and (3) the proportion of sand it will "bear"? 13

7. What is the essential difference between cast and wrought iron? How is the quality of wrought iron affected by the presence of phosphorus or sulphur? 12

8. How would you judge of the quality of a sample of wrought iron from the appearance of a recent fracture? What is necessary to produce a good weld? 10

9. What are the characteristics of *firwood* and *hardwood?* When is the best time for felling timber trees? 8

10. How are drying oils prepared? Describe the process of knotting, priming, and painting in oil an ordinary piece of joiner's work. 12

FRIDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MASONRY.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the general principles to be observed in the building of all classes of stone masonry. 12

2. Describe with free hand-sketches the construction of coursed rubble masonry. What should be the proportion of bond-stones in each course, and how should they be placed in successive courses? Why is great care necessary in the inspection of rubble work? 12

3. Explain the use of *cramps* and *dowels.* 8

4. What is the essential difference between English and Flemish bond? In what case is the latter preferred to the former? Draw to a scale of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to a foot the plan of two successive courses, in Flemish bond, where one wall meets another at right angles, the walls being two bricks thick. 14

5. Name the various parts of a masonry bridge and explain their uses. 8

6. Draw the plan and development of a rectangular groined roof formed by two vaults of the same height but different in diameter. 14

7. Define the term *foundation*. What are the principles to be attended to in preparing foundations where the soil is at all of a doubtful character? 10

8. Describe the construction of a coffer-dam. In what situation would you recommend its use? 12

9. What is a *caisson?* When would you use a caisson in preference to a coffer-dam? 10

FRIDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ROADS AND EARTH-WORK.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In calculating the stability of earth-work what is the only force that can be permanently relied on, and why? 7

2. What is meant by the term *half-breadth* of a piece of earth-work? 5

3. What is meant by equalizing earth-work, and what is the object of it? 10

4. In forming an embankment on soft soil where it is found advisable to dig out the natural soil and fill in with a stable material, give Rankine's formulæ for the depth and breadth of the foundations. 20

5. In blasting in rock, what is about the average weight of rock loosened to the weight of powder exploded? 8

6. What is the rule for the charge of powder in small blasts? 10

7. What is the size, weight and description of good road-metal? 10

8. What is the requisite thickness of metal for a first class road with heavy traffic, and how should it be laid on? 10

9. How is a metalled road repaired? What is meant by *darning?* Is this recommended? 10

10. What is *blinding?* What reason does Rankine give for calling the use of blinding bad practice, and how can this be corrected? 10

XIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.... ... FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A. . The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A. ... ... JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.	In Mathematics.
I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C. ... KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKÁJI, L.M., M.D.	In Inorganic Chemistry and in Metallurgy.
The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J. ... KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A. F.C.S., F.I.C.	In Experimental Physics.
A. N. PEARSON, F.R. Met. Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.	In Geology and in Mining and Meteorology.
Lieut.-Col. W. M. DUCAT, R.E. ... JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.	In Engineering.
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng. GEORGE E. ORMISTON, Mem. Inst. C.E.	In Mechanical Engineering.
SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ... D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M. ...	In Botany.

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If a regular polygon of n sides be inscribed in a circle of radius R, and in the inscribed circle of this polygon a similar polygon be inscribed, and another similar polygon in the inscribed circle of this polygon, and so on, *ad infinitum*, find the sum of the areas of all the polygons. 7

2. (*a*) The sides of the perimeter of the transverse section of a frustum of a prism are 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 feet, and the lengths of the edges through the intersections of the first and second, second and third sides, &c., are 13, 17, 15, 14, and 12 feet respectively; find the area of the lateral surface. 10

(*b*) Each side of the base of a regular octagonal pyramid is 4 feet, and the altitude is 20 feet; find the point in the axis through which a plane must be drawn parallel to the base to divide the lateral surface into two equal parts.

3. Calculate the area and construct the figure of the polygon, the co-ordinates of the angular points of which, in feet, are:—(0, —8·12), (9·31, —16·21), (25·11, —9·61), (30, 0), (23, 0), (22·1, 15·4), (7·23, 16·48) and (0, 11). 8

4. Find approximately, by Simson's Rule, the area of a curvilinear figure from the following data:— 8

The base line is 360 feet;

The positive ordinates are:—0, 34, 56, 63, 71, 77, 80, 83, 90, 88, 81, 84, 70, 54, 0.

The negative ordinates are:—0, 40, 56, 63, 74, 80, 77, 72, 69, 64, 62, 61, 55, 41, 0.

5. Find the number of cubic yards of earth excavated from a railway cutting made through ground, the original surface of which was an inclined plane running in the same direction as the rails; the length of the cutting being 5 chains, the breadth at bottom 30 feet, the breadth of top at one end 75 feet and at the other 125 feet, and the depths of these ends 20 feet and 40 feet respectively. 12

6. If two circles be described on the bounding radii of a quadrant of a circle of 4 inches diameter, find the area common to the two circles, and the area intercepted between the arc of the quadrant and the circumferences of the two circles. 7

7. (*a*) Three equal circles touch each other; find the area of the space between them. 10

(*b*) If the area of the double lune contained between an ellipse and the circle on its major axis be twice the area of the double lune contained between the same ellipse and the circle on its minor axis, find the ratio of the axes.

8. A heavy sphere is placed in a hollow circular cone whose axis is vertical, and vertex downwards, and the intermediate space is filled with water which just covers the sphere as it begins to flow over. If the sphere be withdrawn slowly, find the depth through which the water will sink, the altitude of the cone being 20 inches and the vertical angle 60°. 8

9. Draw figures of an oval and an involute of a regular polygon. 15

Find the area of the oval, and the length of the involute after the string has been uncoiled from p consecutive sides of the polygon.

10. Find the area of the surface of a sphere, and of any segment or zone of it. 15

Compare the areas in the zones of the earth's hemisphere; the frigid zone extending to 23½° from the pole, the torrid to 23½° from the equator, and the intermediate belt being occupied by the temperate.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define a *Conic Section*. Enumerate and distinguish the conic sections. 8

Given the focus, directrix and eccentricity of a conic, determine any number of points on the curve.

2. If from an external point O a pair of tangents OQ, OQ' be drawn to a parabola, and the chord QQ' be joined, prove that the area of the figure bounded by QQ' and the curve is two-thirds of the triangle QOQ'. 6

3. The tangent at P meets the axis-major of an ellipse produced in T, and PN is the ordinate of the point P; shew that $CT.CN = CA^2$. 10

Also if the normal meet the axis-major in G, prove that

$$CT.CG = CS^2$$

4. If the tangent at any point P of an ellipse meet a pair of conjugate diameters in T and t, and CD be conjugate to CP, prove that 13

$$SP.\ S'P = CD^2 = PT.\ Pt.$$

5. The tangent at any point P of an hyperbola meets the asymptotes in L and l; shew that the area of the triangle LCl is equal to the rectangle contained by AC and BC. 13

If any two tangents be drawn to an hyperbola, prove that the lines joining the points where they intersect the asymptotes will be parallel.

6. Shew that the equation $Ax + By + C = 0$ always represents a straight line. When does the general equation of the second degree represent straight lines? 10

Draw the lines $3x + 5y - 30 = 0$, $x^2 + xy - 2y^2 = 0$ and in $\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1$.

7. Find the condition that the straight lines represented by the equation $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 = 0$ may be at right angles to each other. 6

8. Shew how to change the direction of rectangulr axes without changing the origin. Find the value of θ in order that the term involving xy may be removed from the equation 12

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + d = 0.$$

9. Investigate the equation to the circle referred to polar co-ordinates. 12

A straight line is drawn from a fixed point O, meeting a fixed circle at P; in OP a point Q is taken so that $OP.\ OQ = k^2$; determine the locus of Q.

10. Tangents are drawn to a circle from a given external point; find the equation to the chord of contact. 10

What interpretations can be assigned to the equation of this form, when the point is (1) on the circle and (2) within the circle?

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that a system of forces in one plane will be in equilibrium if the sums of their moments about three points not in one line vanish. 8

A rod AB moveable about a given fulcrum is in equilibrium when acted on by forces represented by AC and BD; the point C being given, find the locus of D.

2. The sides of a triangular frame are uniform and of lengths 12, 16 and 20, and it is capable of moving in a vertical plane about a point in the side whose length is 16. If the line from the largest angle to the middle point of the opposite side is vertical when the frame is in a position of equilibrium, find the distance of the point of suspension from this angle. 16

3. Shew that a body placed on a horizontal plane will stand or fall according as the vertical line drawn through its centre of gravity falls within or without the base. 10

A round table stands on three legs placed on the circumference at equal distances; prove that a body whose weight is not greater than that of the table may be placed on any point of it without upsetting it.

4. How may the requisites of a good balance be satisfied? 10

If a man sitting in one scale press with a stick against any point of the beam between the fulcrum and point of suspension of this scale, shew that he will appear to weigh more than before.

5. Enunciate the principle of virtual velocities and prove it for the lever. 6

6. Define *velocity, acceleration*. How is velocity measured? 10

If the force of gravity be taken as the unit of force and a rate of 10 miles an hour as the unit of velocity, find the units of length and time.

7. Determine the position of the focus of the parabola described by a projectile. 10

Bodies are projected from the same point in the same vertical plane so as to describe parabolas having a latus-rectum of given length; shew that the locus of the foci is an equal parabola with its vertex downwards and focus at the point of projection.

8. Explain carefully the formula $F = Mf$. 8

A weight of 16 lbs. is placed on a plane which is made to ascend vertically with an acceleration of 12 ft. per second; find the pressure on the plane, g being taken $= 32$.

9. A body A impinges directly on another B; determine the velocities after impact, the elasticity being imperfect. 6

Find the necessary and sufficient condition in order that the velocity of B after impact may be equal to the velocity of A before impact.

10. Two bodies of weights W and W′ hang from the extremities of a string passing over a smooth pulley; determine the motion. 16

If at the end of each second from the beginning of motion the greater weight W be suddenly diminished and W′ be suddenly increased so as not to experience any impulse by $\frac{1}{n}$th of their original difference; shew that they will have no velocity at the end of $n + 1$ seconds.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[*The same as set for the Second B. A. Examination. See page clvii.*]

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the process for the artificial production of nitre. Given its specific gravity 2·07, calculate the amount of oxygen available for the oxidation of combustible bodies in 10 cubic centimetres of the salt. State what volume of atmospheric air is represented by 10 cubic centimetres of nitre in power of supporting combustion. 16

2. Describe the ammonia process for the manufacture of carbonate of soda. 12

3. Show by a formula the reaction which takes place when ferrous sulphate, sulphuric acid, and nitre are heated together. 10

4. Indicate briefly the composition of the following substances :—Mineral kermes, ultramarine, spiegeleisen, and mineral chameleon. 12

5. What is the principal mineral used for the extraction of aluminum? How is the metal extracted from it, and what is the percentage of aluminum contained in it? Give a short account of the chemical and physical properties of metallic aluminum and the uses to which it is put in the arts. 16

6. What are the principal applications of lime in the arts? What is the composition of hydraulic mortars? How may lime have hydraulic properties conferred upon it? 12

7. Describe briefly the physical and chemical properties of metallic tin. To what uses is it put in the arts? What is the composition of its principal alloys? 10

8. Name and state the composition of the several metallic salts used as white, yellow, red, and green pigments. 12

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT, VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

The Rev. F. DRECKMANN, S.J.;

KAVASJI DADABHAI NAEGAMVALA, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish carefully between *convection* and *radiation.* 16

Define *thermal conductivity.* How much water will be evaporated per minute in an iron boiler which exposes a surface 60 ft. to the fire, the average thickness of the plates being $\frac{5}{8}$ in., the furnace temperature being 140° C., while the temperature of the inside of the boiler is 130°; it being given that six units of heat pass on an average per minute through an iron plate a foot square and an inch thick?

2. Give the *theory of exchanges.* Why is not the temperature of a body exposed to a constant source of heat indefinitely raised? How would you explain the apparent radiation of cold as observed in the ice experiment with conjugate reflectors? 10

3. What conditions are favourable for the formation of dew? Give reasons for your answer. 14

4. Describe and explain the various appearances observed when a platinum foil marked with black ink is heated to incandescence in a dark room and looked at successively from either side. 10

5. Show how to find the intensity of the earth's magnetism at any place by the oscillations of the declination needle. 10

6. What are local currents and the polarisation of the electrodes? Show how the existence of the latter can be proved and how both are got rid of in Daniell's battery. 10

7. Give a short description of Ruhmkarff's coil and its action, with a diagram showing the construction of the commutator. What is the supposed action of the condenser? 15

8. Describe accurately an arrangement by which a coil of wire can be made to set like a magnetic needle in the magnetic meridian by passing an electric current through it. 15

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOLOGY.

A. N. PEARSON, F. R. Met. Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the terms *stratum, geological series, geological system, dyke, outlier, escarpment, denudation, detritus?* 12

2. State what you know about the nature and origin of the following rocks:—*Shingle, sandstone, shale, dolomite, quartzite, syenite, basalt, laterite.* 12

3. How do you suppose the Sahyádri Hills or Western Ghâts have been formed? To what causes do you attribute the peculiar flatness of their tops and the stair-like appearance of their slopes? Let your answer be as detailed as possible. 16

4. A series of alternating beds of limestone and sandstone dip at an angle of 15° to the north; they are covered unconformably by a series of beds of trap, sandstone and tuff, which dip to the north at an angle of 10°. A basaltic dyke with an east and west strike passes through these rocks, causing a downthrow to the north. The whole mass is then covered unconformably by horizontal beds of nummulitic limestone; and is finally disturbed by a simple fault running east and west, with a downthrow to the south. 17

Represent the above by a vertical north and south section.

5. Describe the general characters of each of the following fossils, and state the geological systems in which they occur:—*Oldhamia, Encrinite, Calamite, Labyrinthodon, Ammonite, Belemnite.* 14

6. Give the distribution of the cretaceous rocks in India, and name some of the more important fossil genera which have been found in them. In what part of India are these rocks of special economic value? 15

7. What is meant by the "Succession of Strata"? What is the order of succession in Peninsular India? 14

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the chief difference between a map and a plan? 3

2. What is a contour line? 7

3. Why is it that in accurate surveying by triangulation one base is measured on the ground and the other points in the survey fixed by taking angles to them; and that in plotting such a survey the lengths of the sides are calculated, not plotted by angles? 8

4. What is meant by prolonging a base? How is it done and why is this operation ever necessary? 8

5. Set out a circular curve touching two given straight lines when the point of intersection of those straight lines is accessible, and give the formula for calculating the angle at the circumference. 12

6. In a Ghát road or railway on a steep hill-side, why is it necessary to have frequent accurate cross sections? 10

7. How would you range and set out a tunnel? 12

8. What are land-marks and of what use are they in marine surveying? 10

9. What is a station-pointer and how is it used to plot the position of a station afloat? 12

10. Find the latitude of a place by one meridian altitude of a star. 18

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *strain*, *stress*, *working load* and *proof load*. What load would you consider safe to suspend from a bar of 10

wrought-iron one inch in section? In applying this material to cranes that are exposed to surges from various causes would you give the same load? If not, why not?

2. What is meant by the *modulus of elasticity?* A bar of steel 40 feet long, 2″ × 1″ in section, is stretched $\frac{1}{8}$″ under a load of 20 tons; find the modulus for steel. 10

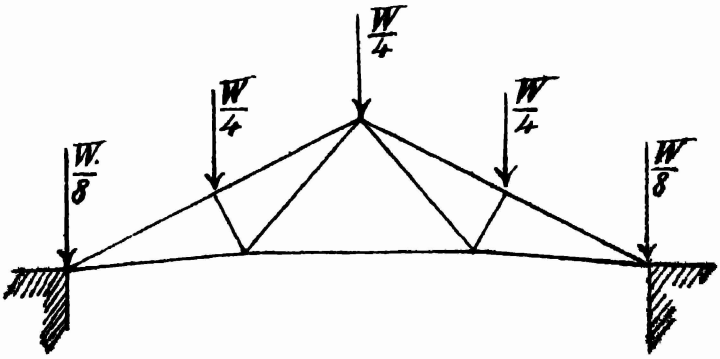
3. What is meant by the *limit of elasticity?* How is this limit affected by the duration of the strain. What is the average limit of good cast-iron, wrought-iron and teak? 10

4. Explain how the scantling of a pillar is calculated; and state how its form and the manner of fixing its ends affect the result. 10

5. What weight expressed in tons will be required to force a punch of 1″ diameter through a bar of wrought iron 1″ in thickness? State the law by which the force required for other sizes of holes may be known. 10

6. Investigate the strength of a single or double riveted joint. 2

7. Draw a stress diagram of a symmetrical truss of 48 feet span, with rafters braced at their middles, and load vertical. 18



8. A brick wall 25 feet high and 5 feet thick has to sustain the pressure of water. Find the highest point the depth of water could reach without overturning the wall. (C. ft. brickwork = 112 lbs.) 10

9. Give the diagrams of stress for a Warren girder of five bays (1) when loaded at the centre and (2) when loaded at each of the top joints. 12

10. A beam supported at its ends has to bear a weight W: is it more liable to break if the weight be uniformly distributed along it, or if W be divided into halves resting respectively on the two points, which are midway between the centre and extremities of the beam? 8

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BRIDGES.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How would you determine the mean velocity of an unobstructed river? What considerations fix the maximum velocity through the arches of a bridge, and in case of foundations on rock what should be the safe limit? 12

2. Give an expression for finding the artificial waterway from the mean velocity of the natural waterway; and work out an example by assigning imaginary values to the quantities used. 7

3. Describe the arrangements usually made in the construction of floating bridges, to admit of the navigation of the river being readily opened, for the passage of boats, &c. 10

4. Describe and discuss the comparative merits of deep and shallow well foundations for large bridges in deep sandy beds. State the consideration which would influence you in deciding which to adopt. 12

5. When a bridge consists of a number of arches, what precaution should be taken that in the event of an arch falling the injury may be confined within a very narrow limit? 6

6. Given the rise and span of a bridge, show how you would, in most cases, be able to ascertain the dimensions of most of the other parts. 12

7. Give a neat hand-sketch of a wooden centre for an arch of 35 feet span, to be without intermediate supports. When do the arch stones begin to press against the lagging? What conditions are necessary in a good centre? 11

8. Give a cross section of a cast-iron girder, and explain why the flanges are not made according to theory. 8

9. Describe a Bowstring Girder. What great practical advantage has a bowstring over other forms of girders? 10

10. Show that the principles involved in the construction of suspension bridges are similar to those of the arch. Find graphically the load which will keep a chain in equilibrium when the dimensions and curve are given. 12

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

IRRIGATION AND HARBOUR.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;
JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is meant by the greatest, least and mean velocities of a river? In what positions of the channel are they respectively found and to what is the difference in velocity due? 8

2. In an open river channel what is the ratio between the mean and greatest velocity? 10

3. What is the hydraulic mean depth of a channel? 5

4. What is the rule for computing the thickness of a pipe to resist a given head of pressure of water; and what is the empirical rule that expresses very accurately the limit to the thinness of cast-iron pipes in ordinary practice? 10

5. What are the two methods of making the joints of faucet and spigot pipes, and what are their respective advantages and disadvantages? 10

6. In a town water-supply, what are the respective advantages of "constant service" and "intermittent service"? 10

7. On what principles are the two classes of water-meters commonly used for measuring the flow of water in pipes constructed? Explain the action of each. 12

8. What is the distinction between docks and basins for shipping? 8

9. What causes a bar to form at the mouth of a tidal river? 12

10. Describe as fully as possible the object and action of a scouring basin. 15

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATING.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Take out the quantities of a rectangular domed store-room measuring 24 feet by 15 feet interior measurement, having walls 4 feet thick and 12 feet high to the springing of the arch, which is a semicircle of 15 feet diameter 18 inches thick at the crown and backed at the haunches. There is one door 6 feet wide by 8 feet high and two windows each 5 feet by 4 feet. 30

2. Give an abstract of the quantities of the above estimate with rates filled in, the rates being the current building rates of Poona or of any other district you know and can name. 30

3. Write a careful description and specification of the above building for a contractor to work from. 40

SATURDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

RAILWAYS.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. DUCAT, R.E.;

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enumerate and explain the principal elements of resistance to be overcome by a railway train on a level and on an incline; and show how these justify large expenditure upon excavations and embankments. 12

2. How are engineers able to use more severe gradients now than formerly? How should ascending and descending gradients be connected? 8

3. Is there any difference between the gauge on curves and on straight lines? Give a reason for your answer. 5

4. What is the headway allowed for *over* and *under-bridges?* What precautions are necessary in dangerous soil to prevent the vibration of trains passing below disturbing the foundations? 10

5. Explain how the centres and levels are transferred from the surface to the bottom of a shaft in a tunnel. What are the two systems of driving tunnels? 14

6. What are reversing triangles? When are they used, and what is the objection to their use? 9

7. State the difference between a *tank* engine and a *truck* engine. For what class of work are they respectively used? 8

8. What is the average amount of adhesion of a locomotive? State any contrivance employed to prevent the adhesion falling below the average. 8

9. Describe the construction of the Rigi Ladder Railway and explain how a light engine may be employed under this system for drawing heavy weights up an incline. 14

10. Explain the action of a brake on a train. What is the co-efficient of sliding friction? Explain the working of the Clark and Webb brake. 12

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The axis of a parabola is the axis of x, and the curve passes through a given point (o, k); prove that its equation is of the form $y = k\left(1 + \frac{x}{h}\right)$. Interpret the case in which $h = \infty$. 10

2. Investigate the equation to the normal of a parabola in terms of the tangent of the angle made by this line with the axis, and shew that from any point there cannot be drawn more than three normals. 5

3. Shew that the perpendiculars from the angles of a triangle formed by three tangents to a parabola on the opposite sides intersect on the directrix. 12

4. Investigate the equation to an ellipse referred to a pair of conjugate diameters as axes. 12

If any variable tangent to an ellipse meet two fixed parallel tangents, prove that it will intercept portions on them whose rectangle is equal to the square of the semi-diameter parallel to them.

5. Find the length of a line drawn from a point in a given direction to meet an ellipse and hence find the equation to the locus of the middle points of all chords of an ellipse which have the same length $2r$. 11

6. Find the equation to the normal at any point of an ellipse and shew that it bisects the angle between the focal distances of the point. 4

7. Investigate the equation to a tangent to an hyperbola at any point, referred to asymptotes as axes, and hence shew that the area of the triangle formed by the tangent and the asymptotes is constant. 8

8. PQ is a chord of an ellipse at right angles to the major axis AA′; find the locus of the intersection of AQ and A′P. 8

9. If tangents be drawn to an hyperbola from points in a given straight line, prove that the chords of contact pass through a fixed point. 10

If the chord of contact pass through the focus, determine the position of the given straight line.

10. Investigate the polar equation to the tangent at a point of the conic $\frac{l}{r} = 1 + e \cos \theta$. 20

A series of conics is described with a common latus rectum; prove that the locus of points upon them at which the perpendicular from the focus on the tangent is equal to the latus rectum is given by the equation $r \cos 2\theta + l = 0$.

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER,
[2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[*The same as set for the Second B.A. Examination. See page cliv.*]

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.
[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;
FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;
JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Specify the three parts into which a pencil of light is usually divided when it is incident on the surface of a medium different from that in which it is proceeding and shew why in passing into a denser medium a ray of light is bent towards the normal to the bounding surface. 8

In shooting at a fish in the water, is it necessary to aim above or below the fish?

2. In one side of a triangle, the interior of which is capable of reflecting light, there are two holes; determine the position of a point from which rays may enter so as each to pass out after one reflexion. 10

3. Explain the method of deriving the formulæ of reflection from the corresponding formulæ for refraction. 10

If q be the geometrical focus of a pencil of light after reflection at a spherical surface whose centre is C, corresponding to a luminous point at Q, and F be the principal focus; prove that CF is a mean proportional between FQ and Fq.

4. A luminous point being placed between two parallel plane mirrors, find the position of the images formed by successive reflexions at the mirrors. 5

5. When a ray of light passes through a prism of denser material than the surrounding medium, in a plane perpendicular to the edge of the prism, shew that the deviation on the whole is from the edge. 10

Shew that if the angle of a prism be greater than twice the critical angle for the medium of which it is composed, no ray can pass through.

6. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil after direct refraction through a lens of sensible thickness. 15

Two equal and similar concavo-convex lenses of inappreciable thickness are placed so as to contain in the hollow part between them a fluid; find the geometrical focus of a pencil of parallel rays after refraction through them.

7. Define *real image* and *virtual image*. 10

A short object is placed perpendicularly on the axis of a concave spherical refractor, and at a distance from it equal to $\frac{f}{\mu}$, f being the distance of the principal focus from the surface; prove that the linear magnitude of the virtual image is half that of the object.

8. What expedients are employed to make distant or near objects distinctly visible? Why is it impossible for the unaided eye to obtain a clear view of a small object? 8

Investigate the magnifying power of a lens for given positions of the object and eye with respect to the lens.

9. Why is Ramsden's or Huyghen's eye-piece used? 12

The object glass of an Astronomical Telescope is composed of two lenses in contact, one convex, the other concave, whose focal lengths are $10f$ and $110f$ respectively, and a Ramsden's eye-piece whose lenses are each of focal length f and separated by a distance $\frac{2}{3}f$; find the distance of the eye-piece from the object-glass when a star is seen distinctly by an ordinary eye.

10. Describe Gregory's Telescope and find its magnifying power. 12

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.;

FARDUNJI MANCHERJI DASTUR, M.A.; The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A.;

JAMSHEDJI ARDESIR DALAL, M.A., LL.B.

1. Draw a figure of the celestial sphere, and indicate by means of it how the position of a star may be determined by any of the three following systems of co-ordinates: (1) altitude and azimuth, (2) declination and right ascension, (3) polar distance and hour angle. 5

2. Describe the general changes in the appearance of the heavens during the night to an observer in north latitude. Shew that the apparent rotation of the heavens may be accounted for by the rotationof the Earth. 10

3. Enunciate Kepler's Laws and state what inferences may be drawn from them. 8

4. Describe the phenomena of the seasons. How would they be altered if the Earth's axis were in the plane of the ecliptic? 12

5. Examine the variation in the equation of time throughout a year, considering separately the two causes to which it is due and the effects thus produced. Represent this variation graphically by means of a diagram. 16

6. Describe the effect of refraction on the apparent position of a star. 10

What is twilight? Why is its duration less at Bombay than at Cambridge?

7. Shew how the parallax of the moon may be determined by observation at two places on the same meridian. 8

8. Describe the nature of the motion called *Precession*, and discuss its cause and effects. 8

9. Investigate the solar ecliptic limit and number of eclipses of the sun possible in a year. Why cannot the totality of a solar eclipse last longer than 4 minutes? 15

10. Describe the apparent motion of the planet Mercury. 3

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MINING.

A. N. PEARSON, F.R. Met. Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the more important features of mineral veins. 11

2. State fully what you understand by *prospecting*. 12

Of what use may the bed of a nulla be in prospecting a piece of land?

3. Give a sketch, with dimensions, showing how you would work out a portion of a vertical or nearly vertical lode by *underhand stopeing*. 14

Under what circumstances would you adopt this system in preference to that of *overhead stopeing?*

4. What are the main points to be attended to in planning out a colliery? 14

Show by a sketch plan drawn to scale how you would work out a bed of coal on an improved post and stall system.

5. In the above sketch plan, show how you would arrange the course of the ventilating currents. 13

6. What is the object of tubbing? Describe the process of tubbing a shaft with wood. What is the advantage of wood tubbing over iron tubbing? 14

7. Give a general description of boring operations in their simplest form. 11

8. What are the uses of safety lamps? Give a sketch either of Boty's or of Mueseler's lamp, and state what are its special defects and advantages. 11

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METALLURGY.

I. B. LYON, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C.;

KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M., M.D.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the chief chemical changes which take place in the blast furnace during the production of cast iron, and state shortly the composition of the products obtained. 15

2. What influence is exerted upon iron by the presence of (1) manganese, (2) phosphorus, (3) sulphur, (4) silicon, (5) arsenic? 15

3. State the composition of the principal ores of copper, and give approximately the percentage of copper contained in each. 15

4. How is sheet zinc made? State the composition and describe the properties of the principal alloys of zinc and copper. 12

5. Describe the processes of soldering and brazing. 9

6. What is the composition of English standard silver? How are articles electro-plated with silver? 12

7. State in general terms how you would ascertain the composition of a piece of bronze. 12

8. How are copper and silver extracted by the wet method from pyrites residues? 10

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., Mem. Soc. Eng.;

G. E. ORMISTON, Mem. Inst. C.E.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Two pulleys A and B are driven by an endless belt. If the diameter of A is 18 inches, what must be the diameter of B, so that it may make 4 revolutions while A makes 3? 5

2. Design a Whitworth V thread. Give the pitch and number of threads in a screw $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and draw to scale (or give dimensions) a hexagon nut for a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch bolt. 8

3. If the maximum strain to be allowed on iron be taken at 6000 lbs. per square inch, what pressure may be applied at the end of a crank 21 inches long to be transmitted by a shaft 13 inches in diameter? 7

4. Explain the terms *lap, lead, angular advance* and *clearance*. What is the effect produced by adding lap to a slide valve? 10

5. What is meant by the total *heat of combustion?* Find the *theoretical poundage* of a sample of coal containing 80 per cent. by weight of carbon, 5 per cent. of hydrogen, 5 per cent. of oxygen and 10 per cent. of ash, &c.; also the actual efficiency of a boiler which evaporates 9 lbs. of water per horse-power with the same coal. 10

6. A safety-valve is loaded to 40 lbs. per square inch by a direct weight of 450 lbs. How much would be required to be taken off this weight so as to reduce the pressure to 32 lbs. per square inch? 8

7. State the Board of Trade regulations regarding the size of the safety-valve of a boiler. 5

8. The initial pressure of steam in a cylinder whose stroke is 5 feet 4 inches is 45 lbs. and expansion commences when 2 feet 3 inches have been performed; find the pressure at the end of the stroke. 10

9. Explain the principle of Bourdon's gauge. 10

10. What is the horse-power of an engine, the diameter of cylinder being 64 inches, length of stroke 3 feet, revolutions per minute 60, and the pressure per square inch on the piston 23 lbs.? 10

11. Prove the rule— 5

$$\text{Nominal H.P.} = \frac{\text{diam.}^2 \times \text{speed of piston}}{6000},$$

12. Give an expression for finding the horse-power of (1) an undershot water wheel, (2) an overshot wheel, and (3) a breast wheel. 22

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BOTANY.

SAKHARAM ARJUN RAVUT, L.M. ;

D. MACDONALD, M.B., B.Sc., C.M.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How are the different organs of the higher plants divided? Mention the different organs in each division, and give the development of the embryo in an angiospermous exogen. 20

2. Describe the structure of the primary root, and give the different kinds of this root, with examples. 20

3. What is parenchyma? Give the main features of parenchymatous cells, and the different kinds of tissue formed of these cells, mentioning the plants, and their parts, in which these are found. 20

4. Define the following terms and give examples:—Adnate stipules, Acrogenous, Balausta, Coleorhiza, Cruciate, Cynarrhodium, Decurrent, Endocarp, Follicle, Glomerule. 15

5. Describe the structure of a vegetable hair. Mention the different kinds of hair met with, and their uses in the economy of a plant. 10

6. Give the essential characters and uses of the Natural Orders Rubiaceæ and Asclepiadaceæ, with the names of five indigenous plants from each order. 15

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

METEOROLOGY.

A. N. PEARSON, F.R. Met. Soc., F.C.S., A.I.C.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe and state the principles of the wet-bulb hygrometer. What is it necessary to do before taking the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer when the atmosphere is calm; and why is it necessary? 13

2. Describe some form of rain-guage, and state the precautions necessary in using it. 12

At Indian meteorological observatories the rain-guages are always fixed with their rims exactly 1 foot above the ground. Why is this?

3. Describe, or show by diagrams, the usual course of the yearly variation of atmospheric pressure at two stations in the Bombay Presidency, the one in the north and the other in the south; and give reasons for the differences between the movements in the north and the south. 14

4. What precautions are necessary in taking observations of air temperature for meteorological purposes? 12

5. What are the Trade Winds and how are they caused? 11

6. State Buys Ballot's law. 11

7. What are the causes of coloured skies at sunrise and sunset? 12

8. A range of mountains stands out in an open plain. In one case, a damp wind blows over the plain, up the mountain on one side, and, without having deposited any rain on the top, blows down the other side. Its temperature after descent to the foot of the mountain on one side is about the same as it was before ascent from the foot of the mountain on the other side. In another case, the damp wind blows the same as before, but deposits rain on the mountain top. In this case the temperature after descent is found to be greater than before ascent. Can you explain this? 15